

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES 1910-1920

A STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE POPULATION OF DIVISIONS,
STATES, COUNTIES, AND RURAL AND URBAN AREAS,
AND IN SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY, AT
THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS

BY

WILLIAM S. ROSSITER



CENSUS MONOGRAPHS

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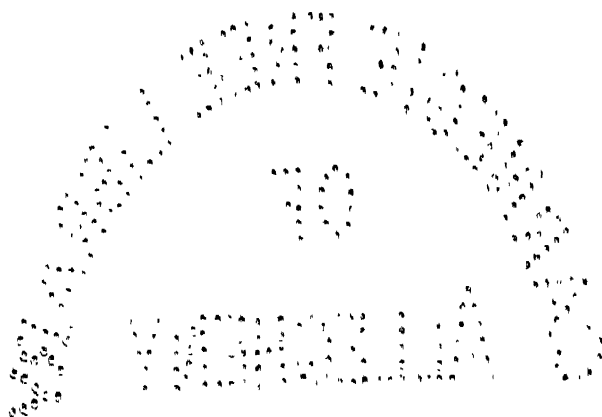
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

The text of the main reports of the Fourteenth Census is for the most part limited to such explanatory matter as was deemed necessary for a correct understanding of the statistical tables. This limitation was decided upon in order to expedite the publication of the main reports and with a view to the preparation of a series of supplementary monographs analyzing and interpreting some of the more important subjects covered by the census inquiries. While the adoption of this policy marks a departure from usual census procedure, it is clearly a long step in advance in the effort to make the decennial census of as much practical value to the Nation as possible. I have pleasure in adding that the decision of the bureau to publish this series of monographs is in line with the policy long urged by individuals and scientific organizations interested in the widest use of census returns and in the highest efficiency of the bureau.

The first of this series is submitted herewith. To Mr. William S. Rossiter, of Concord, N. H., long an official of this bureau, chairman of the advisory committee to the Director of the Census and president of the American Statistical Association, was assigned the task of preparing a study of the increase of population as shown at the last census. His knowledge of the bureau and his previous work in the field of population analysis were believed especially to qualify him for this undertaking. Having but limited time available, Mr. Rossiter was fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Willard L. Thorp, instructor in Social and Economic Institutions at Amherst College, of whose untiring and invaluable assistance in preparing data and writing much of the text he desires me to make full and grateful acknowledgment.

Mr. Rossiter also expresses keen appreciation of the expert aid rendered by Mr. LeVerne Beales of this bureau, who supervised the preparation of tables, edited manuscript, and contributed sections here and there which have greatly aided in strengthening this narrative of population change.

It is appropriate that the first of this new series of census publications should deal with population increase as recorded by the historic decennial census of the United States. Accordingly, in the following pages is presented an orderly but not over-detailed narrative, which it is hoped will be found to gather interest and significance as it proceeds, of the increase of the Nation from 1910 to 1920, with some analysis of the changes which occurred during that period in the composition and residence of the population.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.....	9
CHAPTER I.—An historic decade: 1910-1920.....	15
CHAPTER II.—Growth of population in the United States before the Fourteenth Census.....	21
CHAPTER III.—Increase of population in Nation and states.....	27
CHAPTER IV.—States which increased but slightly, or decreased, in population.....	37
CHAPTER V.—County increase or decrease.....	62
CHAPTER VI.—Rural and urban increase or decrease.....	73
CHAPTER VII.—Increase or decrease of population considered by sex, nativity, and color.....	84
CHAPTER VIII.—Native whites of native parentage.....	87
CHAPTER IX.—Numerical importance of descendants of white persons enumerated at the First Census.....	95
CHAPTER X.—Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and foreign-born whites.....	103
CHAPTER XI.—Negro population.....	123
CHAPTER XII.—Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.....	133
CHAPTER XIII.—Influence upon population increase of changes in age, marital condition, and birth and death rates.....	139
CHAPTER XIV.—Influence upon population increase of development of agriculture, manufactures, and mining.....	155
CHAPTER XV.—Outlying possessions, exclusive of Philippines and Virgin Islands.....	171
CHAPTER XVI.—Summary and conclusion.....	180

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.—Estimates of the native white stock: 1900, 1910, and 1920.....	187
APPENDIX B.—Rate of natural increase in foreign white stock: 1900-1920.....	197
APPENDIX C.—Estimation of net immigration.....	199
APPENDIX D.—Fertility of native whites.....	205
APPENDIX E.—Construction of Tables 62, 63, and 64.....	207
APPENDIX F.—Computation of average numbers of children per native and foreign white mother.....	213

TEXT TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Population of the United States, with decennial increase: 1790-1920.....	21
TABLE 2.—Growth of population in area enumerated in 1790, with growth in remainder of continental United States: 1790-1920.....	24
TABLE 3.—Increase of population, by divisions and states: 1910-1920.....	29
TABLE 4.—Increase or decrease of population in Maine: 1790-1920.....	38
TABLE 5.—Number of cities, towns, and other civil divisions in Maine showing increase or decrease in population, by counties: 1920.....	41
TABLE 6.—Increase of population in Delaware: 1790-1920.....	42
TABLE 7.—Increase or decrease of population in New Hampshire: 1790-1920...	43
TABLE 8.—Towns and cities in New Hampshire classified by size, 1920, and by increase or decrease, 1910-1920, by counties.....	45
TABLE 9.—Increase or decrease of population in Vermont: 1790-1920.....	48

	Page.
TABLE 10.—Increase or decrease of population in Nevada: 1860-1920.....	53
TABLE 11.—Increase or decrease of population in Mississippi: 1800-1920.....	56
TABLE 12.—Increase or decrease of population in Iowa: 1840-1920.....	59
TABLE 13.—Number of counties, number decreasing in population, and aggregate population of decreasing counties, with per cent of United States total: 1860, 1880, 1900, and 1920.....	63
TABLE 14.—Number and aggregate population of counties or equivalent divisions whose population decreased during preceding decade, for the North and West in comparison with the South: 1860, 1880, 1900, and 1920.....	65
TABLE 15.—Increase of rural and urban population: 1900-1920.....	75
TABLE 16.—Summary of urban communities: 1920.....	78
TABLE 17.—Population of cities having, in 1920, 250,000 inhabitants or more, with increase and rank: 1920 and 1910.....	79
TABLE 18.—Growth of New York City in comparison with remainder of state: 1900-1920.....	80
TABLE 19.—Growth of cities in New York State having over 25,000 inhabitants, exclusive of New York City, in comparison with smaller communities: 1900-1920.....	80
TABLE 20.—Summary of population in cities of 25,000 and over in 1920, and population outside such cities: 1920 and 1910.....	82
TABLE 21.—Growth of the white and colored elements of the population: 1900-1920.....	85
TABLE 22.—Increase in total white population and in native whites of native parentage: 1860-1920.....	87
TABLE 23.—Increase of native whites of native parentage in comparison with increase in total population in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more: 1900-1920.....	91
TABLE 24.—Native white population of native parentage, distributed as urban and rural: 1910 and 1920.....	92
TABLE 25.—Distribution of population and rate of increase by race and nativity: 1920 and 1900.....	100
TABLE 26.—Per cent distribution of foreign-born whites and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, by geographic divisions: 1920 and 1910.....	104
TABLE 27.—Foreign-born white population of the United States, by country of birth: 1920 and 1910.....	113
TABLE 28.—Immigrants from specified countries, by decades: 1840-1920.....	114
TABLE 29.—Countries ranked according to number contributed to foreign-born white population of the United States, as enumerated in specified census year: 1920, 1910, and 1900.....	117
TABLE 30.—Number of white Canadians, other than French, by geographic divisions: 1920 and 1910.....	119
TABLE 31.—Dominant nationalities among foreign-born whites in cities having, in 1920, over 250,000 inhabitants: 1920 and 1910.....	121
TABLE 32.—Negro population and increase in Negro population of cities having, in 1920, more than 25,000 Negro inhabitants: 1920, 1910, and 1900.....	128
TABLE 33.—Indian population, by divisions and states: 1920, 1910, and 1900..	134
TABLE 34.—Chinese population, by divisions and states: 1920, 1910, and 1900..	136
TABLE 35.—Japanese population, by divisions and states: 1920, 1910, and 1900..	137
TABLE 36.—Proportions of children under 15 years of age and of persons 45 years of age and over in the total population: 1920, 1910, and 1900....	141

	Page.
TABLE 37.—Summary of the marital condition of the population of the United States: 1920 and 1910.....	146
TABLE 38.—Per cent married in total number of males and females at specified ages: 1920 and 1910.....	148
TABLE 39.—Increase in total population of the United States, by decades, 1790-1920, with estimated increase which would have occurred during each decade had there been no immigration nor emigration in that decade, 1820-1920.....	152
TABLE 40.—Comparison of agriculture with manufactures and production of minerals on basis of number of persons engaged and value-product, by geographic divisions: 1919.....	156
TABLE 41.—Per capita value of products: Agriculture, manufactures, and mining: 1919.....	157
TABLE 42.—Urbanization of population in comparison with industrial development, by geographic divisions: 1920, 1910, and 1850.....	160
TABLE 43.—Increase in population in comparison with increase in industrial activity, by geographic divisions: 1910-1920.....	168
TABLE 44.—Racial composition of the population of Alaska: 1920 and 1910....	172
TABLE 45.—Population of Hawaii, by race, with per cent of increase: 1920 and 1910.....	174
TABLE 46.—Population of Porto Rico, by color or race and nativity: 1920 and 1910.....	177
TABLE 47.—Population of Guam, by color or race: 1920.....	177
TABLE 48.—Population of American Samoa, by race: 1920.....	178
TABLE 49.—Population of Panama Canal Zone, by color or race and nativity: 1920.....	179

DETAILED TABLES.

TABLE 50.—Number and aggregate population of counties or equivalent divisions whose population decreased during preceding decade, by divisions and states: 1920, 1900, 1880, and 1860.....	216
TABLE 51.—Urban population, classified in three groups, according to size of cities, 1920, with per cent of increase, 1910-1920.....	220
TABLE 52.—Population in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1920, and outside such cities, with increase or decrease, by divisions and states: 1920 and 1910.....	222
TABLE 53.—Increase in population, by color, nativity, and parentage, by divisions and states: 1910-1920.....	224
TABLE 54.—Urban and rural population, by color and nativity, for divisions and states: 1920 and 1910.....	226
TABLE 55.—Native whites of native parentage in total, urban, and rural population, by divisions and states: 1920 and 1910.....	234
TABLE 56.—Proportion native white of native parentage in population of cities having, in 1920, 100,000 inhabitants or more: 1920 and 1910....	240
TABLE 57.—Per cent of increase by nativity and according to whether born in division or state of residence, 1910-1920, and per cent distribution by age and marital condition, 1920.....	241
TABLE 58.—Distribution of total population by nativity and of native population according to whether born in division or state of residence: 1920 and 1910.....	242
TABLE 59.—Distribution of population according to color, nativity, and whether born in state of residence, with ratio of increase in each class to total increase, for selected states: 1920 and 1910.....	244

TABLE 60.—Per cent of increase according to color, nativity, and whether born in state of residence, 1910-1920, and per cent distribution of whites and Negroes by age and marital condition, 1920, for selected states.....	246
TABLE 61.—Proportions of children under 15 years of age and of persons 45 years of age and over in total population, by divisions and states: 1920, 1910, and 1900.....	247
TABLE 62.—Number of persons engaged and value produced or added, for agriculture in comparison with manufactures and production of minerals, by divisions and states: 1919.....	248
TABLE 63.—Urbanization of population in comparison with industrial development, by divisions, 1920, 1910, and 1850, and by states, 1920 and 1910.....	249
TABLE 64.—Increase in population in comparison with increase in industrial activity: 1910-1920.....	253
TABLE 65.—Areas other than states enumerated at each census: 1790-1920.....	254
TABLE 66.—Elements of population estimated by different methods: 1900 and 1920.....	255
TABLE 67.—Years of admission of states to Union.....	255

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Comparison of rate of increase in total population with rate of change of immigration: 1850-1920.....	23
Growth of population in area enumerated in 1790.....	25
Rate of population increase in the United States, by divisions: 1900-1920..	30
Rate of increase or decrease in total population, by states: 1910-1920.....	32
States which increased slightly in population, or decreased: 1910-1920.....	33
Maine—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	39
Maine—Towns showing decrease: 1910-1920.....	40
Delaware—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	42
New Hampshire—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920..	44
New Hampshire—Towns showing decrease: 1910-1920.....	47
Vermont—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	49
Vermont—Towns showing decrease: 1910-1920.....	51
Nevada—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	54
Mississippi—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	58
Iowa—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	60
Missouri—Increase or decrease in population of counties: 1900-1920.....	67
Counties in which population decreased: 1880-1920.....	70
Counties in which population decreased: 1910-1920.....	71
Urban and rural population: 1890-1920.....	73
Increase in urban population, by classes of cities: 1890-1920.....	78
Color or race, nativity, and parentage, by divisions: 1920, 1910, and 1900.....	86
States showing increase in foreign-born white: 1910-1920.....	120
Foreign-born population, by principal countries of birth: 1920 and 1910.....	117
States in which increase in Negro population was more than 1,000 and was at a higher rate than increase in total population: 1910-1920.....	126
Distribution of population by age periods: 1890-1920.....	140
Value of agricultural products, by states: 1919.....	158
Value of manufactured products, by states: 1919.....	159
States which produced 3 per cent or more of total value of manufactured or agricultural products reported for the United States: 1919.....	161
Per cent of increase in population, 1910-1920, and in manufactures, 1909-1919..	169
Per cent of increase in population and agriculture: 1910-1920.....	169

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.

Four quarto volumes comprise the tabular presentation of the detailed returns of population at the Fourteenth Census of the United States. Within these volumes can be found all facts usually collected by the Government as a statistical record of the people. They form the basis for reaching decisions in innumerable official and private transactions, but for the average citizen, who in the end bears the responsibility and expense of the enterprise, they possess little real interest.

Although the census volumes are available to all and are to be found in the principal libraries, the size and tabular character of the volumes deter the ordinary inquirer from attempts to learn the significance of census returns. In consequence, the population census, decade after decade, has been of interest principally to students of statistics, political economy, and government. The full public usefulness of these tabular records is seldom realized by Nation, state, or community, because much of the significance of the returns is not properly brought out by consistent and adequate analysis. Heated controversies, indeed, have arisen and writers have been subjected to criticism merely because accurate interpretation of census figures led to public knowledge of unpleasant civic truths.

An attempt is here made to present a statistical picture of national progress. Anyone who desires to read the history of the United States in terms of changing numbers, racial strains, and places of residence, during a decade crowded with epoch-making events, may do so in these pages. It is especially the hope of the Director of the Census and of the author that this narrative, though dealing solely with the results of the census returns, will be so illuminated by the vast national changes which the census records that the element of human interest will be ever present. Beyond all interest to individuals, however, is the possibility that clear presentation of the facts of population change may be of real help to some of the states or smaller subdivisions of the Union, where local problems of increase or decrease of inhabitants or change in race proportions may have become unsettling influences. Upon such matters it is generally the case that the Federal census alone offers authoritative information.

The purpose of this monograph is primarily to describe the location and the group characteristics of the men, women, and children who composed the increase which took place from 1910 to 1920 in the population of the United States. This increase was 13,738,354 and represented the excess of inhabitants in the Nation enumerated by the Fourteenth Census, 1920, over the number enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, 1910. Clearly enough, these persons were not in existence or not in the United States April 15, 1910, the enumeration date of the Thirteenth Census. This increment, however, represented but approximately one-half of the actual change which took place in the American people. The population of the United States at the Thirteenth Census was 91,972,266. How many of these persons were again enumerated at the Fourteenth Census, 1920? The answer to this question proves exceedingly interesting, since "increase of population" is commonly considered to represent merely the excess shown at a given enumeration over the last preceding enumeration.

Between the taking of the Thirteenth Census and that of the Fourteenth, a scant 10 years (April 15, 1910, to January 1, 1920) elapsed. During that period the estimated number of deaths of persons enumerated in 1910 was 11,240,000,¹ hence the survivors of the Thirteenth Census available for enumeration at the Fourteenth Census, if in the United States, numbered only 80,730,000 on January 1, 1920. Not all these persons, however, were in this country on that date.

The decade was unusual for the great number of departures of aliens and foreign-born and native-born citizens to take part in the World War or to participate in hospital or other activities connected with it. The number of survivors, in 1920, of the emigrants who left the United States between 1910 and 1920 has been estimated at 2,280,000.² Hence, the survivors in this country of the Thirteenth Census, as previously specified, were further reduced

¹ Davis and Foudray, U. S. Census Bureau, 1922. This estimate was made from United States Life Tables, 1910, for both sexes and all races (p. 16), and the annual mortality rates for the death-registration area (Mortality Statistics, 1919, p. 9).

² Emigration of aliens, April 15, 1910, to December 31, 1919, 2,070,000; emigration of citizens, July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919, 130,000 (not recorded prior to July 1, 1917); excess of citizens departing (including nonemigrants) over citizens arriving (assumed to represent returning nonemigrants), April 15, 1910, to June 30, 1917, 240,000; estimated total emigration, 2,440,000; estimated mortality to January 1, 1920 (included in total mortality, 11,240,000, among persons enumerated in 1910), 160,000; estimated survivors January 1, 1920, of emigrants during decade, 2,280,000.

by that number, leaving 78,450,000.¹ Therefore, instead of there being some 90,000,000 persons to enumerate again, together with the normal decennial increase, as might be supposed, the number of persons to be counted at the Fourteenth Census who had been counted before at least once did not greatly exceed the population enumerated 20 years before, 76,000,000.

It remained for the Nation, when the count was made in 1920, to have made good by births and by immigration, first, the shrinkage noted from the population returned at the previous census, and second, having replaced the losses, to supply additional numbers to represent a normal increase over the total shown 10 years before.

This replacement and increase were accomplished about as follows:

Natives under 5 years of age, 1920.	11, 528, 000
Natives from 5 to 9 years of age, inclusive, 1920	11, 228, 000
Total natives under 10 years of age.	22, 756, 000
Survivors of natives born between January 1 and April 15, 1910.	630, 000
Surviving natives born since April 15, 1910.	22, 126, 000
Surviving immigrants ²	5, 345, 000
Total additions (stated as a multiple of 10,000).	27, 470, 000
Survivors of the Thirteenth Census.	78, 450, 000
Estimated population, 1920.	105, 920, 000

The close similarity between the total thus estimated and the number actually enumerated at the Fourteenth Census (105,710,620) constitutes credible evidence of the substantial completeness of the Fourteenth Census enumeration. Moreover, it is possible, or even probable, that the difference of only 210,000, or one-fifth of 1 per cent, between the total as estimated and as enumerated is due in large part to an error in the estimated mortality.

¹ The actual number of Thirteenth Census survivors in this country was somewhat larger, for the reason that the 2,280,000 survivors of the emigrants during the decade 1910-1920 included an indeterminate number of persons who had immigrated to this country within the same decade. The error resulting from the assumption that all the emigrants during the decade were persons who had been enumerated in 1910 is, however, offset by the assumption that all the survivors of the immigrants during the same decade were in the United States in 1920.

² Total immigration, April 15, 1910, to December 31, 1919, 5,775,000; estimated mortality between arrival in the United States and December 31, 1919, 430,000; survivors, 5,345,000.

It is clear that vast changes in the composition and distribution of the population of the United States must have occurred in this brief period of 10 years, involving the reclassification of a much larger number of persons than the 13,700,000 representing the net increase of population at the Fourteenth Census.

By the act of Congress providing for the taking of the Thirteenth Census of the United States (1910) the date of enumeration was set as of April 15. This act broke the long-established precedent of taking the census as of June 1 of the census year. It also made impossible the comparison of exact decennial periods. The Thirteenth Census, in consequence of this change, fell one and one-half months short of covering a full decade. As the Fourteenth Census approached, the law providing for it again involved a change, setting January 1 of the census year as the date of enumeration. Thus another decade was "short," this time three and a half months less than a full decade, while the enumeration fell five months less than 20 years after the Twelfth Census.

In all of the computations employed in this monograph it has been impossible to take these fractional shortages into account. Since the labor involved would have been prohibitive, the two periods specified have in general been accepted as full decades, and all calculations have been made on that basis.

Nevertheless, these shortages are of some consequence statistically. In delicate computations, the differences involved might prove important. If the Thirteenth Census had been taken June 1, 1910, instead of April 15, 1910, and a full decade covered, the result would have been approximately as follows:

Estimated population June 1, 1910.....	92,149,155
Actual population June 1, 1900.....	75,994,575
Estimated 10-year increase.....	16,154,580
Increase during official census period.....	15,977,691
Difference.....	176,889
Estimated 10-year per cent of increase.....	21.3
Official per cent of increase	21.0

There is a difference, for the short period of 45 days, of 177,000, or three-tenths of 1 per cent. If a corresponding estimate be made

to cover a full decade from the census of 1910 to that of 1920, the following result appears:

Estimated population April 15, 1920.....	106,123,360
Actual population April 15, 1910.....	91,972,266
Estimated 10-year increase	14,151,094
Increase during official census period	13,738,354
Difference.....	412,740
Estimated 10-year per cent of increase	15.4
Official per cent of increase.....	14.9

For the shortage of three and a half months here involved, a marked difference appears of over 400,000, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. If, however, these changes prove in the end to be of service in leading to the permanent adoption of the best date for census taking, the temporary inaccuracies here noted will be of little consequence.

To analyze the growth of population from 1910 to 1920 most effectively, it is advisable, first, to sketch the economic background, describing very briefly the changes and the forces at work from 1910 to 1920 which might influence population increase as recorded at the Fourteenth Census, and second, to summarize concisely the results of previous censuses and the changing rates of national growth. With the economic condition of the nation and the facts of previous population change clearly before the reader, it is then possible to sketch the increase or decrease recorded in 1920 of the nation as a whole and of its geographic divisions, states, and smaller subdivisions, and then to analyze the population by its racial elements, with continual references to the more vital and significant changes and tendencies of the decade. Discussion of actual increase or decrease and accompanying changes naturally ends here, but no study of this character would be complete for 1920 without some reference, more or less detailed, to the influence upon population of changes in the family, in marriage, birth, and death rates, and also in manufactures and agriculture during a decade when they exerted unwonted influence upon population.

WILLIAM S. ROSSITER.

I.

AN HISTORIC DECADE

1910-1920.

The Fourteenth Census of the United States was taken at the close of a decade which future historians are likely to regard as of far-reaching importance in the life of the Nation.

The early part of this 10-year period witnessed important but peaceful economic changes, most of which were the result of continuing national development. In the summer of 1914 the sudden outbreak of the great war in Europe began at once to affect the nations not involved, especially the United States. As the decade advanced, nation after nation entered the conflict, still further influencing the economic condition of the United States, until this country in turn concentrated all its vast available resources, human and material, upon the task of winning the war.

So great had been the effort to organize and dispatch abroad huge armies, and to concentrate man power arbitrarily at certain points upon the production of supplies and means of transportation, that by January 1, 1920, a year after the armistice, the readjustments necessary to restore the Nation to normal conditions were far from completed. It is, indeed, to be doubted whether those population tendencies which were in evidence as the decade opened and which were rudely disturbed a few years later by exciting world events will ever be fully resumed.

Before considering actual changes in the population and in its racial and geographic distribution which occurred in this 10-year period, it is necessary to an unusual degree to have clearly in mind as a general background some of the principal economic changes which occurred during the decade, many of which directly affected the increase or decrease of population.

Two composite views of the United States, one a picture of the Nation in 1910, the other a picture taken in 1920, would show extraordinary differences—differences far greater than similar composites at other and corresponding periods, except perhaps in 1860 and 1870. Comparison of social and economic conditions at the beginning of the decade with those at the end would surely reveal surprising differences. A normal development was to have been expected, but beyond this normal rate of expansion an external force, the World War, entered into the situation, revolutionizing

and reorganizing industrial and social life and making the decade one full of abnormal changes.

Thus an orderly analysis of the growth of population in the United States from 1910 to 1920 proves of especial interest and importance, since in addition to those facts connected with increase or decrease which a census always records, the returns of the Fourteenth Census reflect many of the population changes produced by the war.

No period of serious business depression occurred during the entire decade. By 1910 the country had quite recovered from the severe effects of the depression of 1907, and business continued fairly steady and undisturbed until the depression of early 1914. This depression was intensified by the outbreak of the World War, but from the middle of 1915 the demand for agricultural and manufactured products which grew out of the war sent the industries of the Nation by 1916 to entirely new levels. Extreme activity and somewhat artificial prosperity continued until the end of the decade. This period was interrupted in the beginning of 1919 by a decided slowing up of business immediately after the signing of the armistice, but the downward movement was soon checked, and the year 1920 began with a favorable outlook. The decade, therefore, from the standpoint of business, was an unusual one. That there would have been marked expansion, even without the war, is probably true. Markets were being extended in foreign countries, natural resources were being opened up, new sources of power discovered, new methods of production introduced, and scientific management and efficiency engineering were becoming factors in business organization. Capital equipment had greatly increased, and the development of electric railways, the automobile, telephone, wireless, and parcel post made the decade exceptional; while the creation of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan Systems facilitated industrial and agricultural development.

With the outbreak of the war, a demand arose for manufactured products such as the country never before had been called upon to meet. An average¹ of index numbers of volume of pro-

¹ The arithmetical average of four Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Production is as follows:

YEAR.	E. E. Day.	W. W. Stewart.	Carl Snyder.	W. I. King.	Average.
1910.....	93	95	91	89	92

duction stands at 92 for 1910 and 120 for 1918, an increase of over 30 per cent. These figures indicate the physical volume of products quite apart from their value. This exceptional development, from its very nature, must not only have affected the growth of population but also have caused some redistribution within the country.

The war also changed the relative importance of various industries. Many readjustments were necessary, based on a "war" scale of values, since production for military needs bears little relation to production for normal requirements. Moreover, commodities which had been in limited demand were suddenly required in large quantities. Many other industries were indirectly, but greatly, stimulated. Some, indeed, were actually created, such as the manufacture of certain chemicals and dyes.

Mining operations, especially those relating to copper, zinc, and lead, were expanded to their utmost capacity, drawing many thousands of people to areas hitherto sparsely settled. These changes resulted in considerable redistribution of population. Cities doubled in size, and entirely new towns sprang up to accommodate workers in shipbuilding and other plants. A Federal Housing Corporation was organized which constructed towns at short notice. Great numbers of Negroes migrated from their homes in the South to industrial cities of the North in response to the insistent demand for unskilled labor.

Although it is true that, in the main, the industries so magnified had begun by 1920 to swing back toward prewar conditions, yet when the census was taken the effect of this tremendous readjustment was still visible.

Certain industries in early stages of development in 1910 grew abnormally during the decade. Doubtless they would have grown to large production had the period been entirely peaceful, but the war added artificial stimulus. The number of telephones in the country more than doubled. The motion-picture industry grew to surprising importance. The production of automobiles jumped over 1,200 per cent in 10 years. To the motor industry almost exclusively can be attributed the achievement of the city of Detroit in more than doubling its population, reaching practically a million inhabitants, and the great increase during the decade in the number of persons gainfully employed in the entire state of Michigan.

Although the automobile, by reducing the isolation of rural life, made the farm more attractive, there is no clear evidence that it retarded the movement from country to city. It is equally significant that the motor truck and farm tractor reduced the amount of labor and time necessary for the cultivation of farms and thereby made it possible for the number of persons engaged in agriculture to be reduced without material change in crop production.

Agriculture during this period, however, was subject to many forces other than the introduction of the automobile and tractor. The development and application of scientific methods, the extension of Government projects of irrigation and homesteading, the creation of the Federal Farm Loan System, and the technical developments of the period, all made greater crop production a possibility. But far beyond these in its influence was the abnormal demand for agricultural products, due to the elimination by the war of certain European agricultural areas as sources of supply. The "war garden" movement in the cities was symptomatic of the movement for greater production which appeared everywhere in the United States.

Powerful forces were at work during the decade for the development of cities. The war called insistently for a greater variety and larger volume of products. This greater volume of output could be obtained either by more rapid work and longer working days by those already employed or by an increase in the number employed. Industrial establishments were located principally in cities, and so cities everywhere offered work to all at high wages and under improved working conditions. An increased number of workers, in turn, required more people to serve them.

Changes in population during the decade, however, were by no means confined to those arising from agriculture and other lines of industry; immigration and emigration, as well as internal migration, were important factors. These also were greatly influenced by the war or were the direct result of it. Immigrants entering the country during the first five years of the decade averaged about 900,000 per annum; during the last five years, 1915-1919, they averaged only a quarter of a million per annum, less than one-third as many. This sudden check in the number of immigrants affected definitely the population increase for the decade; in fact, it was one of the largest factors limiting population growth.

Emigration in the decade from 1910 to 1920 had a considerable effect on population. At the call of their native countries, large numbers of the foreign born left the United States. These men were principally residents of eastern cities. The influence of this factor is clearly seen in the reduced percentages of increase for most cities in spite of the great influx of the rural element.

Over 4,000,000 men, most of whom were withdrawn from agriculture and other industries, entered the military and naval services in 1917 and 1918. These men were taken for a considerable period from their homes and plunged into an entirely new environment. Out of an approximate total of 4,000,000 men under arms, more than 2,000,000 were transported to Europe. A large number never returned. The extent to which this phase of the war reduced the birth rate and caused permanent change of residence is not yet fully apparent.

The increased demand for labor, arising from the expansion of industry, while at the same time the available supply of labor was reduced, afforded opportunity for many women to become wage earners under exceptionally favorable conditions. Old prejudices against women's capacity as industrial workers abated. The importance of this change is not yet evident, but such increasing activity on the part of women in industry must effect definite results in family life, and thereby influence future population changes.

To those who believe that conditions of living and working are factors affecting population growth, the decade offered a number of interesting developments, namely: The Federal child-labor law; the general decrease in the length of the working day; the movement toward safety and accident prevention; the development of community and welfare work; the attempts to meet the housing problem in systematic fashion; and finally a period of unusually general employment, high wages, and business activity.

Until 1900 the flow of population was mainly westward. From that census it appeared that the current had slackened, and changes of population became more dependent upon isolated developments in different sections of the country, such as irrigation, the settlement of Oklahoma, orcharding in the far Northwest, and the mining and oil discoveries of the Southwest. The Central states and the South grew in industrial importance. The eddies and currents of population tended increasingly to follow changing industrial development. This naturally led to an ac-

celerated increase in urban population. It remained for the decade under consideration to record an aggregate population in the 68 cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, so great that they comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States. This tendency has, as suggested, kept pace with the industrial development—in fact, has been guided largely by it. But the tendency of the American people to concentrate in cities was stimulated by the war, and economically is probably the most important development indicated by the Fourteenth Census.

II.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS.

The population of the United States in 1920 was 27 times as great as that returned at the First Census, 130 years before. This record of remarkable increase has been discussed fully in census reports and by many statisticians and others interested in the growth of the Nation. Some reference, however, to past rates of growth is essential in order to make possible an intelligent consideration of the rate of increase between 1910 and 1920.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH DECENNIAL INCREASE: 1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Total decennial increase.	Per cent of increase.
1790.....	3,929,214	.....	.....
1800.....	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810.....	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820.....	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1830.....	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840.....	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850.....	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1860.....	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1870.....	¹ 39,818,449	¹ 8,375,128	¹ 26.6
1880.....	50,155,783	¹ 10,337,334	¹ 26.0
1890.....	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1900.....	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1910.....	91,972,466	15,977,691	21.0
1920.....	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

¹ Estimated correction for error in census of 1870.

The first 70 years of census taking in the United States (1790 to 1860) disclosed a fairly uniform increase in population of about one-third every 10 years. This uniformity created an impression which became quite general, especially among those unfamiliar with the factors limiting population change, that a one-third increase per decade was a "natural" or normal rate of growth for the United States, and could be confidently expected to continue. Even so thoughtful a student of national affairs as President Lincoln fell into the error of regarding this long-continued and roughly

uniform increase as a safe proportion by means of which to project the growth of the country's population well into the future. This subject evidently deeply impressed Mr. Lincoln. In his first annual message he said: "There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000." In his second annual message he predicted 187,000,000 inhabitants in the United States in 1920.¹

The uniformly high rate of increase during the period 1790 to 1860 was the direct result of the expansion of a new nation by an extremely virile and fertile race. At the First Census, 1790, children under the age of 16 averaged almost exactly three per white family.² This surprisingly high proportion demonstrates without need for further proof the unusual fertility of the so-called native stock, which apparently continued with little diminution until the end of this period. Prior to 1860 the United States was practically in the pioneer stage; land was plentiful, agriculture was the general occupation, life was simple. Economic conditions, ways of living, and the natural inclinations of a plain people made the family the most important institution of the time. The rearing of large families was the normal and proper objective of life. But the Civil War brought this early period to a close, and was followed by an era of readjustment and a great industrial awakening. This was stimulated by new inventions and the wider application of such earlier ones as the steam engine, by development of technical methods, and by the rapid construction of railroad systems. Coincidentally with the development of industry and the great accumulation of wealth, came many social changes. Old ideals tended to yield to new ones. Increasing complexities of life and more alluring opportunities for personal gratification appeared and multiplied while at the same time the urgent need for large families steadily decreased. These and many other factors contributed after 1860 to bring about the continued decline in the rate of population increase.

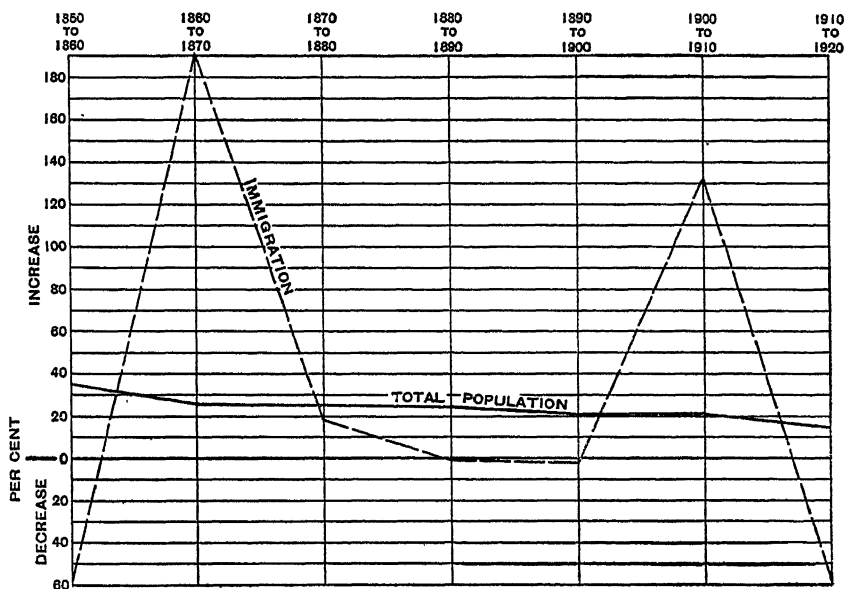
It was not until after the Civil War that there was a large influx

¹ Richardson, *Messages of the Presidents*, VI, pp. 58, 138.

² The average number of children under 16 per family, for all classes of the population, in 1920 was a trifle less than 1.5. (The corresponding average for white families in 1920 has not been computed.) Census "families" differ somewhat from natural families, in that the former include certain economic groups, such as boarders or lodgers in hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses, and inmates of institutions, who are not related by blood.

of immigrants whose racial antecedents differed from those of the people who constituted the great bulk of the population at the time of the First Census. The increased numbers of foreigners who sought the United States seemingly should have tended to raise the percentage of population increase; instead, the rate of increase actually declined. As the industrial life of the Nation developed and as living became more complicated, especially in rapidly growing cities, still further declines in the per cent of increase of the national population appeared from decade to decade, with one exception. The Thirteenth Census showed a

COMPARISON OF RATE OF INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION WITH RATE OF CHANGE OF IMMIGRATION: 1850-1920.



slight increase over the rate shown for the previous census. This was the direct result of the great influx of immigrants from 1900 to 1910—a number in the aggregate so large as to raise the rate of population increase shown in 1910 and thus to be capable of overcoming for the decade the general tendency toward a declining rate of growth.

The narrative of population growth in the United States prior to 1920 is hardly complete without reference to the effect of territorial expansion. Although the total area of the United States in 1790 was 867,980 square miles, the First Census, taken

in that year, covered only 417,170 square miles,¹ the remainder being so sparsely populated that it was impracticable to canvass it. In this area of a little more than 400,000 square miles—scarcely equal to the combined areas of California and Texas—which contained practically the entire population of the country in 1790, there were enumerated 45,379,381 persons in 1920, as compared with a total of 60,331,239 in the remainder of the country, consisting of 450,000 square miles belonging to the United States in 1790 but not enumerated, together with over 2,100,000 square miles added since 1790.

TABLE 2.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WITH GROWTH IN REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION OF AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.		POPULATION OF REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹	
	Number.	Per cent of increase.	Number.	Per cent of increase.
1790.....	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	5,247,355	33.5	61,128	.....
1810.....	6,779,308	29.2	460,573	653.5
1820.....	8,293,869	22.3	1,344,584	191.9
1830.....	10,240,232	23.5	² 2,625,788	95.3
1840.....	11,781,231	15.0	³ 5,288,222	101.4
1850.....	14,569,584	23.7	8,622,292	63.0
1860.....	17,326,157	18.9	14,117,164	63.7
1870.....	19,687,504	13.6	18,870,867	33.7
1880.....	23,925,639	21.5	26,230,144	39.0
1890.....	⁴ 28,188,321	17.8	34,759,393	32.5
1900.....	33,553,630	19.0	42,440,945	22.1
1910.....	39,930,335	19.0	52,041,931	22.6
1920.....	45,379,381	13.6	60,331,239	15.9

¹ Area belonging to the United States but not enumerated in 1790, together with area added since 1790.

² Including 5,318 persons stationed abroad, in the naval service of the United States.

³ Including 6,100 persons stationed abroad, in the naval service of the United States.

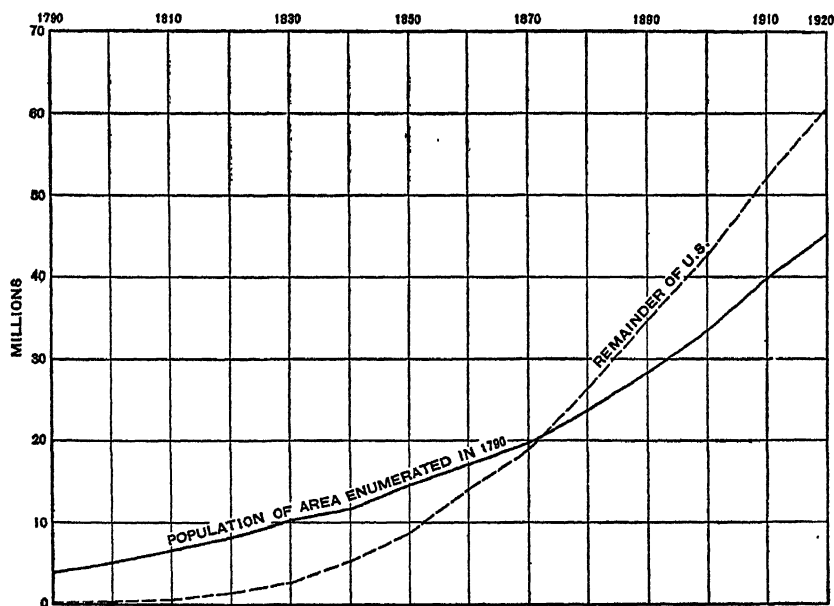
⁴ The population of Indian reservations, first enumerated in 1890, is here included with that of the areas in which located.

Inspection of Table 2 shows that the percentages of increase of population in the area covered by the First Census and in the remainder of the country, which percentages at earlier periods bore no resemblance to each other, tended toward similarity as the added area was developed and populated, and that at the census of 1920 they differed less than at any previous census. The increase during the last decade in the original area was slightly less than the increase for the entire country, while that for the added area was slightly larger.

¹ This area now comprises Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Georgia.

The record of population change during the 130 years of American census taking indicates remarkably steady growth for the first 70 years, followed by a lower but equally steady rate of increase for 30 years (from 1860 to 1890), a still lower rate during the next two decades, and a sharp decline in the rate from 1910 to 1920. Indeed, were the decrease in the rate of increase shown in 1920 as compared with 1910 to be repeated in 1930, the increase at the Fifteenth Census would be but 8.8 per cent; and if it continued to sink as sharply after that year, increase would cease and decrease begin before 1950. This serves to illustrate the marked change which occurred in the percentage of increase from 1910 to 1920 in comparison with those of earlier decades. If, however, due allowance were made for the effect of immigration, the decline in the rate for 1910 to 1920 as compared with the rates for preceding decades would be less pronounced, as will be seen from Table 39 (p. 152), which shows for each decade the rate of natural increase due to excess of births over deaths, except to the extent to which the widening of the area of enumeration at certain censuses was a factor.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WITH GROWTH IN
REMAINDER OF COUNTRY: 1790-1920.



It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that future censuses will continue to show moderate rates of increase characteristic of rather fully settled countries.¹

¹ The rates of increase in population for England, Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany for the latest normal 10-year periods for which figures are available were as follows:

COUNTRY.	Period.	Per cent of increase.
England.....	1901-1911	10.5
Belgium.....	1900-1910	10.9
France.....	1901-1911	1.6
Italy.....	1901-1911	16.6
Germany.....	1900-1910	15.2

¹ Adjusted to apply to exact 10-year period. Rate for 10 years, 4 months, 6.8 per cent.

III.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN NATION AND STATES.

From 1910 to 1920 the number of inhabitants of the United States increased 13,738,354. Great as this increment was, that which occurred from 1900 to 1910 exceeded it, being the largest decennial increase so far attained, nearly 16,000,000. Fourteen millions, however, the increase in round numbers from 1910 to 1920, exceeded all previous increases except that shown in 1910, and suggests the immense proportions to which the population of the United States has attained. So great, indeed, is it that the net additions to the Nation over deaths and departures for the last 10-year period averaged nearly 4,000 persons per day.

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCREASE.

The mere increase from 1910 to 1920 was greater than the entire population of the Republic in 1830; it was equal to more than twice the total population of New England in 1910; it almost equaled the aggregate population of 21 of the 48 states in 1920. And yet, although the figure denotes a population growth of such dimensions, its significance lies not in the fact that it was so large but rather in the fact that it represented the smallest percentage of increase ever reported by a Federal census. From 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase was 21 per cent; from 1910 to 1920 but 14.9 per cent; and this low record compares sharply with the previous low rate, 20.7 per cent, shown for the decade 1890 to 1900.

The extremely low rate of population increase for the last decade was a continuation of the tendency previously pointed out as having become marked since 1870 but which had never before been so pronounced.

The decline in immigration was, of course, one of the chief causes which lowered the rate of increase. Had the average annual immigration and emigration throughout the entire decade been the same as for the five-year period ended June 30, 1915,¹

¹ That is, the period of five fiscal years which most closely approximated the first half of the period between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates.

the population enumerated in 1920 would have been nearly 108,000,000 instead of 105,710,620, and the rate of increase would have been a little more than 17 per cent instead of 14.9 per cent. Thus the decline in immigration during the period from the outbreak of the war to the taking of the Fourteenth Census was an influential factor in the lowering of the percentage of increase; but even had immigration continued at a record rate throughout the decade, the percentage of the national population increase still would have been lower than that shown by any previous census of the United States.

Another method by which to examine the influence of immigration upon increase of population is to eliminate fluctuation by taking some such decade as 1890 to 1900 as a standard and by calculating the rates of increase for succeeding decades on the basis of a net immigration which would contribute the same proportion of population increase that it actually did contribute between 1890 and 1900. Thus adjusted, the combined rate of increase would have been 20.7 per cent for 1890 to 1900, 18 per cent for 1900 to 1910, and 15 per cent for 1910 to 1920; and of the increase during each decade a trifle less than three-fourths would have been due to excess of births over deaths among the population enumerated at the beginning of the decade, and slightly more than one-fourth to excess of immigration over emigration plus excess of births over deaths in the families of the immigrants after arrival in this country. That is to say, during 1890 to 1900 the natural increase in the population would have been 15.2 per cent and the increase due to immigration would have been 5.5 per cent; between 1900 and 1910 the two sources of increase would have yielded 13.2 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively; and between 1910 and 1920, 11 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively.

Both these computations go to show that were immigration either less fluctuating or were it even increased to the highest rate yet known, still the percentage of national increase would tend downward. Hence the percentage of increase for the last decade (14.9) takes on much significance, since it indicates a definite slowing down in the rate of national population increase. The results of immigration restriction if continued throughout the next decade, coupled with a continuation of the tendency already recognized toward lessened increase of the American people, suggest that the Fifteenth Census will show a rate of increase probably even lower than that brought out by the Fourteenth Census.

TABLE 3.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES:
1910-1920.

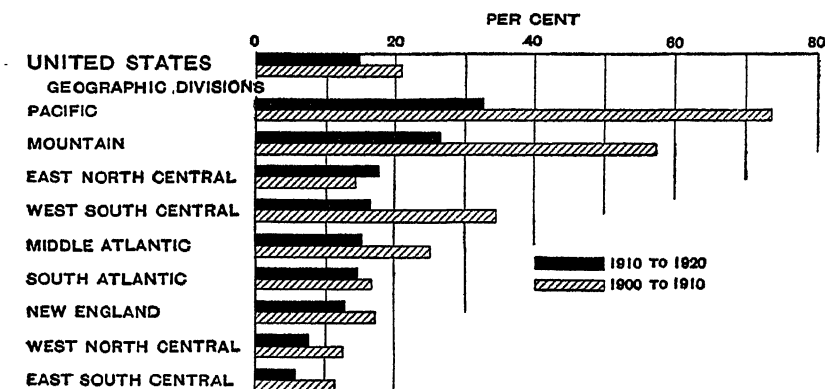
DIVISION AND STATE.	POPULATION.				INCREASE, ¹ 1910 TO 1920.		Per cent of in- crease, ¹ 1900 to 1910.
	1910		1920		Number.	Per cent.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.			
UNITED STATES.....	105,710,620	100.0	91,972,266	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	21.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
New England.....	7,400,909	7.0	6,552,681	7.1	848,228	12.9	17.2
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	21.1	19,315,892	21.0	2,945,252	15.2	25.0
East North Central.....	21,475,543	20.3	18,250,621	19.8	3,224,922	17.7	14.2
West North Central.....	12,544,249	11.9	11,637,921	12.7	906,328	7.8	12.5
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	13.2	12,194,895	13.3	1,795,377	14.7	16.8
East South Central.....	8,893,307	8.4	8,409,901	9.1	483,406	5.7	11.4
West South Central.....	10,242,224	9.7	8,784,534	9.6	1,457,690	16.6	34.5
Mountain.....	3,336,101	3.2	2,633,517	2.9	702,584	26.7	57.3
Pacific.....	5,566,871	5.3	4,192,304	4.6	1,374,567	32.8	73.5
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	768,014	0.7	742,371	0.8	25,643	3.5	6.9
New Hampshire.....	443,083	0.4	430,572	0.5	12,511	2.9	4.6
Vermont.....	352,428	0.3	355,956	0.4	-3,528	-1.0	3.6
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	3.6	3,366,416	3.7	485,940	14.4	20.0
Rhode Island.....	604,397	0.6	542,610	0.6	61,787	11.4	26.6
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	1.3	1,114,756	1.2	265,875	23.9	22.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	10,385,227	9.8	9,113,614	9.9	1,271,613	14.0	25.4
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	3.0	2,537,167	2.8	618,733	24.4	34.7
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	8.2	7,665,111	8.3	1,054,906	13.8	21.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	5,759,394	5.4	4,767,121	5.2	992,273	20.8	14.7
Indiana.....	2,930,390	2.8	2,700,876	2.9	229,514	8.5	7.3
Illinois.....	6,485,280	6.1	5,638,591	6.1	846,689	15.0	16.9
Michigan.....	3,668,412	3.5	2,810,173	3.1	858,239	30.5	16.1
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2.5	2,333,860	2.5	298,207	12.8	12.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2.3	2,075,708	2.3	311,417	15.0	18.5
Iowa.....	2,404,021	2.3	2,224,771	2.4	179,250	8.1	-0.3
Missouri.....	3,404,055	3.2	3,493,335	3.6	-89,280	-3.4	6.0
North Dakota.....	646,872	0.6	577,056	0.6	69,816	12.1	80.8
South Dakota.....	636,547	0.6	583,888	0.6	52,659	9.0	45.4
Nebraska.....	1,296,572	1.2	1,192,214	1.3	104,358	8.7	11.8
Kansas.....	1,769,257	1.7	1,690,949	1.8	78,308	4.6	15.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	223,003	0.2	202,322	0.2	20,681	10.2	9.5
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1.4	1,295,346	1.4	154,315	11.9	9.0
District of Columbia.....	437,571	0.4	331,069	0.4	106,502	32.2	18.8
Virginia.....	2,399,187	2.2	2,061,612	2.2	337,575	12.0	11.2
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1.4	1,221,119	1.3	242,582	19.9	27.4
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	2.4	2,206,287	2.4	352,836	16.0	16.5
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1.6	1,515,400	1.6	168,324	11.1	13.1
Georgia.....	2,895,832	2.7	2,609,121	2.8	286,711	11.0	17.7
Florida.....	968,470	0.9	752,619	0.8	215,851	28.7	42.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2.3	2,289,905	2.5	126,725	5.5	6.6
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2.2	2,184,789	2.4	153,096	7.0	8.1
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2.2	2,138,093	2.3	210,081	9.8	16.9
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1.7	1,797,114	2.0	-6,496	-0.4	15.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1.7	1,574,449	1.7	177,755	11.3	20.0
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1.7	1,656,388	1.8	142,121	8.6	19.9
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	1.9	1,657,155	1.8	371,128	22.4	109.7
Texas.....	4,663,228	4.4	3,896,542	4.2	766,686	19.7	27.8
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	548,889	0.5	376,053	0.4	172,836	46.0	54.5
Idaho.....	431,866	0.4	325,594	0.4	106,272	32.6	101.3
Wyoming.....	194,402	0.2	145,965	0.2	48,437	33.2	57.7
Colorado.....	939,629	0.9	799,024	0.9	140,605	17.6	48.0
New Mexico.....	369,350	0.3	327,301	0.4	42,049	10.1	67.6
Arizona.....	334,162	0.3	204,354	0.2	129,808	63.5	66.2
Utah.....	449,396	0.4	373,351	0.4	76,045	20.4	34.9
Nevada.....	77,407	0.1	81,875	0.1	-4,468	-5.5	93.4
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,356,621	1.3	1,141,990	1.2	214,631	18.8	120.4
Oregon.....	783,389	0.8	672,765	0.7	110,624	16.4	62.7
California.....	3,426,861	3.2	2,377,549	2.6	1,049,312	44.1	60.1

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

INCREASE BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Upon advancing the analysis of population increase from the Nation as a whole to geographic divisions, it appears from Table 3 that from 1910 to 1920 the general migration of population westward decidedly slackened and that population changes during the decade were irregular, showing less evidence of a well-defined geographic tendency than was shown in the previous decade. In general, they were dependent on industrial development.

RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DIVISIONS:
1900-1920.



The Mountain and Pacific divisions continued to show higher percentages of increase than did other sections of the country, but for the decade 1910 to 1920 these rates were sharply reduced as compared with the preceding decade. Whereas at the previous census 10 of the 11 states in these two divisions showed rates of increase more than twice the average for the entire country, at the recent census only 5 of the 11 could be so classified.

The division of most significance is the East North Central, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This division alone, of the nine into which the country is divided, showed a rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 higher than for the previous decade. It is much more than a coincidence that within this same area occurred the notable industrial expansion of the period. In contrast with the rapid growth in the East North Central group was the very low rate of increase reported by the East South Central division. A considerable northward migration of Negroes from the South during the war naturally increased the rate shown in the one region at the expense of the other.

RATE OF INCREASE BY STATES.

Of the 48 states which compose the Union, 45 reported increases of population from 1910 to 1920.

The percentage of increase in 20 states exceeded that for the United States. Eight of these lay east of the Mississippi and 12 west of it. Twelve states, or one-quarter of all, reported increases exceeding 20 per cent. They were:

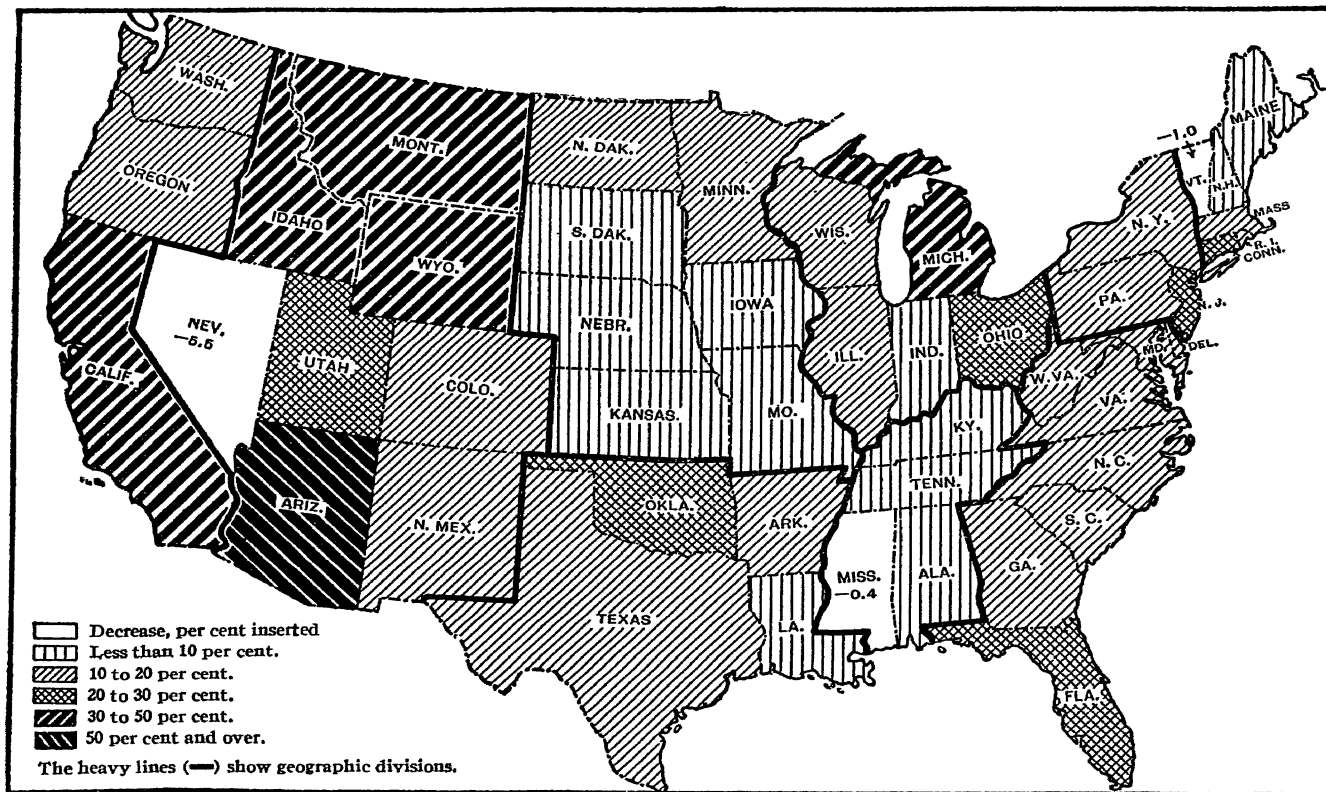
Arizona.....	63.5	Idaho.....	32.6	Connecticut.....	23.9
Montana.....	46.0	Michigan.....	30.5	Oklahoma.....	22.4
California.....	44.1	Florida.....	28.7	Ohio.....	20.8
Wyoming.....	33.2	New Jersey.....	24.4	Utah.....	20.4

At the other extreme, the 12 states which either showed the lowest percentages of increase, or actually decreased, were:

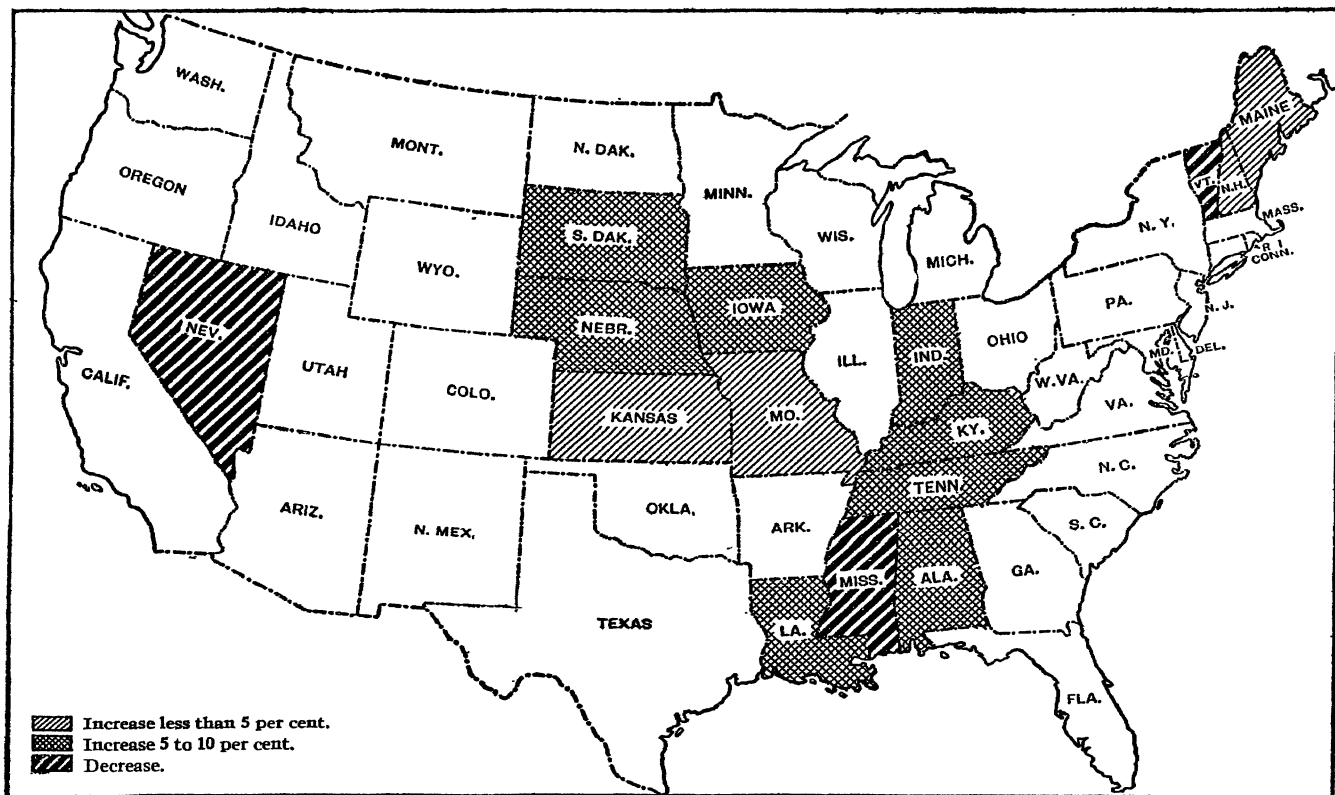
<i>Increase.</i>		<i>Decrease.</i>			
Louisiana.....	8.6	Kentucky.....	5.5	Mississippi.....	0.4
Indiana.....	8.5	Kansas.....	4.6	Vermont.....	1.0
Iowa.....	8.1	Maine.....	3.5	Nevada.....	5.5
Tennessee.....	7.0	Missouri.....	3.4		
		New Hampshire....	2.0		

With two exceptions, Indiana and Iowa, the 12 states recording the lowest percentages of increase, or decrease, show declines, in most cases considerable, in rate of growth during the past decade. Taken as a group, the 12 states registered an increase of approximately 1,000,000 in 1920, as against 1,500,000 in 1910. With the exception of the three northern New England states, long nearly stationary in population, and Nevada, traditionally dependent on mining as the result of the recurring discoveries of precious metals, the states showing loss or extremely low percentages of increase form an irregular group in the central and southern parts of the United States. In all the states in this group the rural areas tended to decrease in population, and no doubt contributed, from communities and industries not stimulated by war conditions, to those, especially in the great central industrial states near by, which urgently called for both skilled and unskilled labor. In Louisiana, for example, much of the shrinkage from the 19.9 per cent of increase from 1900 to 1910 to the 8.6 per cent shown in 1920 was due to the conversion of a Negro increase of 63,000 in the earlier decade into a loss of over 13,000 in the later period. This, like similar losses in Negro population reported by other Southern states, and elsewhere more fully discussed, resulted directly from the exceptional conditions appearing in the decade from 1910 to 1920.

RATE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910-1920.



STATES WHICH INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN POPULATION, OR DECREASED: 1910-1920.



The five states which show the highest percentages of increase from 1910 to 1920 were all in the West. With the exception of California each of these states had a small population, so that its rate was sharply affected by a numerical increase small in comparison with the increases shown by many of the larger states.

The general causes for these high rates of growth in the five states specified were evident. Irrigation, for example, added to the farms of Arizona over 147,000 acres of fertile soil, or approximately 46 per cent.

This figure is of especial significance because of the fact that nearly 66 per cent of the improved farm land in Arizona is subject to irrigation. Still greater irrigation projects were undertaken during the decade in other states, and exerted a decided influence upon population increase. California, with 1,555,000 acres added during the decade to its improved farm land by new irrigation enterprises, and Idaho, with 1,058,000 acres, showed the greatest developments along these lines. Nevada, the one western state in which an actual decrease in population took place, and in which 94.4 per cent of all improved farm land is irrigated, showed a decrease in irrigated acreage of 140,000, or 20 per cent. During the decade over 35,000,000 acres in Montana and more than 18,000,000 in California were taken up on original homesteading grants.

These agricultural developments may also be measured in other terms. The increase in the number of farms in the entire country was 1.4 per cent. In comparison with this figure the number of farms in Montana increased by 120 per cent, while in Wyoming the increase was 43.3 per cent, in Idaho 36.7 per cent, and in California 33.4 per cent. The increase in mere number of farms, however, is not always significant. The number of farms in Arizona, for example, increased 8.1 per cent, but the number of acres in the farms increased 365.4 per cent. The agricultural resources of the West continue to be developed, but depend less and less upon mere cultivation and more upon scientific assistance such as irrigation.

There was considerable growth in the western cities, Los Angeles being the striking example, with an increase of over a quarter of a million persons during the decade. This increase was drawn largely from distant states, and doubtless entailed no unwonted drain upon rural California.

While the first five states in order of rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 are in the Far West, the next four are all east of the Mississippi River, being, in order, Michigan, Florida, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The expansion of population in these states was in all cases well above that of the country as a whole. The growth of Michigan resulted in the main from the automobile industry. Florida developed its possibilities as an agricultural state, although a considerable part of its growth appeared in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Pensacola. Moreover, Florida undoubtedly benefited by the change in the date of enumeration from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920. The states of New Jersey and Connecticut both declined somewhat in agriculture, but expanded in population because of the war demands for munitions, ships, and manufactured products.

NUMERICAL INCREASE.

In analysis of population changes it is customary to utilize the percentage as the conclusive measure of increase or decrease. Such measurement, however, reflects merely what has happened in relation to a given base. If that is small, population increase may bulk large in percentage and very small in actual numbers. Thus in 1920 some of the largest percentages related to numerical increases scarcely noticeable in the national increase. Hence mere percentage measurement may prove extremely misleading.

Is the percentage of state increase a just measurement of population change within the Union? After all, it has come about that in the broadest sense states are but geographic districts of a great and united Nation. Are not those who study the returns of the Federal censuses as throwing light upon national development more concerned with actual numerical increase or decrease, and especially the distribution of the 14,000,000 additional inhabitants recorded in 1920, than with mere percentage fluctuations?

If this be granted, it will be profitable to consider in some detail numerical increase. Some states may be conspicuous in both classifications, but it is to be expected that great centers of population, however low their percentages of increase, will contribute the greater part of the total increase shown by the Nation.

The 12 states which made the largest numerical contributions toward the increase of nearly 14,000,000 reported in 1920 were as follows, in the order of numbers contributed:

Total.....	8,979,772	Illinois.....	846,689
		Texas.....	766,686
New York.....	1,271,613	New Jersey.....	618,733
Pennsylvania.....	1,054,906	Massachusetts.....	485,940
California.....	1,049,312	Oklahoma.....	371,128
Ohio.....	992,273	North Carolina.....	352,836
Michigan.....	858,239	Minnesota.....	311,417

These states, therefore, supplied about 9,000,000 of the entire increase occurring from 1910 to 1920. Thus one-quarter of the states contributed about two-thirds of the total population growth. These obviously were the main sources or channels of national increase.

IV.

STATES WHICH INCREASED BUT SLIGHTLY, OR DECREASED, IN POPULATION.

In the preceding analysis 12 states have been specified as the most liberal numerical contributors toward the national increase in 1920. The 12 states at the other extreme must, of course, include the three which reported actual decrease in population during the decade. The list which follows is thus grouped in two parts: states showing low numerical increase, and states showing decrease.

<i>Increase.</i>			<i>Decrease.</i>		
Utah.....	76, 045	New Mexico.....	33, 049	Vermont.....	3, 528
North Dakota....	69, 816	Maine.....	25, 643	Nevada.....	4, 468
Rhode Island.....	61, 787	Delaware.....	20, 681	Mississippi.....	6, 498
South Dakota....	52, 659	New Hampshire..	12, 511		
Wyoming.....	48, 537				

Of those states in the group which showed increase, the highest, Utah, contributed but 76,000; and the lowest, New Hampshire, less than 13,000. The entire group of 12 states made a net contribution of less than 400,000 persons to the increase of 14,000,000 added to the national population from 1910 to 1920. It is thus of much interest to observe at one extreme a group of 12 states which together contributed nearly two-thirds of all the national increase and at the other extreme a group of states equal in number which together contributed but one thirty-sixth of the total increase during the decade. Had the latter 12 states returned an aggregate increase at the percentage shown by the Nation as a whole from 1910 to 1920, their numerical increase, instead of being less than 400,000, would have approached 1,000,000.

Attention is invited to the changes during the decade in the three states showing the smallest increase, and in the three which decreased.

STATES SHOWING SMALL INCREASES.

Maine.

Since 1860 the highest rate of increase in Maine, 6.9 per cent, was that for the decade 1900 to 1910.

There are 16 counties in the state. Of these, 5 decreased in population from 1910 to 1920. They are located along the coast from Lincoln County, which borders on the Kennebec River, to the Canadian border. The decline in this coast region is but the continuation of a tendency which has been manifesting itself for a considerable period. Two of these counties, Lincoln and Waldo, have decreased at each census since 1850; Hancock and Knox have decreased during each decade since 1880; and Washington has decreased at both of the last two censuses. In 1860 these five counties had an aggregate population of 179,314, as compared with 135,619 in 1920. At the latter census they contained but 5 cities and 3 towns with more than 2,500 inhabitants, the largest being Rockland, 8,109. This is the oldest settled area in the state and has long been a shipping and fishing center. The other counties have, in the main, shown consistent increase in population, except Sagadahoc, which decreased 8.6 per cent during the decade from 1900 to 1910. This is the next county southwest of the group which has so steadily decreased.

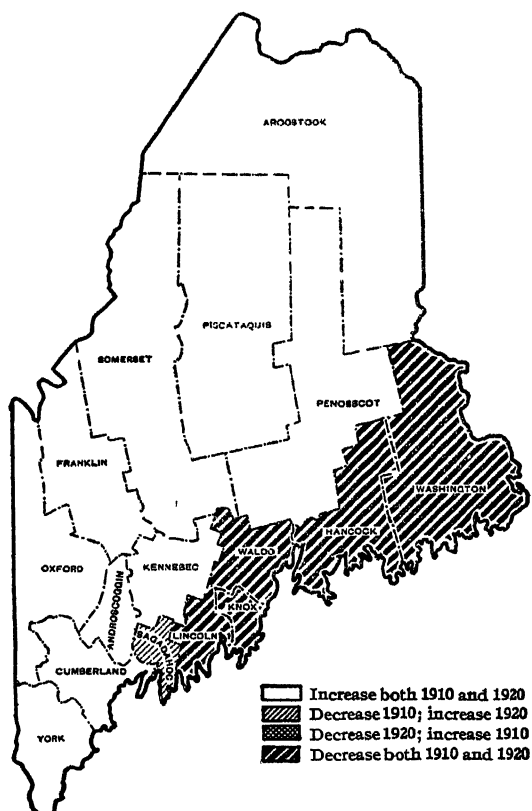
TABLE 4.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN MAINE:
1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800.....	55, 179	57.2	1870.....	—1, 364	—0.2
1810.....	76, 086	50.7	1880.....	22, 021	3.5
1820.....	69, 630	30.4	1890.....	12, 150	1.9
1830.....	101, 120	33.9	1900.....	33, 380	5.0
1840.....	102, 338	25.6	1910.....	47, 905	6.9
1850.....	81, 376	16.2	1920.....	25, 643	3.5
1860.....	45, 110	7.7			

Aroostook alone, of all the counties, showed an increase in improved farm land, whereas the state as a whole showed a loss in this respect of 383,328 acres, or 16.2 per cent. The growth in this county is a continuance of the expansion due to the discovery that its soil was particularly favorable to the raising of potatoes. This one county alone produced 21,331,934 bushels of potatoes in 1919, at a yield of 252 bushels per acre, and was the leading county in the United States in potato production.

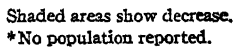
In 1900, 33.5 per cent of the inhabitants of the state were urban; in 1910, 35.3 per cent; and in 1920, 39 per cent. Although the rural population in the entire state decreased by nearly 12,000, in five counties it showed increases—Aroostook, Franklin, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and York.

MAINE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.



Movement toward large towns and cities was as evident in Maine as elsewhere in the Nation. Most of the cities in the state showed gains during the decade, Portland leading with an increase of over 10,000. Bath, with 56.8, had the highest percentage of increase. This is probably due to war-time expansion, because of the fact that the only steel shipbuilding industry in the state is located there. The six principal cities of the state together contributed more than the entire increase in population reported by the state in 1920.

MAINE—TOWNS SHOWING DECREASE: 1910-1920.



Decreases in rural population are found to be so general that the smallness of the aggregate increase in the state as a whole is readily accounted for. The following table presents, by counties, the number of cities and organized towns in the state, distributed as increasing or decreasing:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS IN MAINE SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1920.

COUNTY.	Total number of cities, towns, etc. ¹	Number increasing in population.	Number decreasing in population.
Total.....	² 712	271	438
Androscoggin.....	14	3	11
Aroostook.....	110	70	40
Cumberland.....	26	10	16
Franklin.....	40	18	22
Hancock.....	43	9	34
Kennebec.....	30	7	23
Knox.....	20	3	17
Lincoln.....	19	4	15
Oxford.....	³ 52	16	35
Penobscot.....	89	33	56
Piscataquis.....	75	34	41
Sagadahoc.....	11	5	6
Somerset.....	³ 67	25	41
Waldo.....	26	5	21
Washington.....	62	19	43
York.....	³ 28	10	17

¹ Includes all townships, gores, plantations, islands, grants, tracts, and surpluses reporting any population in either 1920 or 1910.

² Includes three civil divisions with no change in population.

³ Includes one civil division with no change in population.

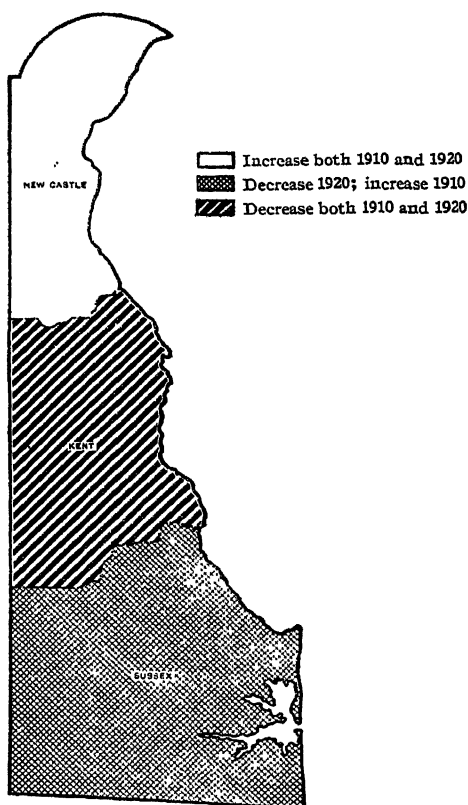
From this table it appears that of the 712 cities, towns, and other civil divisions, 438, or nearly two-thirds, decreased in population. In 15 of the 16 counties a majority of the towns reported decreases, and in Hancock County four-fifths of the towns decreased.

Delaware.

Of the three states reporting very low numerical increases, Delaware alone contributed about the same increment as in previous censuses, and actually slightly increased it over that returned in 1910. In one respect, however, the population record of Delaware in 1920 was exceptional.

TABLE 6.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN DELAWARE: 1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800.....	5,177	8.8	1870.....	12,799	11.4
1810.....	8,401	13.1	1880.....	21,593	17.3
1820.....	75	0.1	1890.....	21,885	14.9
1830.....	3,999	5.5	1900.....	16,242	9.0
1840.....	1,337	1.7	1910.....	17,587	9.5
1850.....	13,447	17.2	1920.....	20,081	10.2
1860.....	20,684	22.6			

DELAWARE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.

The state, having small geographic area, consists of but three counties, Kent, New Castle, and Sussex. The first and last are essentially rural, differing sharply from New Castle, which includes

the city of Wilmington and which contains almost exactly two-thirds of the population of the state. Very nearly one-half of the state's inhabitants were enumerated in Wilmington alone. Since 1860 Kent County has three times shown a decrease: in 1890, 1910, and 1920. During the same period Sussex has reported but one decrease, in 1920. While this small state has grown slowly but with singular uniformity for 30 years, and actually increased fractionally its percentage of increase from 1910 to 1920 as compared with those for the last two preceding decades, nevertheless this increase for the first time came exclusively from New Castle County, and in reality almost entirely from the city of Wilmington; while the remainder of the state, comprising Kent and Sussex Counties, recorded a decrease of population amounting to more than 4,000. Thus the increase in Wilmington offset the loss elsewhere and contributed practically the entire increase shown by the state. At no previous census has the rural area of Delaware shown a net decline in population.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire was among the first of the American colonies to become generally settled. Although during the 130 years of census-taking its population more than trebled, this growth, in comparison with the expansion of the entire United States to practically 27 times its 1790 population, was extremely deliberate.

TABLE 7.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE:
1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800.....	41,973	29.6	1870.....	-7,773	-2.4
1810.....	30,602	16.6	1880.....	28,691	9.0
1820.....	29,701	13.8	1890.....	29,539	8.5
1830.....	25,167	10.3	1900.....	35,058	9.3
1840.....	15,246	5.7	1910.....	18,984	4.6
1850.....	33,402	11.7	1920.....	12,511	2.9
1860.....	8,097	2.5			

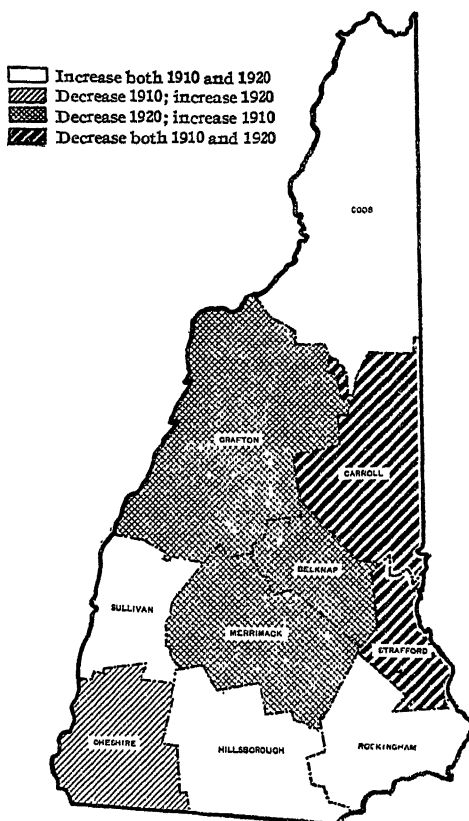
There are 10 counties in the state, of which 5 increased and 5 decreased during the decade. The 5 decreasing counties constitute the central area of the state, and include the lake and mountain region. The greatest increase was shown by Coos County in the extreme north, and a fairly consistent increase was shown also by the counties in the south. That these tend-

encies are not entirely the result of temporary causes is suggested by the past records of the two counties showing the greatest increase and the greatest decrease during the decade 1910 to 1920; namely, Coos County, with an increase of 17.4 per cent, and Carroll County, which decreased 8 per cent. The population of these two counties since 1880 has been as follows:

COUNTY.	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Coos	18,580	23,211	29,468	30,753	36,093
Carroll	18,224	18,124	16,893	16,316	15,017

These opposite tendencies are especially interesting, since the two counties border on each other.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.



Of the remaining counties in the state, the only ones that showed any considerable change during the last decade were Hillsborough and Sullivan, which reported increases of 7.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively. Hillsborough includes the largest two cities in the state, Manchester and Nashua, and their development and expansion as manufacturing centers have resulted in large numerical increases within the county. In 1920 it contained more than three-tenths of the entire population of the state. On the other hand, Sullivan, with no cities and with only one town having more than 5,000 inhabitants, increased at a slightly greater rate than Hillsborough. Moreover, Sullivan's rate of increase advanced from 4.1 for the decade 1890 to 1900 to 7.4 for 1900 to 1910 and 8.2 for 1910 to 1920, whereas for Hillsborough the rate declined during the same three decades from 20.8 per cent to 11.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent.

The most interesting feature of population change in New Hampshire, however, has been not the county developments but rather those within the minor civil divisions, that is, in the cities and towns. In this respect the experience of New Hampshire is not exceptional but rather indicates a tendency present in many states.

TABLE 8.—TOWNS AND CITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, 1920, AND BY INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1910-1920, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Per cent of increase or decrease: 1910 to 1920.	NUMBER OF TOWNS AND CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE.											
		Decreasing.						Increasing.					
		Total.	Under 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,500	2,500 to 5,000	Over 5,000	Total.	Under 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,500	2,500 to 5,000	Over 5,000
New Hampshire.	2.9	179	71	66	32	8	2	72	21	9	25	5	12
Belknap.....	-0.6	7	....	5	2	....	....	4	1	....	2	....	1
Carroll.....	-8.0	15	7	3	4	1	....	3	1	1	1	....	....
Cheshire.....	1.0	19	9	6	3	1	....	4	....	....	3	....	1
Coos ¹	17.4	18	11	4	2	1	....	19	14	1	1	2	1
Grafton.....	-2.6	28	11	12	4	1	....	11	3	1	5	1	1
Hillsborough.....	7.5	22	10	6	5	1	....	9	....	2	4	1	2
Merrimack.....	-2.9	22	4	11	6	1	....	5	....	....	3	....	2
Rockingham.....	0.6	26	8	13	3	2	....	11	1	3	5	....	2
Strafford.....	-1.0	12	4	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
Sullivan.....	8.2	10	7	3	....	....	....	5	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Eleven minor civil divisions in Coos County returned no inhabitants in both 1910 and 1920

From the table above it is possible to analyze the minor civil divisions, in terms of size groupings, with regard to increase or decrease of population. It is significant that in general the smaller

towns show decreases and the larger towns increases sufficient to result in a small net increase for the state as a whole. Of the 167 subdivisions having fewer than 1,000 inhabitants, 137, or approximately 82 per cent, showed actual losses in population. If Coos County be eliminated from consideration, in the rest of the state, which includes all but the extreme northerly section, out of 137 such towns there were only 15 which increased. If a group be formed of towns having from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, here again the number decreasing predominated, though by no means so decidedly. Of the 70 in this group, 40, or 57 per cent, decreased. The group of towns and cities reporting over 5,000 inhabitants, however, showed just as definite a trend toward increase as the smaller towns showed toward decrease, 12 of the 14 such communities reporting actual increases in population. The two decreases occurred in Strafford County, but the single increase in this group in the same county was more than three times as great as the sum of the two decreases.

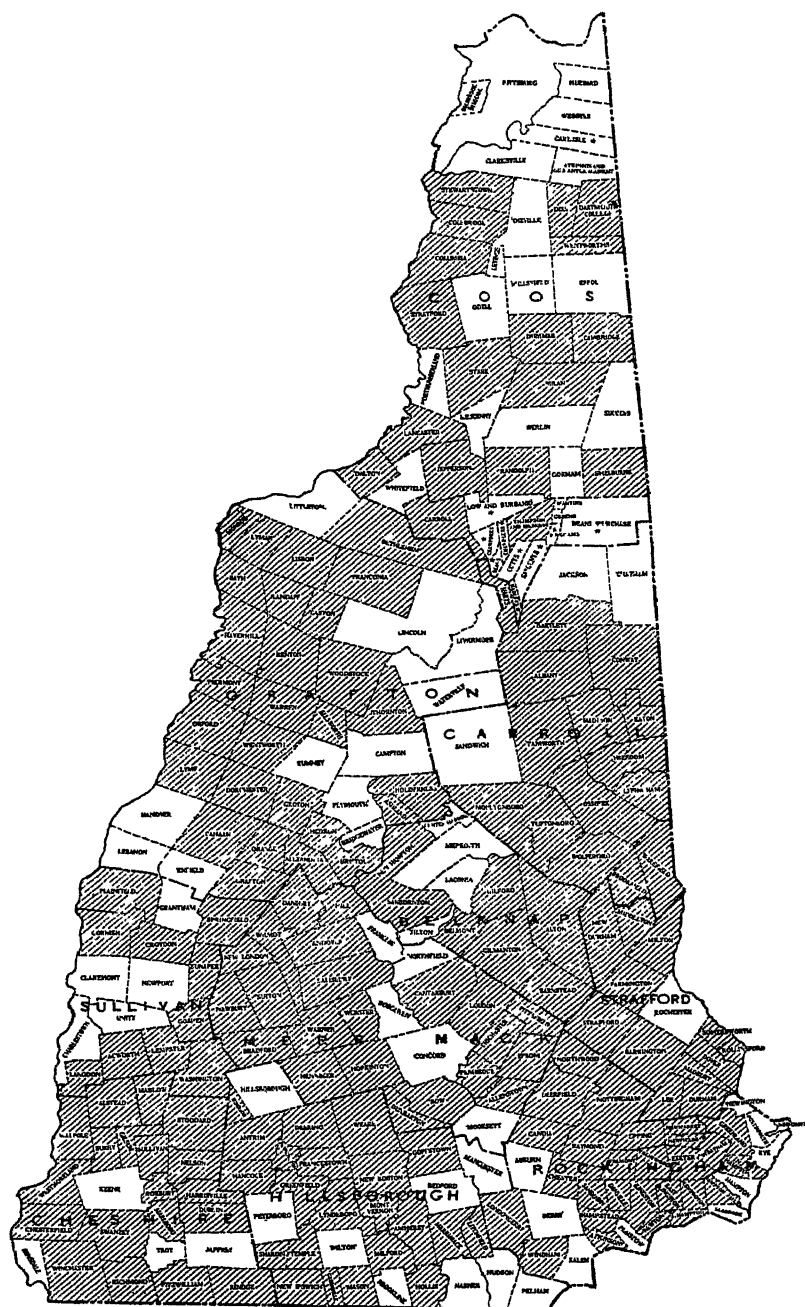
The only county in which the number of towns increasing exceeded the number decreasing was Coos. All the other counties showed an excess of towns decreasing. Some, such as Cheshire, showed increases in population, even though most of their minor civil divisions registered decreases during the decade.

In 1900, 55 per cent of the population of New Hampshire was urban; in 1910, 59.2 per cent; and in 1920, 63.1 per cent. The rural districts probably distribute their losses to all parts of the country as well as to the local urban centers, while the urban centers gain not only this addition but nearly all newcomers to the state, both native and alien.

The significance of this change is emphasized by the census of agriculture, which showed that in 1910 there were 27,053 farms in New Hampshire, and in 1920 only 20,523. This is a decrease in number of approximately one-fourth. It was not the result of consolidation, for the number of acres of land in farms decreased by almost two-thirds of a million, and the improved land in farms decreased from 929,185 to 702,902 acres, or by 24.4 per cent. This is not a new tendency. The number of acres of improved farm land in the state has decreased during every decade since 1860, and is now less than one-third of the figure for that year.

With the increasing trend toward the large town and city, the problem of states such as New Hampshire and Vermont appears to lie in maintaining the small town in a condition of reasonable prosperity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—TOWNS SHOWING DECREASE: 1910-1920.



Shaded areas show decrease.
 *No population reported.

STATES SHOWING DECREASES.

During the first 70 years of American census-taking, every state reported an increase of population at each successive census. Since 1860 there have been 8 decreases reported (disregarding those due to detachments of territory), and 3 of these appeared in 1920. The following statement shows the states in which these decreases occurred:

1860-1870	1870-1880	1880-1890	1890-1900	1900-1910	1910-1920
Maine. New Hampshire.	Nevada.	Nevada.	Iowa.	Vermont. Nevada. Mississippi.

Of the 8 decreases in state population, 3 were shown by Nevada, though that state returned in 1920 nearly double the population returned in 1900. The 3 states which reported decreases in 1920 were located at geographic extremes—South, West, and East. The causes of their decline in population were in general dissimilar.

Vermont.

Of the three states which recorded decrease in population at the Fourteenth Census, Vermont presents problems in some respects the most serious. The population in 1910 was 355,956; in 1920, 352,428.

TABLE 9.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN VERMONT:
1790-1920.

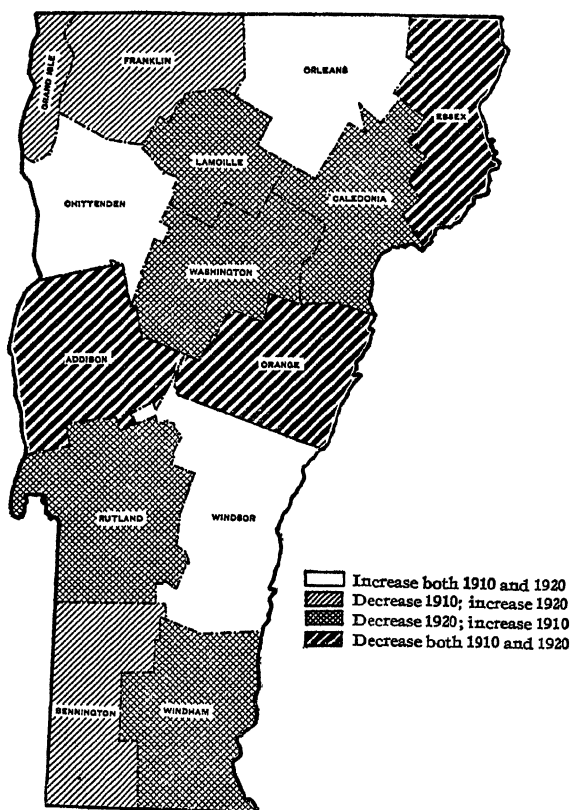
CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800.....	69,040	80.8	1870.....	15,453	4.9
1810.....	63,430	41.1	1880.....	1,735	0.5
1820.....	18,086	8.3	1890.....	136	(¹)
1830.....	44,671	18.9	1900.....	11,219	3.4
1840.....	11,296	4.0	1910.....	12,315	3.6
1850.....	22,172	7.6	1920.....	-3,528	-1.0
1860.....	978	0.3			

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the case of Mississippi the decrease in total population from 1910 to 1920 resulted from the departure of large numbers of Negroes under the lure of high wages in northern cities during a

period of unusual industrial pressure, but conditions in Mississippi in the future are likely to revert to those existing in earlier periods. In the case of Nevada, population was first attracted to the state by the discovery of gold and silver; it promises to become increasingly stable with the development of agriculture by irrigation.

VERMONT—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.



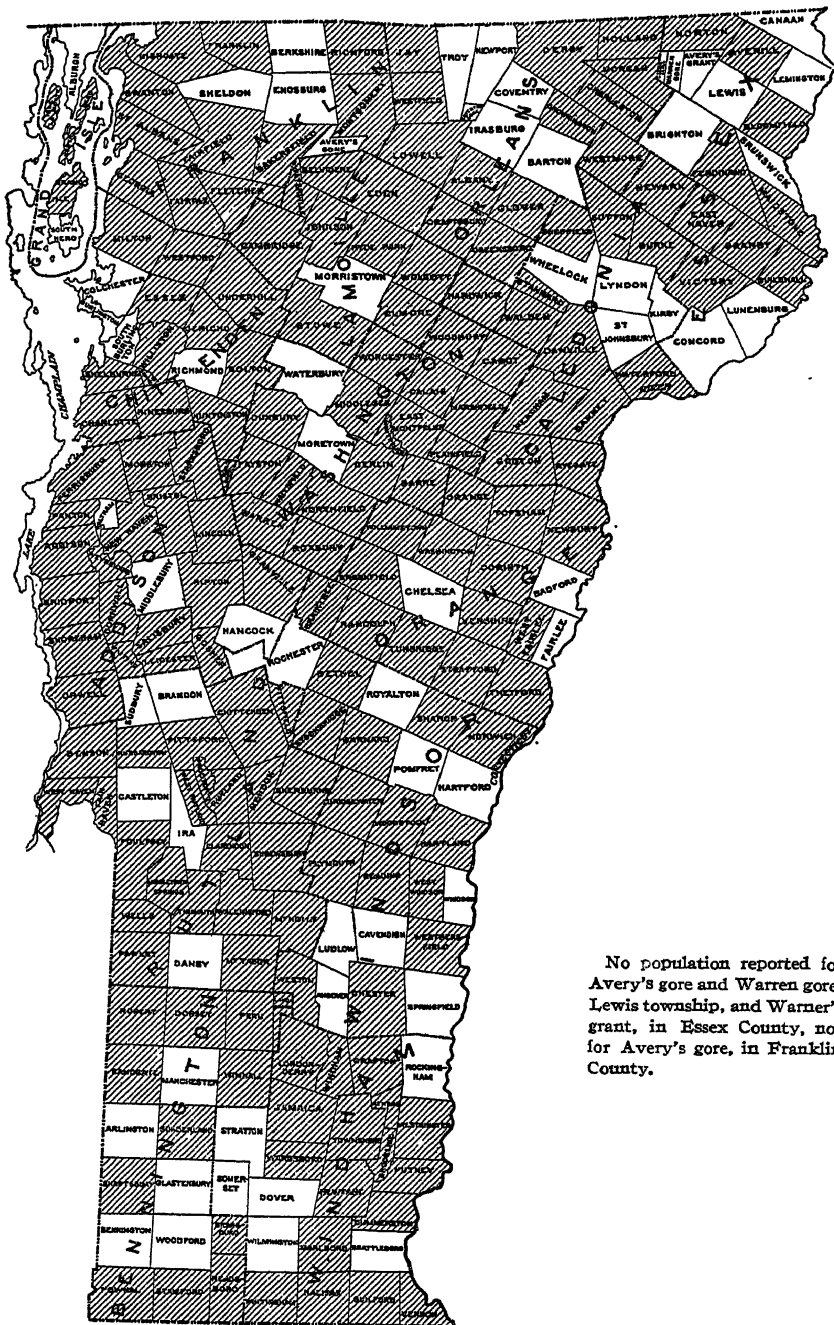
Vermont population changes are due to different causes. It is true that the great migration toward industrial centers arising from war activities affected Vermont unfavorably. In the case of nearly all the other states a considerable part of the movement from country to city found its objective in the larger communities within the same states. In Vermont, small in area, having few cities and no large ones, lying at the door of the great industrial centers, an unusually large proportion of those citizens who deter-

mined to seek larger communities went beyond the boundaries of the state. But the changes thus described have been in progress in Vermont for a long period. The population has increased little in the last 50 years. Of the 14 counties in the state, those bordering on the Connecticut River, Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, and Essex, considered as a group, recorded an almost continuous decrease for 70 years, their population in 1920 being 113,762, as compared with 122,923 in 1850. The group of lake counties, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle, showed a moderate but nearly continuous increase until 1910, but reported a decrease of 1,826 from 1910 to 1920; while the midland counties, Washington, Lamoille, and Orleans, together showed a decrease of about 3,000 from 1910 to 1920.

It is not in the county figures, however, that the far-reaching change which has taken place in the rural population of Vermont appears most strikingly. There are in the state 251 cities, towns, and other divisions having some population in 1920 or 1910.¹ Some of them began to decrease as early as 1830. One-sixth, indeed, of all the towns showed some decrease at that census, but this possessed little significance, since there was much shifting and adjustment of population in settling wilderness areas. In 1850 fewer than 100 towns showed decreases. This number had increased to 140 in 1880, but the movement to the West and to the cities culminated for the nineteenth century in 1890, when 188 towns showed decreases. This total of decreasing towns declined in 1900 and 1910, but showed a sharp increase again in 1920, when 188 towns, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number, recorded decreases. Had the population change in Vermont been along slow but continuous lines of increase, a large number of towns should have shown their maximum population at the last census, but, as a matter of fact, the maximum had been reached by 129 towns (or more than one-half of all in the state) in or before 1850.² Consequently a minority of the towns have recorded maximum population within the last 70 years.

Vermont is thus peculiarly the victim of the population trend of the times. It withstood in the earlier periods of economic change in New England the strong tendency toward industrial development and has clung with a persistence which is noteworthy, and, indeed, in our time worthy of more admiration than is accorded it to agricultural interests and farm life. But the tenac-

VERMONT—TOWNS (SHADED) SHOWING DECREASE: 1910-1920.



No population reported for Avery's gore and Warren gore, Lewis township, and Warner's grant, in Essex County, nor for Avery's gore, in Franklin County.

ity of purpose of the population in general has not prevented the drain, evident all over the Nation, although more pronounced in the Eastern states than elsewhere, of the rural areas for the benefit of the cities and the Far West. Outside the 10 large towns and cities in Vermont the population was smaller by approximately 30,000 in 1920 than in 1850. In these towns and cities the increase in 70 years was approximately 65,000; hence on these communities fell the burden of making good the loss and furnishing whatever net increase in the state's population occurred, about 38,000.

The rural population continues largely of the native white stock. It is a strong, sturdy, self-contained element, which has still within itself the seeds of possible readjustment and increased prosperity. It is quite consistent with the American character that the rather discouraging population tendencies above outlined have been carefully considered by the thoughtful citizens of the state with a view to improvement of conditions and future growth along progressive lines.

It has happened that by their small increase in population, or by actual decrease, shown at the Fourteenth Census, the three northern New England states have been among those inviting separate analysis in these pages. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont contain in reality a distinct population class. They have contributed mightily of the highest quality of manhood and womanhood to the upbuilding of the Nation, not only to the industrial East but to the agricultural Middle West and the Far West. These three northern states have thus accomplished a great work in national development. All three possess a severe climate and limited natural resources compared with many other states. Therefore, because of the attractions of mild climate and rich soil to be found elsewhere in the United States, the northern New England states have had rather restricted opportunity for agricultural and industrial development, so that it is not remarkable that as the years have passed they have tended to falter in population growth.

Scrutiny of population changes in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as revealed in their minor civil divisions, leads to the presumption that somewhat the same economic conditions prevail throughout northern New England. The similarity, indeed, of rural decline throughout the north country suggests that the problems of agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and general business may be more or less alike in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and that the task of meeting phases of these

problems which tend to restrict population growth and retard material progress might well be made the subject of concerted action.

No statistical measurement of changes which have occurred in these three states would be complete, however, without taking into consideration their increasing popularity as centers of summer rest and recreation. In these respects they are almost unique, so that by 1920 both population and agriculture were being distinctly influenced by the magnitude of the resort interest. The rapid growth of great cities, not only in the eastern but in the central states, seems likely to increase the numbers of persons annually seeking the Maine coast and woods and the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont. Entertainment of summer visitors has not been classed as an occupation, and would hardly be so regarded elsewhere, but in these three states it can not be overlooked as an important means of support for many of the resident population.

Nevada.

The state of Nevada nearly doubled in population from 1900 to 1910, but it reported a decrease of 5.5 per cent (81,785 to 77,407) from 1910 to 1920. This was not the first decrease of population which the state had experienced. In 1880 Nevada had a population of 62,266, but returns for the censuses of 1890 and 1900 showed decreases of 23.9 and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

TABLE 10.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEVADA:
1860-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1870.	35,634	519.7	1900.	—5,020	—10.6
1880.	19,775	46.5	1910.	39,540	93.4
1890.	—14,911	—23.9	1920.	—4,468	—5.5

Population changes in Nevada have followed very closely the fluctuations in the mining industry of the state. The mining of precious metals reached a high state of prosperity in the late seventies and then began to decline. Population showed corresponding fluctuations. New gold and silver deposits were discovered in 1900, and as a result the population between that year and

from central California southeast along the dividing line between that state and Nevada, and thence past the Colorado River into Arizona, is one of the richest mineral belts in the world.

The exceptional population problems in Nevada are made more evident by analysis of county returns. There are two counties, Eureka and Storey, which have returned decreases for two decades. These are the two counties in which the early discoveries of rich mineral deposits were made. The Comstock lode with the Great Bonanza mine was located in Storey County, and by 1882 the mines in Eureka County had produced over \$60,000,000 of precious metals. These two counties, which together contributed nearly 40 per cent of the state's entire population in 1880, have both shown decreases at each of the four censuses since that year, until in 1920 they contributed but 3 per cent of the entire population of the state.

The other great mining fields in Nevada were not discovered until 1900, and their growth is reflected by the figures of the 1910 census. In 1900 rich deposits of gold and silver were discovered in Nye County, and the Tonopah district grew to 4,000 inhabitants in three years. In 1902 the Goldfield district in Esmeralda County was opened up, and 8,000 inhabitants entered in a period of three years. These were followed by the discovery of gold in Bullfrog and Manhattan, both districts of Nye County. In 1907 Esmeralda and Nye led in gold production, and Nye and Churchill in silver. But from 1910 to 1920 both of these counties showed an actual decrease in population. Apparently they are following the tendencies of those other areas which prospered during the earlier mining period. The known gold fields appear to be becoming exhausted, and a diversion of the population in such localities to new regions naturally is taking place.

Agricultural changes in Nevada have shown no resemblance to the fluctuations which have attended mining. Systematic increase in irrigation during the decade resulted in an increase in the number of farms in Nevada from 2,689 to 3,163, or 17.6 per cent. Indeed, the counties which are best suited to agriculture showed few population decreases from 1910 to 1920. Washoe, White Pine, and Lyon reported increases, and Douglas and Elko showed but slight decreases.

In 1920, 48.7 per cent of all persons born within the state of Nevada, and still alive, were residing outside the state boundaries. This figure is higher than that for any other state in the Union.

The history of Nevada as it is read in the decennial population returns seems to indicate that in the increasing importance of agriculture, with the invariable accompaniment of stability, lies the solution of the problem of population decline.

Mississippi.

From 1910 to 1920 Mississippi showed a decrease in population from 1,797,114 to 1,790,618, or four-tenths of 1 per cent.

TABLE II.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN MISSISSIPPI:
1800-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1810.....	31,502	356.0	1870.....	36,617	4.6
1820.....	35,096	87.0	1880.....	303,675	36.7
1830.....	61,173	81.1	1890.....	158,003	14.0
1840.....	239,030	175.0	1900.....	261,670	20.3
1850.....	230,875	61.5	1910.....	245,844	15.8
1860.....	184,779	30.5	1920.....	-6,496	-0.4

The principal factor in bringing about the decline in population shown in 1920 was the migration northward of large numbers of Negroes during the war. In 1910 Negroes contributed to the state's population 1,009,487, or 56.2 per cent. In 1920 the number of Negroes within the state was 935,184, or 52.2 per cent of the total population. The Negro population of Mississippi decreased by approximately 74,000 during the decade. The whites, on the other hand, increased 68,000, but this increase was not quite sufficient to offset the decline in Negro population.

The great demand for labor in the North served as an overwhelming inducement to the Negro farmers and farm workers to leave their traditional southern environment and go to the North to earn, to them, almost incredible wages. Special trains ran between points in Mississippi and northern industrial centers, taking on the appearance of holiday excursions. Many localities, recognizing their dependence upon Negro labor, took steps to prevent action on the part of any individual which might encourage the migration of the Negroes. This was only partially successful. It has been estimated that during the decade there was a net migration of more than 400,000 Negroes from the South to the North and West. In consequence, while the rate of increase of

the Negroes in Mississippi during the decade 1900 to 1910 had been exactly equal to the rate of increase for Negroes in the entire country, the Fourteenth Census revealed a marked change. The state of Mississippi showed an actual decrease in Negro population of 7.4 per cent, while the total Negro population of the United States increased 6.5 per cent.

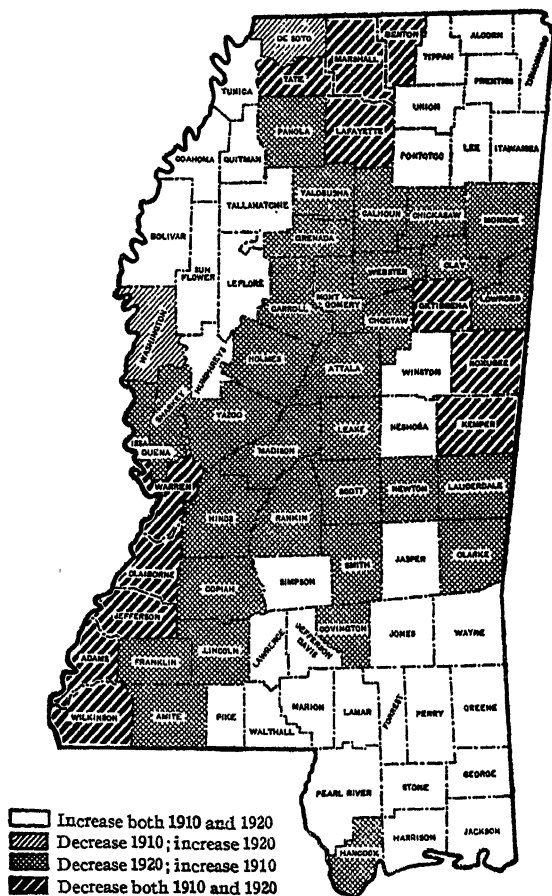
Although the decrease in the total population of Mississippi was due to Negro migration, the whites also showed a decided slackening in rate of increase during the decade. From 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase for native whites in the entire Nation was 20.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for the state of Mississippi was 22.6, somewhat above the national figure. From 1910 to 1920, however, the Nation's rate of increase for native white population was 18.6 per cent, but that for Mississippi fell to 8.9 per cent. This reduction in the rate of increase for native whites to a point far below the rate for the entire country is a factor which must also be considered in any adequate analysis of the causes for the decrease of population in the state. No such reduction appeared in the neighboring states of Alabama or Georgia, both of which states returned increases of native whites corresponding very closely to that for the entire Nation.

An examination of the county figures for Mississippi shows that the population reduction was not localized. In most of the 82 counties of the state the rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 was lower than that for the previous decade, or the rate of decrease was greater, or an increase between 1900 and 1910 was followed by a decrease during the next decade.

The northeastern, southeastern, and central northwestern areas of the state registered considerable increases in population. Of these three districts, the northeastern and southeastern are predominantly white, but in the northwestern district over 80 per cent of the population consists of Negroes.

Apparently the migration of Negroes drew especially those from the upland regions of the state. Most of the counties in the northwestern area, where the larger part of the Negro population was concentrated—being an alluvial plain and unusually fertile—showed actual increases in Negro population.

It is probable that since the taking of the Fourteenth Census some of the Negro migrants have returned to the South. This is to be expected, because the unusual demands for labor in northern cities arising from war conditions have ceased. Such a return

MISSISSIPPI—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.

REPLACEMENT OF DECREASE BY INCREASE.

Iowa.

At the census of 1910 the state of Iowa achieved some prominence as the only state in the Union recording a decrease in population. In 1920, however, the slight decrease shown at the previous census was replaced by a moderate increase. This record of decline and recovery possesses both interest and significance.

From 1840, in which year the state was first enumerated, until 1910 the population of Iowa showed a declining percentage of increase from census to census, the rates since 1880 having been below those for the country as a whole.

The population of the state in 1900 was 2,231,853, and in 1910 it was 2,224,771, a decrease of 7,082, or three-tenths of 1 per cent.

TABLE 12.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN IOWA:
1840-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1850.....	149,102	345.8	1890.....	287,682	17.7
1860.....	482,699	251.1	1900.....	319,556	16.7
1870.....	519,107	76.9	1910.....	-7,082	-0.3
1880.....	430,595	36.1	1920.....	179,250	8.1

The returns for 1920, therefore, proved of great interest. The Fourteenth Census recorded the population as 2,404,021, an increase of 179,250, or 8.1 per cent, over the previous census. Instead of having the lowest rate of increase, Iowa then outranked in this respect 9 other states, including the 3 that showed decreases.

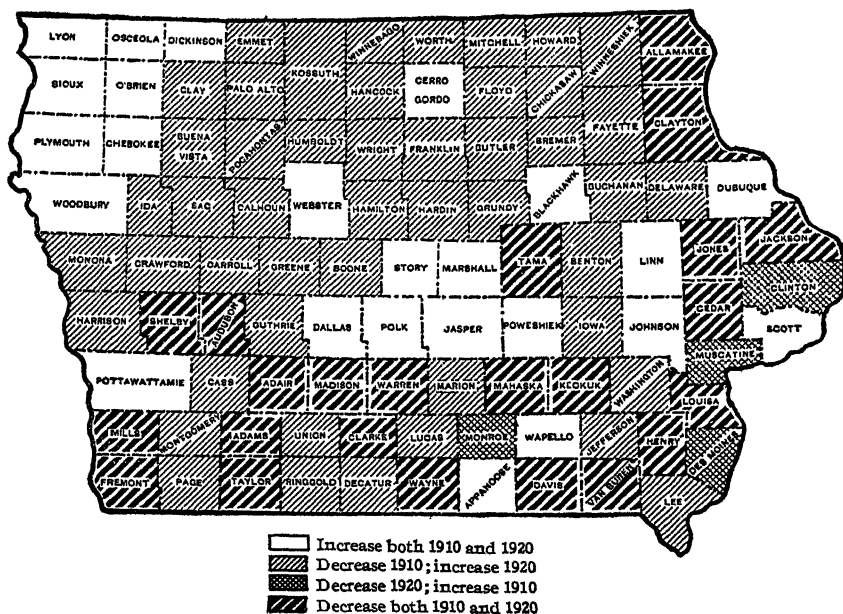
The slight decrease of the decade 1900 to 1910 combined the effects of a sluggish growth of cities and an actual decrease of population in the rural area. It will be remembered that at this period immense tracts of land in western Canada were being made available for settlement. For these 10 years the rate of urban increase in Iowa was 19.9 per cent, as compared with 34.8 per cent for the total urban population of the country. On the other hand, the total rural population of the country increased 11.2 per cent, while that of Iowa actually decreased 7.2 per cent.¹ This rate of

¹ These percentages are based on the population, in 1910, of the areas treated as urban and as rural, respectively, in 1920.

decrease in rural population exceeded that for any other state during the decade. Since rural population constituted more than two-thirds of the entire population of the state, its considerable decrease was sufficient to offset the increase in the urban population and to result in a decrease for the state as a whole.

Both the urban and rural rates for Iowa recorded great improvement in the decade 1910 to 1920. The rural population of the state increased seven-tenths of 1 per cent, while the Nation's rate had dropped to an increase of 5.4 per cent. Instead of leading the other states in rural decrease Iowa recorded an actual, though slight, gain in the population of the territory treated as rural in 1920. On the other hand, the rate of urban growth increased to a considerable degree. From the figure for the previous decade, 19.9 per cent, it increased to 24 per cent, while that for the entire country fell from 34.8 to 25.7 per cent.¹ Hence the actual gain in the population of the state was due to urban development. The largest four cities, Des Moines, Sioux City, Davenport, and Cedar Rapids, increased from an aggregate population of about 210,000 to 300,000. The total urban increase was 169,000, and the rural increase about 10,000.

IOWA—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES:
1900-1920.



It is interesting to note the change in population by counties. During the decade 1890 to 1900 every county but one within the state increased in inhabitants. During the decade 1900 to 1910 only 28 out of 99 counties continued to increase, the remaining 71 showing positive decreases. During the 10-year period 1910 to 1920, 72 counties increased while 27 decreased. Although the counties which decreased during the decade 1900 to 1910 were widely distributed throughout the state, those which decreased between 1910 to 1920 were located along the Mississippi River boundary or in the southern part of the state.

The record of Iowa is of especial significance because it is in many ways the leading agricultural state in the United States. The fertility of its 28,607,000 acres of improved farm land is such that the value of the total farm crop for the state is greater than that for any other state save Texas. The total value of such land alone represents a sum greater than that for any other state. This agricultural development is not a recent one, like that of the more western states, for Iowa had a population of well over a million in 1870, and in 1900 the density was 40 persons per square mile.

V

COUNTY INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Hitherto analysis of increase of population has dealt in the main with the Nation, the 9 geographic divisions, and the 48 states. Broad geographic areas permit, for the most part, only interesting generalizations. Obviously, as the inquiry advances to the county, the comparison of changes during the decade becomes much more significant. No standard of county size, however, exists. Counties vary widely in area in different states and within the same state. There were 3,065 counties in the United States in 1920, and the average size was approximately 1,000 square miles. Even in New England, however, the county areas differ greatly, the average being 1,868 square miles in Maine and only 574 in Massachusetts. In diminutive Rhode Island, 5 counties are crowded into 1,067 square miles, with an average of 213 for each county. In California the average size per county is 2,684 square miles; in Oregon, 2,656; in Iowa, 561; in Georgia, 379; and in Texas, 1,037.

In general the Southern states tend to division into many counties and hence to small county areas, but there are sharp exceptions. Georgia has 155 counties with 59,000 square miles, but the adjoining state of South Carolina, with half the area, has only 46 counties.

Variation in size, while interesting—illustrating, for example, the independence of the states in deciding internal affairs for themselves—really possesses no special significance. The essential fact is the subdivision of the entire area of the 48 states into more than 3,000 parts.

Except in the old settled states, county boundaries have been subject to continual change. Obviously these changes were more general and marked at earlier censuses, so that it is extremely difficult to secure even rough comparability for a considerable period of time. In Table 50 an attempt has been made to follow the changes which took place during the 70-year period from 1850 to 1920, the comparison being limited to the first, third, fifth, and seventh decades of this period. These statistics are summarized in Table 13, on the opposite page.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF COUNTIES, NUMBER DECREASING IN POPULATION, AND AGGREGATE POPULATION OF DECREASING COUNTIES, WITH PER CENT OF UNITED STATES TOTAL: 1860, 1880, 1900, AND 1920.¹

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		Per cent which population in decreasing counties formed of total for United States.
	Total for United States.	Aggregate in decreasing counties.	Total number.	Number decreasing since preceding census.	
1860.....	31,443,321	2,201,019	2,078	136	7.0
1880.....	50,155,783	1,711,453	2,592	82	3.4
1900.....	75,994,575	5,823,383	2,836	368	7.7
1920.....	105,710,620	18,527,979	3,065	1,086	17.5

¹ In preparing this table, it has been necessary in certain cases, in order to avoid treating as decreasing counties those in which decreases in population were due to reductions in area, to combine two or more counties whose areas were increased or reduced during the decade by transfers of territory from one to another, and in other cases to combine counties formed during the decade with those from whose original territory they were formed.

The average population per county in the United States, as shown by the census, was 15,132 in 1860, 19,350 in 1880, 26,796 in 1900, and 34,490 in 1920. The total number of counties in the United States increased 47.5 per cent from 1860 to 1920, in part by subdivision and in part by organization of new counties. During the period of 60 years here included, the population of the Nation considerably more than trebled, while the average population per county, affected by increases in the number of counties due to the formation of new counties from older ones or from unorganized territory, somewhat more than doubled. Of real significance is the wide view which this table permits of the movement of population into and out of the 2,000 counties, increasing to 3,000 during the period under consideration, in a broad sense seeking for larger advantages in agriculture, mining, or manufacturing. In 1860, just before the beginning of the Civil War and in a period when much of the national development, with relation both to the soil and to industry, was yet to be undertaken, 7 per cent of the population resided in counties decreasing in population. These counties, curiously enough, were located principally in the South and Southwest, and it is not improbable that they reflected the readjustments which foreshadowed the Civil War, such as the movement of slave population from certain states, as Virginia, to other states farther south. Even in New England, however, at that early date the proportion of population in decreasing counties was larger than the average for the United States, rising in Vermont to 60.5 per cent.

In 1880, out of approximately 2,600, but 82 counties, containing an aggregate of only 1,711,000 population, or 3.4 per cent of the entire population of the Nation, showed decline. Thus scarcely more than one-thirtieth, or proportionally but a little more than one-half as many as at the census of 1860, were comprised in the area of decreasing population. Here again New England showed a much larger percentage of population in the area of decrease than the other states, while for the Southern states the percentages were almost negligible. In the South, however, the increases are exaggerated and the decreases are understated for the decade 1870 to 1880 as a result of the defective enumeration of 1870 in that section of the country.¹

In 1900 there appeared a marked increase in the number of counties showing decline. The population in that year residing in the 368 decreasing counties represented nearly 8 per cent of the total for the country and numbered nearly 6,000,000. The unenviable prominence of New England disappeared at this census and was replaced by that of the West North Central group of states, which contributed about one-third of all the declining counties. In 1920, however, the most marked change occurred. One-third of all counties in the United States showed declines. These counties comprised more than one-sixth of the entire population, or 17.5 per cent. The areas most directly involved were the Northern Central states and the Southwest, and here appears definitely for the first time that influence which is to be referred to so frequently in this analysis, the general effect of the movement of population from the rural districts to the urban centers.

Table 14, which follows, has been prepared to make clear the trend of county population decrease when two great sections of the Nation are contrasted—the North and West, considered together, and the South.

¹ "The census of 1890 shows, in the Northwest, many counties in which there is an absolute or a relative decrease of population. These states have been sending farmers to advance the frontier on the plains, and have themselves begun to turn to intensive farming and to manufacture. A decade before this, Ohio had shown the same transition stage. Thus the demand for land and the love of wilderness freedom drew the frontier ever onward. * * * Mobility of population is death to localism, and the western frontier worked irresistibly in unsettling population. The effect reached back from the frontier and affected profoundly the Atlantic coast and even the Old World."—Turner, *The Frontier in American History*, pp. 22, 30.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND AGGREGATE POPULATION OF COUNTIES OR EQUIVALENT DIVISIONS WHOSE POPULATION DECREASED DURING PRECEDING DECADE, FOR THE NORTH AND WEST IN COMPARISON WITH THE SOUTH: 1860, 1880, 1900, AND 1920.

CENSUS YEAR AND SECTION.	Total population.	Total number of counties.	COUNTIES DECREASING SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent which population of decreasing counties formed of total population.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
1860.					
United States.....	31,443,321	2,078	136	2,201,019	7.0
The North and West...	20,309,960	1,078	41	991,662	4.9
The South.....	11,133,361	1,000	95	1,209,357	10.9
1880.					
United States.....	50,155,783	2,592	82	1,711,453	3.4
The North and West...	33,639,215	1,389	72	1,589,033	4.7
The South.....	16,516,568	1,203	10	122,420	0.7
1900.					
United States.....	75,994,575	2,836	368	5,823,383	7.7
The North and West...	51,471,048	1,560	284	4,701,590	9.1
The South.....	24,523,527	1,276	84	1,121,793	4.6
1920.					
United States.....	105,710,620	3,065	1,086	18,527,979	17.5
The North and West...	72,584,817	1,674	627	11,490,508	15.8
The South.....	33,125,803	1,391	459	7,037,471	21.2

In 1920 the population of decreasing counties was proportionally small in the North and West and large in the South. This showing corresponded to that of 1860. Twenty years later, in 1880, the decrease was almost all to be found in the North and West;¹ and in 1900, while it appeared to some extent in the South, the percentage for that section was only half as great as that shown by the remainder of the country.

It is probable that the rough similarity of the conditions shown by this table for 1860 and for 1920 arose from the shifting of Negro population, though this shifting was due to radically different causes. During the decade 1850 to 1860 to some degree the decreases arose from the transfer of slaves, while during 1910 to 1920 they were caused by voluntary migration in search of more lucrative employment.

¹ As already explained (p. 64), the decrease in the South during the decade 1870 to 1880 was understated as a result of the defective enumeration of 1870.

County decreases of 60 years ago represented but a small fraction of the land area; in 1920, however, the aggregate of areas showing decreases was 900,000 square miles, or nearly one-third of all the national domain. In 11 states the area of decrease exceeded one-half of the total area, and in 2 of the 11 it exceeded three-quarters of the state area, Missouri showing decreases in 78.2 per cent of the total area, Delaware in 77.9 per cent, Nevada in 73 per cent, Indiana in 68.4 per cent, Vermont in 60.8 per cent, and New York in 61.2 per cent. Twenty-two states reported one-third or more of their area as decreasing in population.

Missouri, among all the states, presents perhaps the most striking illustration of county decrease. In 1920 almost four-fifths of the area of the state, considered by counties, decreased in population. As the factors which influenced such extensive declines in Missouri undoubtedly were influential elsewhere, it will be profitable to consider in some detail the changes which occurred in that state, and which thus may be accepted as typical of those occurring in states adjoining or resembling it.

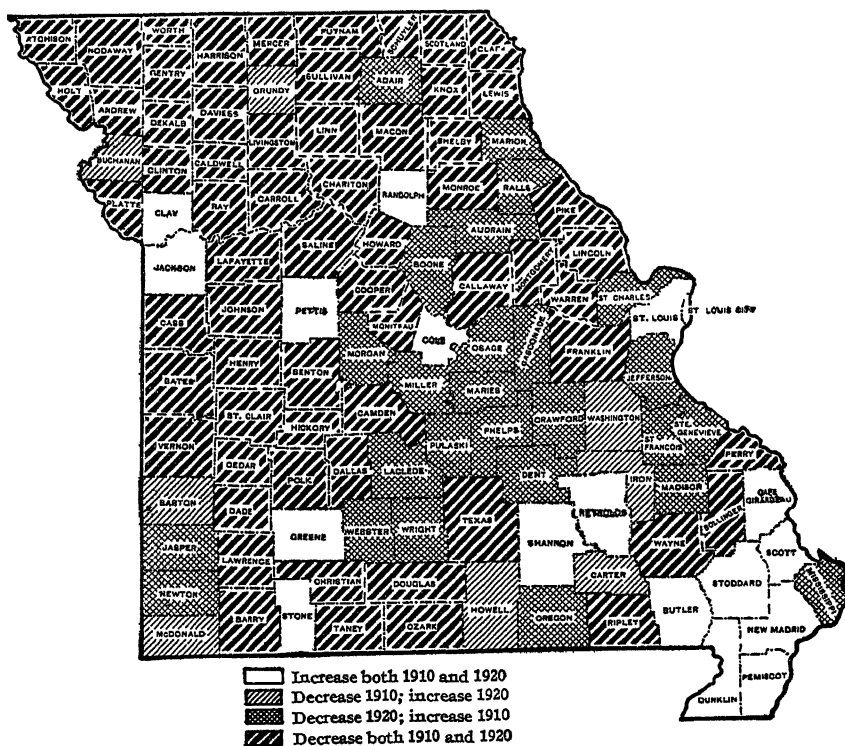
DECREASING COUNTIES IN MISSOURI.

Missouri had a population in 1920 of over 3,000,000, a figure approximately equaling that of California. Among the states west of the Mississippi it was exceeded in population only by Texas. Since the area of the state is by no means as great as that of most of the Western states, the density of population, which was 49.5 persons per square mile in 1920, was greater than that for any other state west of the Mississippi. Perhaps in this very fact lies much of the explanation of the recent retardation of the population growth of Missouri. Since 1870 its rate of population increase has been less than that for the country as a whole—the unusually small rates of the last two decades, namely, 6 per cent and 3.4 per cent, being of particular note. Its ranking of forty-fifth among the 48 states in terms of population growth for the decade 1900 to 1910 was but little bettered during the last decade, when it ranked forty-fourth.

Missouri has 114 counties and one independent city, St. Louis. Of these, 89 decreased in population in 1920. Of the 114 counties, 66 have no urban population whatsoever. That is, in 66 of the 114 counties, or 57.9 per cent, there is no city, town, or village of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Of the remaining 48 counties, 41 have less than half their population urban. In the remaining

counties, but 7 in number, more than one-half the population is urban. This would lead to the belief that Missouri is an extremely rural state. As a matter of fact, 46.6 per cent of its population is urban. Such a concentration is unusual, for in the face of the fact that 46.6 per cent of the population is urban, still only 6 per cent of the counties have a majority of their population urban. Approximately three-fourths of this urban population is in three cities—St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. Moreover, Missouri has an unusually large number of counties.

MISSOURI—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES;
1900-1920.



In a state which is primarily rural in nature, having but a few large cities, the greater the number of counties the less the area which each city may dominate, and, therefore, the greater the representation of the rural area. A combining of counties within Missouri, resulting in a smaller number, would have little effect upon the number of urban counties but would cut decidedly into the number of rural counties. Thus the urban population

of the state is highly concentrated, to such a degree, indeed, that 94 per cent of the counties have the majority of their population rural and in nearly 58 per cent the population is wholly rural.

Other states have even greater urban concentration than Missouri. In South Dakota 79.4 per cent of the counties have no urban population; in North Dakota, 77.4 per cent; in Nebraska and Virginia, 71 per cent; and in eight states between 60 and 70 per cent of the counties are wholly rural. On the other hand, other states also had a greater rural decrease. Nevada lost 9.3 per cent of its rural population; Maryland, 8.1 per cent; New Hampshire, 6.2; and Indiana, 6.1 per cent. But it remained for Missouri, high in the list in each particular, so to combine these two factors as to have the greatest area in decreasing counties.

The Fourteenth Census reported a decrease in the rural population of Missouri, from 1910 to 1920, of 4 per cent. This was not a new tendency, for the decade 1900 to 1910 reported a corresponding decrease of 4.2 per cent. Such a decrease, however, was not Missouri's problem alone. It proved to be a general tendency throughout that section of the country, for Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas showed similar decreases.

NATIONAL TENDENCIES REFLECTED IN COUNTY CHANGES.

The extension of population decrease to so many counties, the wide distribution of areas involved, and the number of instances in which entire states were seriously affected naturally create some concern. To a limited degree, it is justified. The county decreases begin to register in some detail the extent to which men and women are turning from isolated farms or small villages to larger communities. This tendency is no recent development. It was coincident with the development of the factory system and the necessary concentration of man power in small areas. The movement gained momentum steadily as wealth, population, and industrial activity increased. By 1900, 40 per cent of the population of the United States lived in cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more; by 1910, 45.8 per cent; and by 1920, 51.4 per cent. The war greatly increased the tendency toward urbanization.¹ There has appeared already some evidence of subsidence here

¹ The growth of the cities was reduced by emigration and the decline in immigration, so that during the last decade the rise in the percentage urban was slightly less than during the decade 1900-1910, despite the increase in the movement from rural to urban communities.

and there, especially where the tendency was of more recent origin and thus possibly the result of temporary war conditions. Another census will begin to supply interesting statistical measurements of this reverse movement and of its permanence.

It must be remembered that in all newly settled areas it is the American way to rush in and start boom communities without much regard to the ability of the region itself to afford permanent support. Hence in county returns at every census signs of population readjustment have appeared; considerable initial population here and there, subsidence, and later a tendency toward slow increase, doubtless on a more solid basis.

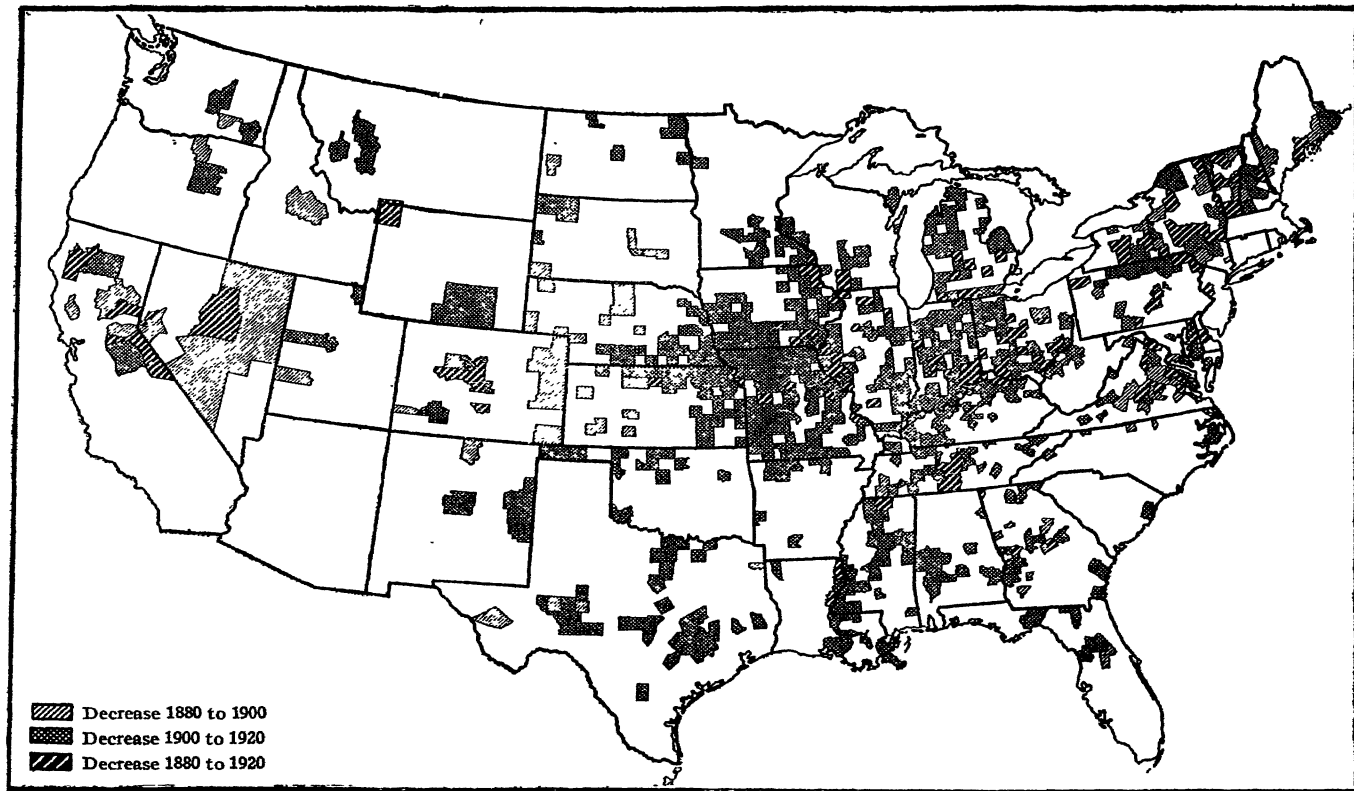
It is unlikely, in spite of the rather general settlement of all the states, that the shifting and readjustments in newly developed county areas are yet near completion. The decrease of population in 26 out of 77 counties in Oklahoma during the last decade no doubt illustrated, in part, this action-and-reaction tendency. It also clearly reflected the war call toward the cities and the changing demands upon agriculture, which for some counties lessened and for others increased the profitable production of their specialties.

At the census of 1920 the 2,000 counties which increased in population for the most part included either large cities, industrial areas, active mining developments, or rich agricultural regions, the products of which continued to prove profitable or lent themselves to organized marketing or specialization.

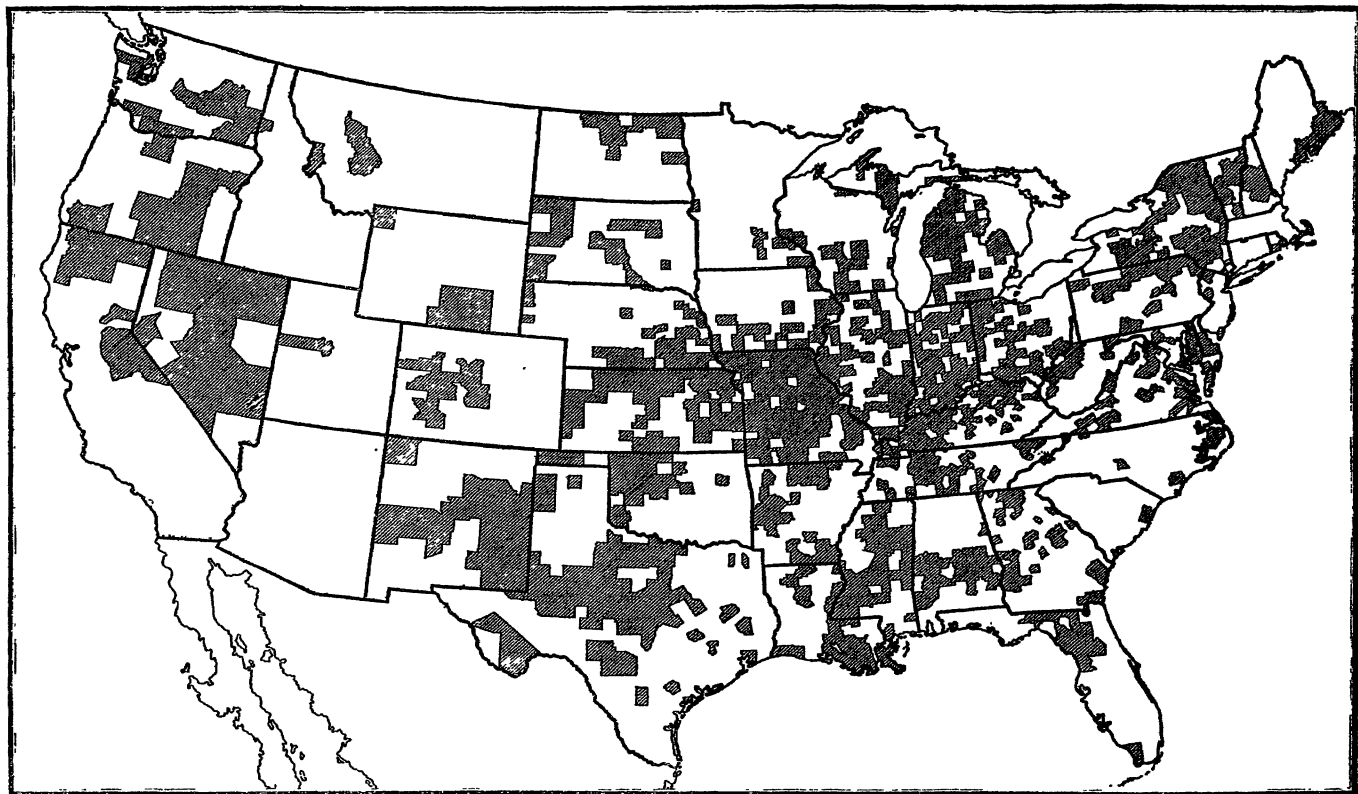
On the other hand, more than 1,000 counties declined in population. They either were distinctly rural or had not natural resources capable of affording the particular profits encouraged by war operations. So it came about that from 900,000 square miles many thousands of citizens departed and flocked into the remaining 2,000,000 square miles to contribute their numbers and initiative toward further increasing the prosperity of already prosperous areas.

In some cases the newcomers no doubt overburdened the communities to which they migrated. The next census will then record the resulting readjustments. But in general the movement tended toward the further rapid development of cities and of the favored agricultural counties, at the expense of those regions where profits come more slowly and life is harder.

COUNTIES IN WHICH POPULATION DECREASED: 1880-1920.



COUNTIES IN WHICH POPULATION DECREASED: 1910-1920.



The general impression gained from an analysis, by counties, of the Fourteenth Census is of a widespread movement from rural and perhaps sparsely settled counties which afforded comparatively little opportunity for progress, not only toward those counties which were more fertile or more attractive in other respects, but also toward the cities in which were being produced in such phenomenal fashion commodities in response to the insistent demands of war or to meet rapidly increasing peace-time demands during a period of unusual industrial expansion.

In short, in one respect the wide shifting of county population reflected the effect upon the national character of the great area of the Republic and illustrated the typical American characteristics of independence and restlessness. Large numbers of people in the United States continually seek more favorable conditions of life, and thus far they have continued to find opportunity and room to experiment successfully. In future years, as the density of population increases, the shifting of any considerable number of persons over wide areas will necessarily decrease, and men must be more contented with such advantages as they already possess or must seek less settled lands beyond our borders. In 1920 the lure of possible betterment of conditions was capable of expression within the Republic; in later years it may not be.

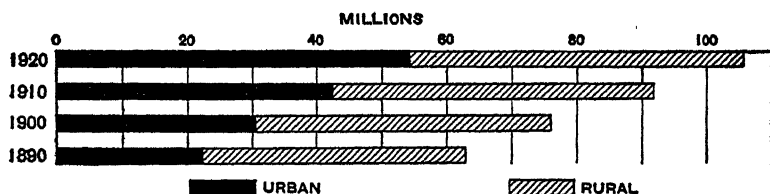
VI.

RURAL, AND URBAN INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Analysis of population change from 1910 to 1920, as it has advanced in the preceding pages from the larger geographic units—the division and the state—to the smaller one of the county, has developed increasing evidence of definite population movement. Throughout the Nation the tendency from country to city, long observed to be in progress, appears to be increasing.

Alone among the nations, the United States has been measured and studied statistically by means of periodic census-taking since the beginning of its existence. In consequence, only in the United States has been recorded accurately the extraordinary change known to have taken place to a greater or less degree in all nations resulting from the development of industries. This great economic change, first felt in Europe and later in America, took the form, in general, of an assault, continuous and increasing for many decades, upon the population of rural areas, with corresponding increase of numbers in urban centers.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION: 1890-1920.



Unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to measure urban growth in Europe, since the enumeration of population, except in Great Britain and France, has been systematic and fairly accurate for only a relatively brief period. In fact, it is difficult to compare even the present population of large cities in all European countries, since census taking in some of them may not be accurate, and there is no uniformity in the dates of enumeration. There are in Europe, exclusive of Russia, 291 cities having more than 50,000 inhabitants. Their aggregate population at the most recent census taken of each (ranging from 1912 to 1920) was 63,279,417. The aggregate population of these cities formed approximately 20 per cent of the total population of the countries to which the figures pertain. In the United States the corresponding percentage in 1920 was 31.

In the United States, however, the statistical record is practically complete. In 1790 this Nation was substantially all rural in the sense that no large cities existed. Industrial enterprises were unknown. Almost the entire population supported itself from the soil. The largest city was Philadelphia (including suburbs), with 42,000 inhabitants. One hundred and thirty years later more than one-half the Nation's inhabitants resided in communities of 2,500 or more, and nearly one-third in cities of 50,000 or more. In 1790 there were but 6 cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants; in 1920 the 6 had multiplied to 924, and the number of communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants was 2,787.

The record of the diverging growth of the rural and urban areas of the United States proves extremely interesting as it shows the great centers of population gathering momentum from decade to decade and accumulating man power by drawing both from the rural areas and from the great volume of immigration, to develop manufacturing enterprises which yielded a total value of products in 1919 exceeding \$60,000,000,000.

Meantime, with much slower population increase and with many areas showing decreases, but aided by the constant development of labor-saving agricultural machinery, the rural areas have contributed the necessary supplies of food to maintain the more rapidly increasing population in urban centers. The tendency thus outlined was greatest during the decade from 1900 to 1910; but, in view of the slackening in general population increase, it was more noteworthy during the recent decade. War demands from 1914 to 1917, becoming even greater with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, stimulated the movement from country to city to such an extent as to offset in some measure the effects of emigration and the decline in immigration, so that the increase, long under way, in the urban proportion of the population was practically unchecked. As recently as 1880, only 28.6 per cent of the population was urban and 71.4 per cent rural. Rapid changes from decade to decade left the proportions 45.8 per cent urban and 54.2 per cent rural in 1910, representing a shift of 5.8 per cent in the increase of urban and decrease of rural since 1900; but between 1910 and 1920 another transfer of 5.6 per cent took place, so that for the first time the census recorded more persons residing in communities having 2,500 or more inhabitants than in communities having less than that number (51.4 per cent as compared with 48.6 per cent).

Recalling again that the national increase from 1910 to 1920 was 13,738,354, what proportion of this increase appeared in the rural areas of the Nation, and what proportion in the urban areas, as classified by the Federal Census? The increases in the rural and urban population for the decades 1910 to 1920 and 1900 to 1910 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 15.—INCREASE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL.		URBAN.		PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	Total.	Increase. ¹	Total.	Increase. ¹	Rural.	Urban.
1900.....	45,614,142	.....	30,380,433	.....	.....	.....
1910.....	49,806,146	4,192,004	42,166,120	11,785,687	9.2	38.8
1920.....	51,406,017	1,599,871	54,304,603	12,138,483	3.2	28.8

¹ The increase figures in this table are somewhat misleading, since they represent the growth of the rural and urban populations, respectively, disregarding the fact that the growth of the urban population took place in an increasing area while that of the rural population took place in a decreasing area. This is because, as their population increases, small incorporated places pass from the rural to the urban class, thus continually increasing the urban territory and decreasing the rural territory. The increase, during the decade 1910 to 1920, in the population of the total territory which was treated as urban in 1920 was 11,111,419, or 25.7 per cent; and the increase during the same decade in the population of the territory which in 1920 was treated as rural was 2,626,935, or 5.4 per cent. Because of a change in the classification of certain towns in Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut, no exactly comparable figures for the decade 1900 to 1910 are available; but, on the basis of the former classification of the towns in question, the increase between 1900 and 1910 in the territory treated as urban in 1910 was 11,013,738, or 34.8 per cent; and the increase during the same decade in the territory treated as rural in 1910 was 11.2 per cent.

In absolute figures, the urban increase for 1910 to 1920, as shown in Table 15, in the face of a considerable shrinkage in total national increase, is greater than that for 1900 to 1910, while the rural increase during the recent decade was less than two-fifths as large as that for the preceding one.

In considering the percentage of increase, lower for both classes of the population, the effect of the slackened national growth should not be overlooked. Had the population increased between 1910 and 1920 at the rate shown for 1900 to 1910, the increase of total population in 1920 would have been over 19,000,000, instead of less than 14,000,000. Hence, with the total growth what it actually was, the urban group, to have repeated the increase of 38.8 per cent recorded for the decade 1900 to 1910, would necessarily have made a numerical gain greater than the total population increase shown for the United States in 1920. The percentages, less for both classes, reflect in the rural a lessening of the increase beyond that proportionate to the national slowing down, and in the urban an acceleration of the increase represented by a larger absolute number than appeared in 1910.

The census classification of urban and rural is not entirely satisfactory. Indeed, no classification of this subject has been found that meets all requirements. As population increases it expands necessarily in two directions: it increases existing communities and creates new ones. Hence the older towns and villages tend constantly to pass the 2,500 limit—which, according to the census classification, separates rural from urban communities—into the urban class, while the rural element (below 2,500) is recruited by the newly established communities, the increase of small existing settlements which still have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, and the increase in the farm population. Thus the units of increase in the urban class are comparatively large and those in the rural class must be comparatively small.

Accepting, however, the classification as it exists, 474 rural villages and towns became urban communities. Each of them, as long as its population numbered 2,499 or less, was rural, but as soon as the total population reached 2,500 it became urban. This resulted in each case in an actual subtraction from the rural and addition to the urban group of 2,500 persons, or a total urban growth of approximately 1,185,000 due to accretion. These 474 newly listed urban communities also added to the urban population any subsequent growth. The rate of natural increase in urban population, due to excess of births over deaths, has been estimated at approximately 10 per cent. This would signify a growth of about 4,500,000 (allowance being made for the natural increase within the increment due to accretion and migration), which, added to the 1,185,000 due to accretion, would give a total of 5,685,000 resulting from these two causes. Subtracting this number from the total increase in urban population, approximately 12,140,000, leaves, in round figures, 6,450,000 as the growth due to migration. This external contribution consisted in part of foreign born coming to the country, especially during the first half of the decade, and in greater measure of domestic migrants, largely native whites of native parentage and Negroes.¹

These analyses, however, are of value principally in permitting broad views of changes which, perhaps, may be termed economic and which undeniably are occurring. The population of small cities and towns, classed by the census as rural, in many instances

¹ The above analysis of the growth of urban population was suggested by Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, in a paper, "Some Results of the 1920 Census of Population," prepared for the American Statistical Association.

is increasing; 474 communities, as has been pointed out, actually passed from the rural to the urban class between 1910 and 1920.

The movement from rural to urban continued to be greatest in the areas in which it began—the industrial Northeastern and North Central states. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central groups, which together form the great industrial section of the Nation, record a rural population (for many years smaller than the urban) stationary from 1900 to 1910 and slightly decreased from 1910 to 1920, while all the liberal total increase appears in the urban class. In the West North Central group of states, for the most part agricultural, the rural element is much larger than the urban, but even here the rural increases were surprisingly small, and nearly all the increase reported for this group was confined to the urban class.

In the three southern divisions, which long have been regarded as constituting the rural stronghold of the Nation, the increase between 1910 and 1920 in the population of the territory treated as rural in 1920 was approximately 1,400,000, but the urban increase was nearly 2,300,000.

In the Pacific states, in which the urban element predominated in 1910, the urban increase was much greater than the rural increase. It remained for the Mountain group (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada) to offer the only exception; here the rural element, larger in 1910 than the urban, showed a decidedly greater increase from 1910 to 1920 than that recorded by the urban class.

During the 10-year period from 1910 to 1920, 474 cities and other communities, formerly rural, passed, because of population increase, into the class of cities having 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants; and during the same period 59 cities moved upward into the 25,000–100,000 class, while 18 left this class for the one comprising cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more. These changes resulted in increasing the number of cities in the 2,500–25,000 class from 2,085 to 2,500, in the 25,000–100,000 class from 178 to 219, and in the class 100,000 and over from 50 to 68. This procedure makes precise comparison difficult, but does not impair the general significance of the steady population growth of cities.

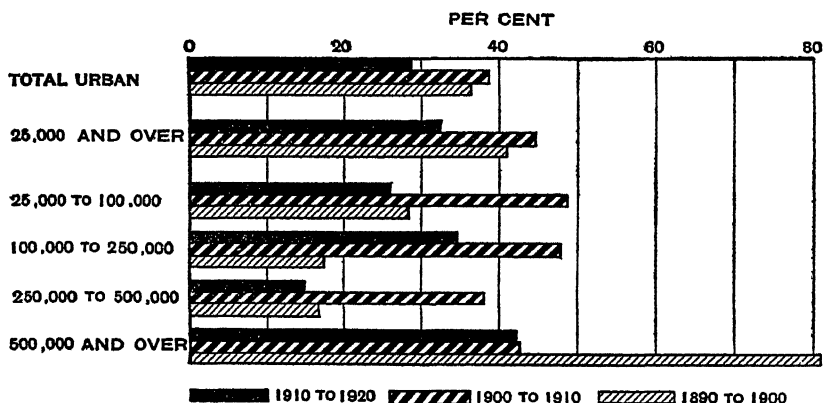
Table 51, on page 220, presents a classification of the urban population in 1920, with reference to these three groups of cities, for the geographic divisions and individual states. This classification of urban population is summarized, for the United States, in Table 16.

TABLE 16.—SUMMARY OF URBAN COMMUNITIES: 1920.

CLASS OF COMMUNITY.	Number.	POPULATION.	
		Number, 1920.	Per cent of increase: 1910-1920. ¹
Total	2,787	54,304,603	25.7
2,500 to 25,000	2,500	16,534,489	23.0
25,000 to 100,000	219	10,340,788	33.0
100,000 and over	68	27,429,326	24.9

¹ The percentages of increase in this summary relate to the several groups of cities *as constituted in 1920*. Thus each percentage represents the growth within an unchanged area, but not the difference between the population living in the specified group in 1910 and in the corresponding group in 1920. To illustrate: The number of cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1910 was 50, and in 1920, 68. The combined population of the 68 cities increased by 24.9 per cent between 1910 and 1920, but if the rate of increase had been based on the population in 1910 of the 50 cities which had 100,000 inhabitants or more in that year it would have been 35.1 per cent. In the diagram below the percentages of increase relate to groups which comprised different cities at different censuses.

INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION, BY CLASSES OF CITIES: 1890-1920.



Classification of cities by geographic areas brings out from another angle the urban strength of the eastern and central industrial states. These groups, comprising New England and the Middle Atlantic and East North Central states, contributed 38 of the 68 cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1920, with approximately 19,500,000 population in an aggregate of 27,500,000, and 144 of the 219 cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, with 6,500,000 population in an aggregate of 10,340,000.

Of the 25 cities having 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1920, only 4 retained the same rank in that year as in 1910, while 10 improved their position and 11 fell behind. These changes merely indicate the readjustments which of necessity occur in the population of a group of great cities scattered throughout the country during a period of general and large increase.

The following table presents in detail the changes in this group:

TABLE 17.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, 250,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, WITH INCREASE AND RANK: 1920 AND 1910.

CITY.	POPULATION.		INCREASE, 1910-1920.		RANK.	
	1920	1910	Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
New York.	5,620,048	4,766,883	853,165	17.9	1	1
Chicago.	2,701,705	2,185,283	516,422	23.6	2	2
Philadelphia.	1,823,779	1,549,008	274,771	17.7	3	3
Detroit.	993,678	465,766	527,912	113.3	4	9
Cleveland.	796,841	560,663	236,178	42.1	5	6
St. Louis.	772,897	687,029	85,868	12.5	6	4
Boston.	748,060	670,585	77,475	11.6	7	5
Baltimore.	733,826	558,485	175,341	31.4	8	7
Pittsburgh.	588,343	533,905	54,438	10.2	9	8
Los Angeles.	576,673	319,198	257,475	80.7	10	17
Buffalo.	506,775	423,715	83,060	19.6	11	10
San Francisco.	506,676	416,912	89,764	21.5	12	11
Milwaukee.	457,147	373,857	83,290	22.3	13	12
Washington.	437,571	331,069	106,502	32.2	14	16
Newark.	414,524	347,469	67,055	19.3	15	14
Cincinnati.	401,247	363,591	37,656	10.4	16	13
New Orleans.	387,219	339,075	48,144	14.2	17	15
Minneapolis.	380,582	301,408	79,174	26.3	18	18
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	76,029	30.6	19	20
Seattle.	315,312	237,194	78,118	32.9	20	21
Indianapolis.	314,194	233,650	80,544	34.5	21	22
Jersey City.	298,103	267,779	30,324	11.3	22	19
Rochester.	295,750	218,149	77,601	35.6	23	25
Portland, Oreg.	258,288	207,214	51,074	24.6	24	28
Denver.	256,491	213,381	43,110	20.2	25	27

The changing relations of the two great sections of the American people, divided according to rural and urban residence, are assuming extreme economic importance. Thus far the analysis has developed a tendency so general and pronounced that it extends to all states in the Union. It will be of great interest, therefore, to make a somewhat more detailed analysis for the state which not only has the largest total population but also contains the largest city and is preeminently urban in character.

RURAL AND URBAN CHANGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The State of New York reported practically its entire generous increase from 1910 to 1920 in the growth of New York City and the other cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more. New York City has contributed for a long period two-thirds or more of the decen-

nial increase in the population of the state, so that by 1910 the city overtook and passed the remainder of the state, reporting more than half the total population of New York state in that year. The gap widened in 1920, when the city returned 54.1 per cent of the state's inhabitants, as against 45.9 per cent outside the city.

TABLE 18.—GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY IN COMPARISON WITH
REMAINDER OF STATE: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	NEW YORK CITY.			REMAINDER OF STATE.		
	Total population.	Increase.		Total population.	Increase.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900.....	3,437,202	929,788	37.1	3,831,692	335,932	9.6
1910.....	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7	4,346,731	515,039	13.4
1920.....	5,620,048	853,165	17.9	4,765,179	418,448	9.6

It is important to remember, however, that New York outside of New York City is a large and very populous state. Shorn of the city, New York, with 4,765,179 inhabitants remaining, would still rank fourth among the states in population. This great total includes 21 cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants and ranging from that figure up to half a million. Three cities, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, together returned nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The aggregate population of the cities in New York having 25,000 inhabitants or more, exclusive of New York City, and the increases which have occurred in their population during the past three decades are shown in the following tabulation in comparison with smaller communities, including rural districts:

TABLE 19.—GROWTH OF CITIES IN NEW YORK STATE HAVING OVER
25,000 INHABITANTS, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, IN COMPARISON
WITH SMALLER COMMUNITIES: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	CITIES OVER 25,000, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY.				COMMUNITIES UNDER 25,000.		
	Num- ber of cities.	Combined population.	Increase since preceding census.		Combined population.	Increase or decrease (—) since preceding census.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900	11	1,019,831	373,717	57.8	2,811,861	—37,785	—1.3
1910	20	1,564,688	544,857	53.4	2,782,043	—29,818	—1.0
1920	21	1,942,859	378,171	24.2	2,822,320	40,277	1.4

Here is shown in most striking fashion the trend toward large cities in the state which in a population sense is overshadowed by the metropolis of the country. New York City increased 17.9 per cent from 1910 to 1920. The 21 other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920 increased 24.2 per cent, while the population of smaller communities outside these cities, amounting to nearly 3,000,000, increased only 40,277, or slightly more than 1 per cent, recording, in fact, a practically stationary condition although these smaller communities included many small cities and large villages.

It is possible to go further with the analysis of New York State conditions. In 1910, 15 counties, or one-quarter of all in the state, reported loss of population. These losses totaled but 19,000. In 1920, 13 of the 15 counties previously decreasing again returned decreases, but instead of only 15 counties reporting loss as before, the number grew to 32, or two-thirds of all the nonmetropolitan areas in the state, and the aggregate loss was 87,000. These 32 counties were scattered all over the state. In fact, the decreasing counties appeared so generally that it is impossible to indicate any definite geographic trend.

Advancing the analysis to cities and towns (corresponding to townships in most sections of the country), of which there are approximately 1,000 in the state, it is found that three-quarters of the entire number declined in population—to be exact, 743 in 1920, as compared with 632 in 1910. The 738 towns and 5 cities reporting decreases had an aggregate population of 1,625,886 in 1910, as against only 1,431,836 in 1920. Thus they lost during the decade 194,050 inhabitants, or 11.9 per cent.

The apparently gratifying increase in population which has been in progress in the state of New York from 1910 to 1920 was secured from three sources: First, the city of New York; second, the group of 21 other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920; and third, from among the 36 cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1920. The population of the remainder of the state, taken as a whole, remained stationary.

There are many of the more urban states in which the population changes resemble those here described, but New York is conspicuous because it contains the largest city in the country and also a very large urban population outside the metropolis, so that its urban increase proves to be especially interesting and impressive.

INCREASE OF SMALLER CITIES.

The movement which has been in progress during the past decade from country to city is perhaps more vividly illustrated by the figures presented in Table 52 (p. 222) than by any of the tabulations presented in the preceding pages. This table separates the population of each state into two groups; one, cities of 25,000 and over; and the other, the smaller cities, villages, and rural communities. The purpose of the analysis in this form is to show the predominating influence, both as to absolute figures and increase, of communities having in excess of 25,000 inhabitants. Cities of 25,000 population and over are found in 41 out of the 48 states. In 1920 they contributed to the total population approximately 38,000,000 inhabitants. The following summary indicates the disparity in increase:

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY OF POPULATION IN CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER IN 1920, AND POPULATION OUTSIDE SUCH CITIES: 1920 AND 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER IN 1920 (287 CITIES).			ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES.		
	Total population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.	Total population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
1910.....	29,746,272	.....	.....	62,225,994	.....	.....
1920.....	37,770,114	8,023,842	27.0	67,940,506	5,714,512	9.2

Reference to the table from which this summary is derived shows that in each of the 41 states except 4—New Jersey, Kentucky, Montana, and Colorado—the percentage of increase for the cities of 25,000 or more was greater, and in most cases very much greater, than the percentage of increase shown by the rest of the state. Indeed, the contrasts in some instances were almost startling. It is significant also that in most of the Southern states, to which attention has already been called as being the stronghold of the rural element and of rural growth in the past, the increase in population of the cities grouped as indicated was large, reaching a maximum of nearly 80 per cent in Oklahoma. Kentucky and Louisiana were the only Southern states in which the rates of increase were low. Five states in the South showed more than 50 per cent increase in the population of cities over 25,000. On the other hand, the increase in those portions of the states outside such cities was confined to the narrow range of from 4 to 21 per cent.

This analysis of rural and urban increase from various points of view makes evident the unprecedented trend of increasing numbers of persons during the past 20 years away from country life until, in the unwonted events of 1910 to 1920, the great increase in city population led to a majority of the so-called urban population in the entire Nation, and a rather definite arrest of rural increase.

In the great movements of humanity here and there across the continent, there are likely to appear relatively less and less violent population changes as settlement and development of natural resources tend to become complete; hence, succeeding censuses no doubt will reflect a slowing down of the urban movement.

VII.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION CONSIDERED BY SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR.

Consideration thus far of population changes from 1910 to 1920 has been confined to mere quantitative increase or decrease.

Distinct from these changes wrought in the population as a whole, such as increase or decrease shown by states or smaller areas, or the general tendency to migrate from country to city, are other and equally important changes affecting the composition of the population itself—changes in regard to sex, nativity, and color. These in turn, as proved to be the case with the population as a whole, assume added significance when considered by geographic areas.

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Naturally the first advance from the consideration of the population merely as individuals must be classification by sex. The following statement shows the sex distribution of the population of the United States for 1900, 1910, and 1920:

CENSUS YEAR.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
1900.....	38, 816, 448	37, 178, 127	104. 4
1910.....	47, 332, 277	44, 639, 989	106. 0
1920.....	53, 900, 431	51, 810, 189	104. 0

The number of males in continental United States in 1920 considerably exceeded that of females. This excess has appeared at every census since 1820, when for the first time the returns indicated the sex of every person enumerated, free or slave. In 1920 the numerical excess of males was more than 2,000,000, larger than at any preceding census except that of 1910, when it reached nearly 2,700,000. But the proportionate excess in 1920 was less than it had been for 40 years; in other words, the sexes were more nearly balanced numerically in 1920 than in any of the 3 preceding census years. In each 10,000 of the population of 1910 there were 293 more males than females, and in 1920 only 198. This decrease of 95 per 10,000 in the excess of males may be compared with the decrease of 120 per 10,000 between 1860 and 1870, the only other decade since 1820 marked

by a sharp decrease in the excess of males. Both changes were due to the effects, direct or indirect, of the two wars, the Civil War and the World War. The decrease of more than 600,000, or about 22 per cent, in the excess of males during the decade 1910 to 1920 was due to several influences combined—the greater mortality of males resulting from the war, the emigration of more males than females, the check upon immigration, which normally brings in about 55 per cent of males, and perhaps an increase in the proportion of females among the immigrants who did arrive. Examination of the figures by race and birthplace shows that almost three-fifths of the decrease in the excess of males is among the foreign-born whites, although they constituted only 13 per cent of the total population. This shows that the main influences at work were the decrease in immigration and the increased emigration of the foreign born, as noted above.

INCREASE BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

The changing rates of increase for the white (subdivided as native and foreign) and colored population are shown in Table 21, which follows. Tables 53 and 54 will also be found of interest in connection with increase and distribution.

TABLE 21.—GROWTH OF THE WHITE AND COLORED ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION: 1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	TOTAL POPULATION.		WHITE.						COLORED. ¹	
			Total.		Native.		Foreign born.			
	Number.	Per cent of in- crease	Number.	Per cent of in- crease	Number.	Per cent of in- crease	Number.	Per cent of in- crease	Number.	Per cent of in- crease
1790.....	3, 929, 214	.....	3, 172, 006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757, 208	.....
1800.....	5, 308, 483	35.1	4, 306, 446	35.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 002, 037	32.3
1810.....	7, 239, 881	36.4	5, 862, 073	36.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 377, 808	37.5
1820.....	9, 638, 453	33.1	7, 866, 797	34.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 771, 656	28.6
1830.....	12, 866, 020	33.5	10, 537, 378	33.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 328, 642	31.4
1840.....	17, 069, 453	32.7	14, 195, 805	34.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 873, 648	23.4
1850.....	23, 191, 876	35.9	19, 553, 068	37.7	17, 312, 533	.....	2, 240, 535	.....	3, 638, 808	26.6
1860.....	31, 443, 321	35.6	26, 922, 537	37.7	22, 825, 784	31.8	4, 096, 753	82.8	4, 520, 784	24.2
1870.....	² 39, 818, 449	26.6	³ 34, 337, 292	27.5	² 28, 843, 580	26.4	5, 493, 712	34.1	² 5, 481, 157	21.2
1880.....	50, 155, 783	26.0	43, 402, 970	26.4	36, 843, 291	27.7	6, 559, 679	39.4	6, 752, 813	23.2
1890.....	62, 947, 714	² 24.9	55, 101, 258	² 26.7	45, 979, 391	² 24.5	9, 121, 867	² 39.1	7, 846, 456	² 16.2
1900.....	75, 994, 575	20.7	66, 809, 196	21.2	56, 595, 379	23.1	10, 213, 817	12.0	9, 185, 379	17.1
1910.....	91, 974, 266	21.0	81, 731, 957	22.3	68, 386, 412	20.8	13, 345, 545	30.7	10, 240, 309	11.5
1920.....	105, 710, 620	14.9	94, 820, 915	16.0	81, 108, 161	18.6	13, 712, 754	2.8	10, 889, 705	6.3

¹ Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.² Estimated corrected figures; census of 1890 incomplete.³ In computing this percentage of increase, the returns from the special enumeration of Indian Territory and Indian reservations in 1890 were excluded from the total for that year.

VIII.

NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.

Table 53, which appears on page 224, presents the increase of the population of the United States from 1910 to 1920 classified by nativity, as previously defined. From this table it appears that the increase contributed by each class was as follows:

Native white—	
Of native parentage.....	8,933,382
Of foreign parentage.....	2,778,228
Of mixed parentage.....	1,010,139
Foreign-born white.....	367,209
Total white increase, 1910 to 1920.....	13,088,958

More than two-thirds of the entire white increase from 1910 to 1920 was contributed by the natives of native parents. Since this element formed more than one-half of the total population of the United States in 1920, and more than three-fifths of the white population, it will be first considered.

TABLE 22.—INCREASE IN TOTAL WHITE POPULATION AND IN NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE: 1860-1920.

DECADE.	Increase in total white population.	INCREASE IN NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.	
		Number.	Per cent of total white increase.
1860-1870.....	¹ 7,414,755	.....	.....
1870-1880.....	¹ 9,065,678	¹ 5,049,112	55.7
1880-1890.....	² 11,580,920	² 5,789,924	50.0
1890-1900.....	11,707,938	6,473,646	55.3
1900-1910.....	14,922,761	8,539,213	57.2
1910-1920.....	13,088,958	8,933,382	68.3

¹ Estimated corrected figures; census of 1870 incomplete.

² Exclusive of Indians in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, not enumerated prior to 1890.

The proportion which the increase in native whites of native parentage formed of the total white increase affords an interesting glimpse of the influence of the foreign element. Undoubtedly at the Second Census, had data corresponding to those in the above tabulation been secured, the proportion of the entire white increase contributed by the natives of native parentage would have been very high, perhaps in excess of 95 per cent. This proportion decreased as the tide of immigrants swelled and the foreign

born and the native whites of foreign parents began to appear as factors in the population growth. By 1840 the proportion of native whites of native parentage had no doubt appreciably lessened, and in 1850, when the census returned two and a quarter millions of foreign born, the proportion of the increase in the white population contributed by the native whites of native parentage was probably 65 per cent. By 1880 it had fallen to 56 per cent, and 10 years later, in 1890, another reduction set the proportion at the low limit of 50 per cent. The next three censuses showed advances. During the decade 1910-1920 the native white population of native parentage registered, for the first time in half a century, more than its proportionate share of the total white increase. This was due, however, to the fact that the foreign-born white population, probably for the first time in nearly a century, was only a trifle larger at the end of the decade than at its beginning. In fact, each of the three subclasses of the native white population—those of native parentage, those of foreign parentage, and those of mixed parentage—increased at a higher rate than the white population as a whole. The proportion which the increase in the native whites of native parentage formed of the total white increase during the last decade, 68 per cent, was probably similar to the corresponding proportion for the decade 1840-1850, but the native whites of native parentage are no longer descended almost entirely from Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary stock, as they were 70 years ago, and the increased contribution of the third generation of the foreign stock—namely, the grandchildren of foreigners—is now an important factor in the increase of the native white population of native parentage.

It will be observed from Table 53 (p. 224) that the increase of nearly 9,000,000 between 1910 and 1920 for the United States as a whole was unevenly contributed by the states. New England returned a very slender increase, and a rate of increase below the national average was contributed by the Middle Atlantic, West North Central, and East South Central groups of states; but, on the other hand, the rate of increase was considerably higher than the national average in the other geographic divisions, rising, indeed, to nearly 37 per cent in the Pacific division. These divisional proportions, however, prove too general to be of especial value.

It is only when the changes shown by the native whites of native parentage are considered by individual states that the degree of increase or decrease begins to assume importance. New

England proves to be one of the interesting groups for consideration. Of these six states, Connecticut showed considerable increase, followed closely by Massachusetts. These advances are likely to have reflected the industrial activity during the war period of the two states preeminently industrial. In Maine the native whites of native parentage were practically stationary, an increase of less than 1,000 being shown. In New Hampshire a comparatively heavy reduction occurred, the state losing nearly 5,000 of this population class. Vermont lost about 1,000. Thus in the three northern states of New England the natives of native parentage suffered a net reduction of approximately 5,000 during the decade, while in the three lower New England states, no doubt in large measure for the reason suggested in the case of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the increase amounted to nearly 195,000. Considerable reinforcement, however, must have been contributed by the offspring of natives of foreign parentage in the three states which have always returned a conspicuously large foreign-born element.

In the Middle Atlantic states considerable increases are recorded in the native element, amounting in round numbers to 440,000 in New York, 530,000 in Pennsylvania, and 200,000 in New Jersey. The highest rate of increase, however, appears for New Jersey. In New York the influence of the third generation of the foreign stock was probably more marked than in Pennsylvania, and in the former state the native stock increased at a slightly greater rate than in the latter.

In the East North Central group, consisting of the industrial states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the increase varied from 9.4 per cent in Indiana to 38.2 per cent in Wisconsin, but a per cent of increase in Michigan almost as large as in Wisconsin represented a much larger numerical increase than in the latter state. In Michigan the development of the automobile industry exerted great influence upon the industrial life of the state during the decade and tended, of course, to attract a large number of high-grade mechanics, electricians, and other experts, and thus increased the number of persons born in other states who became residents of Michigan, swelling the number of natives of native parentage reported in 1920. This group of states showed a larger numerical increase than any other group. Clearly it did not result so much from fertility within the group as from the general movement of population during the decade to the great industrial centers of the Nation.

In the West North Central group liberal increases were reported except in Missouri and Kansas, the rate of increase varying from 6.2 per cent in Missouri to 43.9 per cent in Minnesota. In this geographic division the indirect influence of the foreign element through grandparentage was undoubtedly very considerable.

In the South Atlantic group the effect of natural increase tending normally to expand the population has always been more in evidence than elsewhere. Here the increases tend to be more uniform. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia showed a fairly uniform increase averaging about 18 per cent. The exceptional increase in Florida may be due in some measure to the fact that the census was taken as of January 1, and thus at a season when large numbers of winter residents were in the state, some of whom no doubt claimed it as their "usual place of abode," though residing during the greater part of the year in other states.

The conditions in the East and West South Central states resembled those in the states of the South Atlantic group, since there were few foreigners, except in Texas, where the foreign-born white population increased 50.2 per cent during the decade, and the native stock in most of the states tended to retain its increase within the state borders. In consequence the percentage of increase in these geographic divisions ranged from 9.2 in Mississippi to 28.1 in Oklahoma, averaging approximately 16 per cent.

The variations which occurred in the Mountain and Pacific regions were not significant of normal increase. Here, in the largest degree, appeared the drift of natives from other localities arriving for purposes of business or residence. This is a process which, while it increases the proportion of the native element in the state of settlement, reduces at the same time the percentage which the native element contributes to the total increase in the state of birth. The irregularities here shown are illustrated by the percentages of increase, which range from 2.7 in Nevada to 83.3 in Arizona.

URBAN TENDENCY OF THE NATIVE WHITE ELEMENT.

Of the total increase of 9,000,000 native whites of native parentage in 1920 shown in Table 53, more than three-quarters was reported for urban communities.

The increase in population of American cities which has been so marked during the last 30 or 40 years has been the effect in part

of the continued influx of immigrants and also of the increase of the second generation of the foreign stock. There has been a continuous increase, of course, somewhat irregular, drawn from the element "native whites of native parentage," not only from those persons in this class born within the cities but from migration of natives of native parentage from rural areas and smaller cities. Up to 1910 the increase derived from this source had been comparatively small, so that the proportion formed by the natives of native parentage in the aggregate population of cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1900 was less than one-third and was approximately the same in 1910. In 1920, however, the 50 cities which had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1910 showed an increase in natives of native parents 50 per cent greater in amount than that shown in 1910 for the same cities, thus indicating an obvious movement of the native element, affecting all parts of the United States, from rural to urban environment. It must be remembered, however, that many of the cities extended their boundaries between 1900 and 1910 and between 1910 and 1920, and therefore that the absolute increases during the two decades are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, the very considerable difference between the amounts of the increase during the two decades is perhaps the most significant fact which appears in connection with the natives of native parentage, coupled with the varying degrees of increase which have been previously pointed out. It will be profitable to extend the analysis of this increased trend of the native element to cities.

The following table indicates the relation between increase in total population in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and in the native element in the same communities:

TABLE 23.—INCREASE OF NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of cities.	TOTAL POPULATION.			NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		
		Number.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.	Number.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
1900.	38	14,208,347	.....	.....	4,254,817	.....	.....
1910.	50	20,302,138	6,093,791	42.9	6,370,088	2,115,271	49.7
1920.	68	27,429,326	7,127,188	35.1	9,852,391	3,482,303	54.7

The figures in the foregoing table relate to 38 cities in 1900, 50 cities in 1910, and 68 cities in 1920. The increases, therefore, are greater than those which would be obtained from a comparison of the combined population, in different census years, of a definite and unchanging group of cities. Nevertheless, the table serves fairly well the purpose for which it is presented, namely, a comparison of the rates of increase, during the past two decades, of the total population and of the native white population of native parentage in the large cities.

A distinct check occurred in the rate of growth of total population in these cities from 1910 to 1920 as compared with 1900 to 1910, but the rate of increase in the native whites of native parentage, almost 50 per cent during the early decade, showed a further advance to 54.7 per cent for the recent decade.

Between 1900 and 1910 the increase in native whites of native parentage in this group of large cities was slightly more than one-third, but between 1910 and 1920 it was nearly one-half, of the total increase.

Table 55 (p. 234) presents by states the distribution of native whites of native parentage in 1910 and 1920 as urban and rural. This table may be thus summarized for the United States:

TABLE 24.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE, DISTRIBUTED AS URBAN AND RURAL: 1910 AND 1920.

	1910	1920
Native white of native parentage.....	49,488,575	58,421,957
Per cent of total population.....	53.8	55.3
Urban native white of native parentage.....	17,621,230	24,556,729
Per cent of total urban.....	41.8	45.2
Rural native white of native parentage.....	31,867,345	33,865,228
Per cent of total rural.....	64.0	65.9
Total urban population.....	42,166,120	54,304,603
Per cent urban in total population.....	45.8	51.4

Inspection of the table shows that while the total population in 1920 became slightly more urban than rural, the native whites of native parentage continued to maintain a strong rural majority. But this was due entirely to the result of earlier tendencies, for while the rural whites of native parentage increased about 2,000,000 (contributing, indeed, more than the total increase in the general rural class), the urban section of the native ele-

ment increased almost 7,000,000. This increase and its distribution prove perhaps the most significant change revealed by the distinctly native white element at the Fourteenth Census.

In New England, where the native whites of native parentage constituted but little more than one-third of the total population, but one-third in turn of this class itself remained rural, and while the urban native whites of native parentage increased from 1910 to 1920 about 250,000, the corresponding rural class decreased about 60,000.

Similarly, in the group of states extending from New York to Virginia, although the proportion of native whites of native parentage slightly exceeded that shown by New England, the increase of 1,500,000 in the urban group contrasted with a decline of 40,000 in the rural group.

In the South, where the urban native whites of native parentage have heretofore constituted a comparatively small proportion of the total population, an urban tendency similar to that shown elsewhere manifested itself in 1920, and the growth of the urban element actually slightly exceeded numerically that of the rural element.

In all the more important groups of states the same tendency is disclosed, as inspection of Table 55 reveals geographically the urban absorption of 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of native whites of native parentage.

Of the 68 cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1920, 55 showed a distinct increase in the proportion contributed by the native whites of native parentage. This significant tendency appears in cities of all sizes and located in all parts of the country. The three leaders in population, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, showed rather marked increases, and two of the three, Chicago and Philadelphia, reversed the tendency to decrease the proportion native of native parentage, shown from 1900 to 1910. More than half their total population was reported by 26 cities as native white of native parentage, an increase over the corresponding number in 1910.

Three cities reported over 70 per cent of all their inhabitants as native whites of native parentage. Of these, Reading, Pa., led with 75.2 per cent. At the other extreme New Bedford and Fall River returned less than one-fifth of their population in the native-parentage class.

Thirteen cities were exceptions to the general tendency and showed decreases in the proportion of their native whites of native parentage, and in all but three of them similar decreases appeared between 1900 and 1910. Six of these cities were in New England—three in Massachusetts and three in Connecticut. In nearly all the large communities in these two industrial states the native element has declined to low proportions in the total population.

Here is indicated, broadly, perhaps, one of the most significant changes revealed by the Fourteenth Census. It is the response made by millions of persons of native American stock to the call of the cities, north, east, west, and south, for workers to serve in factories and shops where education and skill were required.

IX.

NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE OF DESCENDANTS OF WHITE PERSONS ENUMERATED AT THE FIRST CENSUS.

Analysis thus far has dealt with the entire element of the white population classified by the census as natives of native parentage. This class, comprising nearly 60,000,000 persons, is far from homogeneous. It clearly consists of two sections, the descendants of the original white element enumerated at the First Census, and descendants in at least the third generation of persons arriving in the United States after 1790. What part of this so-called native element of 58,000,000 in the United States in 1920 was descended from the 3,000,000 whites enumerated in 1790? It is clear that, having reached even an approximate figure, the difference must represent the contribution by those persons who settled in this country subsequently to 1790.

This subject has long offered one of the most interesting statistical problems considered by students of population change in the United States. The importance of analyzing the origin of the population of the United States was first publicly recognized 100 years ago. As Congress took up the task of framing the law authorizing the Second Census, 1800, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, by Dr. Timothy Dwight, its president, memorialized the Senate concerning the scope of the census. The memorial contained this rather prophetic suggestion.

*"To present and future generations it will be highly gratifying to observe the progress of population in this country, and to be able to trace the proportion of its increase from native Americans and from foreigners immigrating at successive periods."*¹

Unfortunately, the Senate did not heed the memorial and did not provide for the return of the foreign born at the census of 1800. It was half a century later, in 1850, that foreign-born persons were first enumerated separately.

¹ Garfield's Report on Ninth Census, H. R., Forty-first Congress, second session, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 36.

Analysis of the increase of population by nativity requires some reference to the probable increase of the distinctly native element. A brief census study of this subject in 1909,¹ in connection with a review of the statistics obtainable at an early period, established three methods of determining what had been the contribution of the native element to the total white population. These methods were: (1) Elimination of foreign stock from the native element; (2) estimate of growth of the native white stock based on the rate of increase shown by the Southern states;² and (3) estimate of growth of the white population of native stock measured by the proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandparents. The third method of computation was made possible by the fact that in 1905 the state census of Massachusetts attempted an inquiry, the nativity of grandparents, which had never been attempted by any other census, state or national, in the United States. The result of that inquiry was not altogether satisfactory. It was generally regarded as being rather inaccurate, but it seems reasonable to conclude that the inaccuracy related more to those elements foreign or recently foreign than to the native element, since nearly all Americans of native stock can answer unhesitatingly that their grandparents were born in the United States, though in many instances they might not be sure as to the state in which born.

The first of these methods yielded an estimate, for 1900, of 35,500,000 as representing the native white stock whose foreign-born ancestors arrived in this country not later than 1790; the second computation gave 35,640,000; and the third, 33,730,000. The average of the three estimates was very nearly 35,000,000. This figure was assumed to represent the numerical equivalent of the native white stock in the United States in 1900; that is to say, it was considered as equal to the sum of the number of persons of pure native ancestry since 1790 plus a number representing the amount of native stock in those persons of mixed native and foreign stock. For example, the amount of native stock in four persons each of whom had one foreign-born grandparent and three native

¹ A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900. U. S. Census, 1909.

² In making the estimate by this method it was assumed that the rate of natural increase of the native white stock prior to 1870 was the same for the country as a whole as for the Southern states, and that subsequently to 1870 the rate for the remainder of the country was equal to one-half that for the South.

grandparents of pure native ancestry would be equivalent to the amount of native stock in three persons of pure native ancestry. (See Appendix A, p. 187.)

Twenty years elapsed from the Twelfth Census to the Fourteenth. The population of the nation in that period increased about 40 per cent. What has been the contribution of the native stock during the two decades?

It can not, of course, be claimed that methods of approaching this subject are exhausted when those above described have been utilized. There are, indeed, many ways of approaching it, but it probably will be agreed that the most satisfactory method eliminates in some manner the foreign increment, which has been growing in importance and numbers, especially since 1845. To this end a careful study has been made in the Bureau of the Census and a simple mathematical formula has been utilized. It is the confident belief of the census experts who have worked over the figures that the procedure outlined at length in Appendix A of this monograph is more likely to yield accurate results than any of the others which have been considered. The conclusion, in fact, was reached that the second method employed in the previous census study represented considerable obvious inaccuracy, and that the third method, while extremely valuable if it could have been brought up to date, reflected conditions which might have been outlived by 1920, so that the percentage used to determine native stock in 1900 became in 1920 an arbitrary and rather uncertain one.

If the method thus suggested as preferable, of computing the contribution of the original stock to the population of the United States in 1920 by eliminating the effect of immigration (p. 191), be accepted, the numerical equivalent of the native white stock in 1900 was 37,290,000; in 1910, 42,420,000; and in 1920, 47,330,000.¹ (For estimates for 1820-1890, see p. 195.)

¹ Were the second method of estimating native white stock utilized—a computation based on the increase shown in Southern states—the result would have been 46,250,000 for 1920. But, as suggested, this method can not be regarded as being especially reliable or satisfactory. The third method, that of utilizing the proportion of native grandparentage secured from the Massachusetts census of 1905 (79.1 per cent of the native whites of native parentage), if applied to this element of the white population in 1920, would yield a total of 46,200,000. The similarity here shown suggests that possibly the proportion formed by persons of native grandparentage may be somewhat more nearly constant than students of statistics would have been inclined to admit. (See Table 66 and also conclusion of footnote, p. 195.)

The 47,330,000 estimated as representing the amount of native white stock in 1920 may be considered as the number of white persons who would have been enumerated in that year had there been no immigration nor emigration since 1790 and if, nevertheless, the rate of natural increase had been what, historically, it appears to have been. The total number descended, *in whole or in part*, from white persons enumerated in 1790 was, of course, considerably larger because of the intermingling of native and foreign stock. In fact, it would be theoretically possible for the total number of native white persons enumerated in 1920, except those having both parents foreign born, to have descended in whole or in part from white persons enumerated in 1790.

There is at least one possible flaw, though a minor one, in the calculation employed in making the recent estimates. It is found in the assumption that the same rate of natural increase was present in both the native and foreign elements. An attempt to ascertain the ratio between the two rates of increase led to the unexpected discovery that the marriage rates are considerably lower among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage than among the native whites of native parentage. This is true for the United States as a whole and also for urban and rural communities separately. Thus, on the one hand, while the birth rate in the families of the foreign-born whites is higher than for the native whites, on the other hand the marriage rate is considerably lower for American-born white persons having foreign-born parents than for the native whites of native parentage. It can not be assumed, therefore, that the third generation of foreign white stock is relatively any more numerous than the contemporary generation of native white stock.

The expansion of the native white stock in 20 years is represented by the advance from 37,290,000 in 1900 to 47,330,000 in 1920, an increase of 10,040,000, or nearly 27 per cent. The rate of increase in the native whites of native parentage during the same period was 43 per cent. The difference between these rates is due to the fact that the native whites of native parentage are recruited in part by the children born to native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, that is to say, by the grandchildren of the foreign-born whites. The total increase in the native whites of native parentage is, therefore, greater than the natural increase, since in the case of the families in which the parents are native whites of foreign or

mixed parentage the births increase the class of native whites of native parentage, whereas the deaths of the parents do not decrease that class.

It is not possible to apportion among all the states the increment of 10,040,000 in the native white stock. One separation, however, is possible and proves of some interest. Certain Southern states have been affected to a very slight degree by the great tide of immigration. Even at the last census, though the foreign born and the children of foreign parentage in this area showed a slight increase, the absolute figures were negligibly small. Hence the increase of white natives of native parentage in at least 9 Southern states was practically that of distinctly native stock, and may be regarded as a part of the 10,040,000 aggregate increase just shown to have occurred in 20 years. These 9 Southern states are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Together they returned 9,700,592 white natives of native parentage in 1900. In 1920 the total was 13,061,286. This was an increase of 3,360,694, or nearly 35 per cent, in 20 years, in comparison with the national increase of 43 per cent in native whites of native parentage and 27 per cent in estimated native white stock.

Withdrawing this number of persons from 10,040,000 leaves 6,680,000 as the approximate increase contributed by the remaining 39 states and the District of Columbia. In these states the estimated native white stock in 1900, after deduction of the total number of native whites of native parentage in the 9 specified Southern states, was 27,590,000. Hence the increase of the native white stock outside the excepted group of 9 Southern states was 24.2 per cent in 20 years. The difference here indicated between the increase shown for certain Southern states and that attributed to the remainder of the Union is in line with undoubted tendencies. It is well known that the South has contributed a generous increase to the native stock, while it has long been the general belief among statisticians that the contribution to the native stock by the rest of the country was not large and differed widely among the states, being in many very small. In some Eastern states, indeed, it has seemed probable that a loss was being recorded.

The increase of population for the 20-year period 1900 to 1920 may now be thus interestingly divided, as shown in Table 25.

TABLE 25.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND RATE OF INCREASE BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920 AND 1900.

ELEMENT.	1920		1900		Per cent of increase, 1900-1920.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Total.....	105, 710, 620	100. 0	75, 994, 575	100. 0	39. 1
Native white.....	81, 108, 161	76. 7	56, 595, 379	74. 5	43. 3
Native stock (estimated). ¹	47, 330, 000	44. 8	37, 290, 000	49. 1	26. 9
Nine Southern states. ²	13, 061, 286	12. 4	9, 700, 592	12. 8	34. 6
All other states (estimated).....	34, 270, 000	32. 4	27, 590, 000	36. 3	24. 2
Foreign stock (estimated).....	33, 780, 000	32. 0	19, 300, 000	25. 4	75. 0
Foreign-born white.....	13, 712, 754	13. 0	10, 213, 817	13. 4	34. 3
Negro.....	10, 463, 131	9. 9	8, 833, 994	11. 6	18. 4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.....	426, 574	0. 4	351, 385	0. 5	21. 4

¹ Numerical equivalent.² Native white of native parentage; approximately same as pure native white stock.

The addition of nearly 14,500,000 to the foreign white stock of native birth during the 20-year period, representing an increase of 75 per cent, is derived from two sources: First, the increase of the foreign white stock of native birth present in 1900 (equivalent to 19,300,000); and second, the survivors, in 1920, of the children born in the United States since 1900 to foreign white parents. While the first of these two sources is properly designated as natural increase, the second is not, since births in the United States to foreign parents increase the class under consideration, while the deaths of the parents do not decrease it. (See Appendix B, p. 197.)

From the standpoint of historic interest and of influence on the development of the Nation, the distinctly native stock in the population of the United States has, of course, been the overshadowing element. There has long been an impression on the part of students of population statistics that this element, beginning with an unusually large percentage of increase, has been slackening in growth to the point where it was almost a question whether any increase at all was occurring—especially in certain localities.

The late Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, whose contributions to scientific population analysis are

of the highest order, advanced the theory that the reduced increase of the native stock was the result of contact and competition with the foreign element, beginning about the middle of the last century. This theory has been vigorously opposed and as a complete explanation has not been accepted, but in one respect it is certainly true. The coming of the foreign element into the life of the Republic stimulated industrial activity, railroad construction, manufacturing, and development of all kinds. These great economic changes in turn tended to make over the social conditions of the Nation, and in the complexities arising in that direction is undoubtedly to be found the principal cause of decreasing increase of a stock originally so prolific. Thus General Walker's theory may be accepted as reasonably correct, though perhaps in a roundabout way.

The analysis presented in the foregoing pages seems to make it evident that the distinctly native stock, by which is meant the descendants of those persons who were enumerated at the First Census, has not ceased to increase as a whole, but that this increase is being contributed unequally by different parts of the country. Such a change may be accepted as natural and normal. In those states more or less fully settled and in which the incentive to population increase no longer is urgent, it is not to be expected that radical changes in any element will appear from census to census. The racial characteristics of the original stock are such that the innate yearning to achieve develops a decided tendency to seek other fields of activity where opportunities for advancement are greater than in older and more populous communities. Thus, quite naturally, while this element of the population tends to become stationary or even to decline in New England, in those areas where the call is still urgent for increased population, where chances are many for individual advancement, the descendants of the original stock continue to increase. In the South and in certain of the Northern Central and Western states, without question the representatives of the early stock are contributing with reasonable liberality to the increase of population.

This analysis indicates that the native white stock is increasing in the entire Nation at the rate of about 11 or 12 per cent per decade. Thus in a broad sense the early or Revolutionary stock is continuing to increase at a rate which rather closely approximates the increase shown as an average by the nations of Europe somewhat allied to it in characteristics, primarily England and

Scotland. It is not to be expected, if modern statistics of population growth are to be accepted as indicative, that a nation having reached maturity will increase at a much faster rate than an average of 10 per cent per decade. Therefore, it is reasonable and normal that the oldest element in the population of the United States and thus the one which is reasonably comparable with the population of the nations of Europe should continue to increase at a rate roughly corresponding to the European rates.

X.

NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.

NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.

The native whites of foreign parentage form what may be termed an intermediate group in the census classification by nativity. The white immigrant is classed as "foreign-born white." His children by his foreign-born wife then become "native whites of foreign parentage," and their children, the grandchildren of the immigrant, become a part of the principal element numerically of the nation, the "native whites of native parentage." The marriage of a white person of foreign birth to one of native birth necessitates for the children resulting from such marriage, born in the United States, the additional classification "native whites of mixed parentage."

The class of native whites of foreign parentage is dependent for its existence upon the number, ages, and marital condition of the foreign-born whites in the country. If an absolute check were placed on immigration the foreign born would gradually disappear, while the number of native whites of foreign parentage would linger one generation longer and then also become nonexistent. As the number of foreign born within the country increases, the number of their children increases. In the half century from 1870 to 1920 the native whites of foreign parentage increased from 10.8 per cent of the entire population to 14.8 per cent, and during the same period the native whites of mixed parentage increased from 3 per cent to 6.6 per cent.

The increase in native whites of foreign parentage for the decade 1910 to 1920 was 2,778,228, representing excess of births over deaths and emigration. The increase in the native whites of mixed parentage for the same decade was 1,010,139. The total number of children under 10 years of age, and therefore having been born since January 1, 1910, who were enumerated at the 1920 census as native white of foreign or mixed parentage was 5,901,905. Reducing this number by 162,000, representing the estimated number of children born between January 1 and April

15, 1910 (the Thirteenth Census date), and surviving on January 1, 1920, leaves, in round numbers, 5,740,000 children born between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates and surviving on the latter date. The difference of approximately 1,952,000 between this number and the net increase of 3,788,367 in the two classes under consideration represents the number of persons in those classes who were enumerated on April 15, 1910, and who died or emigrated before January 1, 1920.

In accordance with the general trend thus far observed, the urban rate of increase of the natives of foreign parentage has far exceeded the rural rate of increase. In urban communities this group increased 30 per cent during the past decade, while in rural areas it increased but 4 per cent.

As might have been expected, the distribution of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage conforms in general to the distribution of the foreign born. The following table shows the proportions for the last two census years:

TABLE 26.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1920		1910	
	Foreign-born white.	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	13.6	11.6	13.6	10.9
Middle Atlantic.....	35.8	31.3	36.2	29.6
East North Central.....	23.5	26.1	23.0	27.0
West North Central.....	10.0	14.9	12.1	17.0
South Atlantic.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
East South Central.....	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
West South Central.....	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2
Mountain.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pacific.....	7.5	6.3	6.5	5.6

During the last decade the native whites of foreign parentage increased by 21.5 per cent, a higher rate than that for any other group of the white population. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific states all show increases of over 30 per cent, while the East South Central was the only geographic division to record a decrease—6.8 per cent. All the states reporting de-

creases for native whites of foreign parentage also showed decreases in number of foreign-born whites, though the reverse is not true.

It is worthy of note that in the state of New Hampshire, in which the native whites of native parentage decreased nearly 5,000 and the foreign-born whites decreased more than 5,000, the native whites of foreign parentage and the native whites of mixed parentage together increased more than 22,000, and thereby kept the state from returning a net decrease for the decade.

Connecticut, with an increase of 45.8 per cent, and New Jersey, with 43.9 per cent, are illustrations of the attraction which industrial centers have for the native whites of foreign parentage. One other state merits especial attention. Although the foreign-born whites in North Dakota decreased 15.8 per cent during the decade, the native whites of foreign parentage increased 13.3 per cent and the native whites of mixed parentage increased 35.6 per cent, and the combined increase in these two native classes was greater numerically than the increase in the native whites of native parentage. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah decreases in the foreign-born whites were also accompanied by increases in the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, but in these states the increases in the native whites of native parentage were greater than the combined increases in the other two native white classes.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.

The decade 1900 to 1910 witnessed the entrance of about 8,000,000 foreigners into the United States and a net increase of 30.7 per cent in the foreign-born white population. At the close of the period immigrants were entering the country at the rate of 1,000,000 per annum. The chief restrictions at that time were those based on physical disability, moral turpitude, and the immigrant's ability to support himself. In 1910 the number of foreign-born whites in the country was 13,345,545, or 14.5 per cent of the entire population. Had the increase for the decade 1910 to 1920 continued at the rate of the previous period, the foreign-born white population of the country would have reached seventeen and one-half millions in 1920. As a matter of fact, the census of 1920 showed a foreign-born white population of 13,712,754, an increase of 367,209, or 2.8 per cent, over the corresponding

figure for 1910. For the previous decade, the rate of increase of the foreign-born whites was nearly one-half greater than that for the total population, while for the 10-year period 1910 to 1920 it was less than one-fifth that for the total population. In the sense of permitting more thorough assimilation, this slackened increase has proved fortunate. The decrease in the rate of increase for the foreign-born whites effected a decrease in the proportion of the total white population which was foreign born. This proportion dropped to the lowest point reached since 1850, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number of white persons enumerated. Such a figure, however, is inadequate as an expression of the foreign-born element.

"We obtain a more significant measure of the relative importance of the immigrants if we consider the percentage which they form of the adult population, or, taking a figure which is conveniently accessible in the census reports, the percentage which they form of the total male population 21 years of age and over. It is a percentage which would be startling if we had not become familiar with it, or if it were announced for the first time in the history of census taking. In 1910—to take first the earlier and more sensational percentage—24.6 per cent, or practically one-fourth, of the male population 21 years of age and over consisted of immigrants. The percentage has now declined to 22.1, which is still over one-fifth of the total. Of course, much higher percentages are reported in certain sections of the country. In the Middle Atlantic states (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) 35.4 per cent of the male population 21 years of age and over is foreign born; in the New England states, 38.2 per cent; in Massachusetts, 41.9 per cent; in Boston, 46.3 per cent; and in New York City, 53.4 per cent." ¹ Such proportions of foreign born within the United States make any decrease in the rate of increase significant and deserving of more intensive examination.

Practically all the foreign born are whites, the proportion white being 98.6 per cent, as compared with 88.4 per cent for the natives. While the foreign-born population can be increased only by immigration, there are two forces constantly at work decreasing their number, emigration and mortality. Fortunately fairly comparable data on all three subjects are available.

On April 15, 1910, the number of foreign-born whites in the United States, as shown by the Thirteenth Census, was 13,345,545.

¹ Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, before the American Statistical Association, Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1921.

Between that date and January 1, 1920, the excess of white immigration over white emigration was approximately 3,350,000. (See Appendix C, p, 203.)

The addition of the estimated net white immigration of 3,350,000 to the 13,345,545 foreign-born whites enumerated in 1910 gives a total of approximately 16,695,000 as the number of foreign-born whites who would have been present in the United States on January 1, 1920, had there been no mortality in this class between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates. The number actually enumerated was 13,712,754. This would indicate, assuming the census figures and the immigration and emigration figures to be correct, a mortality of about 2,980,000. The mortality actually recorded in the death-registration states¹ indicated, for the entire United States, assuming the death rate for the foreign-born white population to be the same for the country as a whole as for the registration states, a foreign white mortality of only 2,415,000 for the period from April 15, 1910, to January 1, 1920.

This discrepancy of 565,000—equal to about 4 per cent of the entire number of foreign-born whites enumerated—probably results in the main from three causes: First, that the mortality returns, although satisfactorily near completeness in most states in the registration area, are not absolutely complete and do not cover the entire United States, so that any estimate for the country as a whole is subject to some margin of error; second, that the deaths of some foreign-born persons, although registered, may have been erroneously reported as deaths of natives; third, that undoubtedly a considerable number of foreign born, in the period of excitement just following the war and because of the antagonisms and prejudices aroused by it, may have represented themselves to the census enumerators as natives.

In this study of the foreign born, considered as a general group, regardless of sex or nationality, it is important to review the changes in distribution which have occurred during the 10-year period. Since there was little actual net increase during the period, any considerable increase or decrease which took place in a given state or city must have been attended by a corresponding

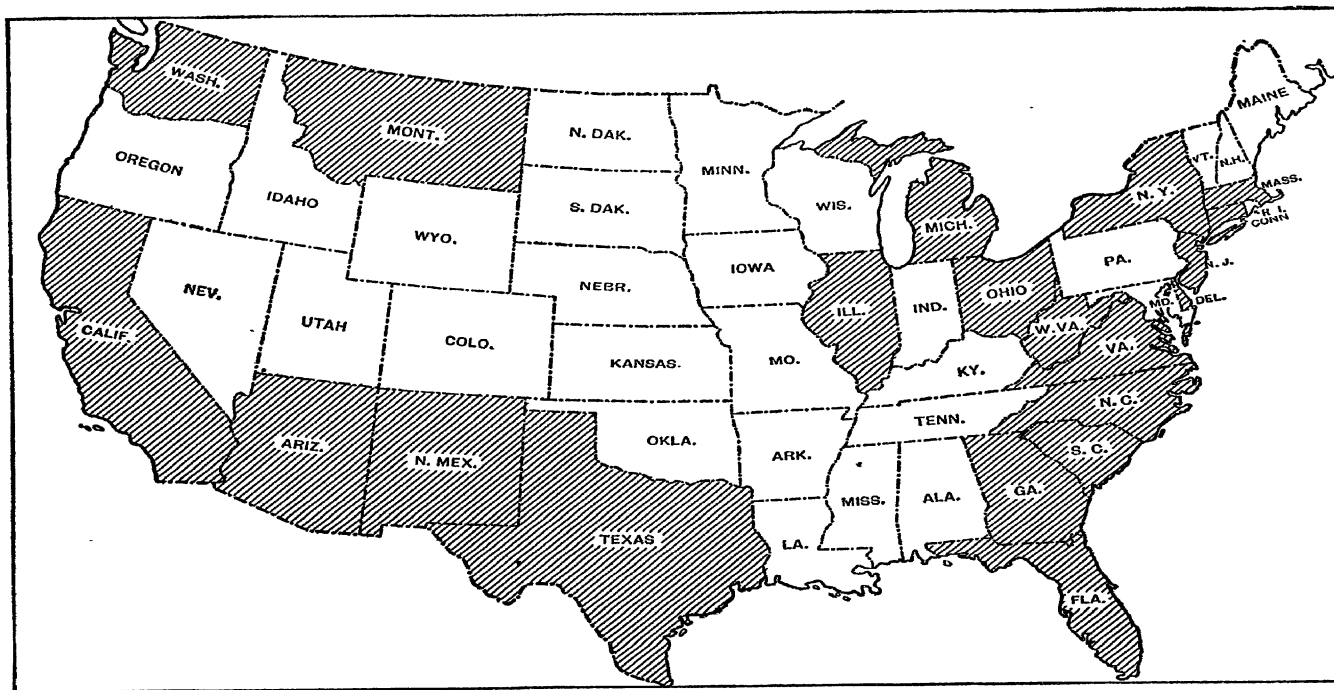
¹ This group of states, with 76.6 per cent of the total foreign-born white population of the United States in 1910, was enlarged from year to year and in 1919 was estimated to contain 90.6 per cent of the total foreign-born white population of the country.

decrease or increase in other areas. This does not necessarily imply a migration from one area to another. Approximately 5,500,000 foreign-born whites entered the country during the decade, and an almost equal number either emigrated or died. It is, therefore, possible for the distribution to have been changed quite violently during the period with practically no interstate migration. Considerable redistribution actually did take place in this manner.

The races which decreased during the period were relatively quite general in their distribution throughout the country, while those which increased tended to concentrate in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central groups of states. Consequently the changing proportions between 1910 and 1920 led to increased concentration in the Eastern states. The shutting off of the stream of immigrants brought about a demand for other persons to take their places in the industrial centers. The incoming foreign born have a definite status in our economic labor supply, and there was great demand for the type of labor which they customarily furnish. This tended to attract such foreign born as arrived during the decade to the industrial centers and to retain them there.

The redistribution which occurred from 1910 to 1920 greatly affected certain areas. The West North Central division, which in 1910 possessed a foreign-born white population of 1,613,231, or 13.9 per cent of its entire population, actually showed for the 10-year period a foreign-born white decrease of 241,270, or about 15 per cent. This area, being mainly agricultural, was neither able to compete with the demand for labor from the industrial states nor to attract those immigrants who came to the United States during the decade. The East South Central division also showed a decrease in total foreign born, but such a change is not of especial significance, as the foreign born in the southern districts have always been few in number. The increases occurred in the main in the industrial sections, in the Atlantic Coast states, and along the Mexican border. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan all increased in foreign-born white population. Because of the increase in Mexicans alone, the states of Texas, Arizona, and California also bulked large in the total.

STATES (SHADED) SHOWING INCREASE IN FOREIGN-BORN WHITES: 1910-1920.



The increase in practically all the Southern Atlantic states is worthy only of passing notice, Florida being the only state in this group to show a foreign-born white increase of over 5,000. The percentages of increase in these states showed marked advances because of the small actual numbers on which based.

Increases in three states, Michigan, Texas, and California, aggregated more than the net foreign-born white increase shown by the entire country.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES.

The tendency of the foreign-born white population toward concentration in cities and large towns has long been manifest. In 1890, 61.8 per cent of the foreign-born whites were numbered in the urban population. This proportion increased to 71.4 per cent in 1910, and by 1920 the foreign-born white population of the United States had become 75.5 per cent urban. Thus at the Fourteenth Census three out of every four foreign-born white persons in this country lived in communities of 2,500 inhabitants or over. On the other hand, during the decade the number of foreign-born whites in rural districts decreased 12 per cent.

It is probably true that this apparent urban movement of the foreign born does not represent actual migration to any considerable extent. Certainly during the decade under survey the migration of the foreign born to the cities was not as great as that of the native whites or of the Negroes. Apparent migration is due largely to the replacement of nationalities. The Germans, English, and Scandinavians, races which decreased during the decade, have always contributed much lower proportions of their total numbers to the population of cities than have the Italians, Russian Jews, and other races which showed increases during the decade. A change in the proportions of these races within the country would naturally result in an apparent urbanization movement. By taking out a number of Germans and replacing them with Russian Jews, although the number of foreign born within the country might be exactly the same, the percentage urban would be made higher. For example: During the last decade the foreign-born white population of rural communities in the East North Central division decreased 165,000, while the foreign-born white population of urban communities increased 320,000. And yet this was only partly a matter of urban migration. It was principally the result of such a redistribution of nationalities, since during the decade the number of persons of German birth within this division

decreased about 280,000 and the number of Scandinavians about 30,000, while on the other hand the Poles (using "mother tongue" to distinguish Poles for 1910) increased by 85,000, the Austrians and Hungarians (using the prewar boundaries) 80,000, the Italians 55,000, and the Russians 110,000.

What such a substitution means can be realized readily by reference to the results of the 1910 census, which showed that while the Germans in the United States were 67 per cent urban and the Scandinavians 53 per cent, the Russian Jews, on the other hand, were 87 per cent urban, the Austrians and Hungarians 74 per cent, and the Italians 78 per cent. These figures represent the tendency of each nationality to congregate in cities. Any change such as that which took place in the East North Central division, replacing the less urban nationalities with those more urban in tendency, would result in an apparent cityward migration.

It is important in this connection to keep constantly in mind the fact that the accumulation of immigrants in cities is not a fair test of their urban tendencies. Cities are the natural points at which immigrants arrive; they are the points at which a living of some sort can usually be secured. The dispersion of the foreign born to smaller communities and to rural districts is at best a slow process. In a period of rapid immigration, the cities choke up with immigrants. When immigration slackens the dispersion of newly arrived foreigners to other parts of the country can better keep pace with the number entering the various ports.

One other factor should be considered. The native white was traditionally migratory. The war demand for city workers was able to sweep him into industrial centers. The Negro was also easily attracted to the cities. These influences did not so easily affect the rural foreign born. They had come to this country in the main for economic betterment, had gone by choice to the rural communities, and had striven for and in general had reached positions of comparative independence. They had not been in the United States long enough to become as restless as were the native whites, even had they possessed by inheritance so great an instinct for change. They were quite contented with their rural life. If these foreign-born persons had been by nature city dwellers, they would not have chosen rural life when they entered the United States. So it is not surprising that the actual migration of this element from country to city was of little numerical consequence.

There was a certain type of migration from the country which must be mentioned, and that was the movement of foreign-born persons back to their native lands for military service. Presumably, however, this movement was of greater consequence from the larger cities, where nationalities congregate and where enthusiasm could be more easily aroused, than from the rural districts.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BY
NATIONALITY.

Up to this point the discussion has dealt with the foreign born mainly as similar units. Such a discussion is fruitful from certain viewpoints, but changes in nationalities press for analysis. It is especially important to consider proportions of nationality, since the Fourteenth Census period is noteworthy as the apparent close of slightly restricted immigration and the beginning of an era of restriction. The method chosen for applying the new policy is based on the numerical strength of national groups within the country.

For the purpose of examining the foreign-born white population in 1920 and of comparing it with that of 1910, Table 27 has been prepared. There was an obvious difficulty with regard to the enumeration of the foreign born at the census of 1920, arising from the transfer of territory from one country to another and the formation of new countries in Europe. This table has been compiled, so far as possible, in such a way that similar areas are made comparable. To obtain a figure for 1910 comparable to that shown for Poland for 1920, the numbers of Austrians, Russians, and Germans who in 1910 claimed Polish as their mother tongue have been subtracted from the totals for Austria, Russia, and Germany, respectively, and combined. Alsace-Lorraine was tabulated separately for 1920, but not for 1910, and therefore for comparison it was included with Germany. The area in central Europe was made comparable only by comparing the 1920 aggregate for Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia with the 1910 aggregate for Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro. No adjustments have been made, however, in regard to the transfers of territory from Russia and Austria-Hungary to Rumania, from Austria-Hungary to Italy, from Germany to Denmark, from Bulgaria to Jugo-Slavia and Greece, and from Turkey in Europe to Greece.

TABLE 27.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1920 AND 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
All countries.....	13,712,754	13,345,545	+367,209
Europe.....	11,877,991	11,787,878	+ 90,113
Northwestern Europe ¹	3,794,555	4,237,373	-442,818
England.....	812,828	876,455	- 63,627
Scotland.....	254,567	261,034	- 6,467
Wales.....	67,066	82,479	- 15,413
Ireland.....	1,037,233	1,352,155	-314,922
Norway.....	363,862	403,858	- 39,996
Sweden.....	625,580	665,183	- 39,603
Denmark.....	189,154	181,621	+ 7,533
Netherlands, Belgium, Luxem- burg.....	207,037	172,518	+ 34,519
Switzerland.....	118,659	124,834	- 6,175
France.....	118,569	117,236	+ 1,333
Central Europe ¹	4,365,181	4,600,073	-234,892
Germany and Alsace-Lorraine...	1,720,423	2,311,085	-590,662
Austria, Hungary, etc..... ²	1,504,780	1,351,104	+153,676
Poland.....	1,139,978	937,884	+202,094
Eastern Europe ¹	1,809,573	1,423,645	+385,928
Russia, Lithuania, and Finland.	1,685,381	1,314,051	+371,330
Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Turkey in Europe.....	124,192	109,594	+ 14,598
Southern Europe ¹	1,902,781	1,523,934	+378,847
Greece.....	175,972	101,264	+ 74,708
Italy.....	1,610,109	1,343,070	+267,039
Spain and Portugal.....	116,700	79,600	+ 37,100
Other Europe.....	5,901	2,853	+ 3,048
Asia.....	110,450	64,314	+ 46,136
America.....	1,656,801	1,453,186	+203,615
Canada.....	1,117,878	1,196,070	- 78,192
French.....	307,786	385,083	- 77,297
Newfoundland.....	13,242	5,076	+ 8,166
Other.....	810,092	810,987	- 895
Mexico.....	478,383	219,802	+258,581
Other America.....	47,298	32,238	+ 15,060
Other continents or islands.....	67,512	40,167	+ 27,345

¹ Because of the inclusion of Alsace-Lorraine with Germany, and of Albania in Eastern Europe, in order to obtain figures comparable with those for 1910, the totals for Northwestern, Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe, as given in this table, are different from those which appear in the Fourteenth Census reports.

² Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia.

³ Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro.

From Table 27 it appears that the increase received from Europe was about 90,000, from Asia 46,000, and from America 204,000. It is of interest to note that the number of whites in the United States born in Africa, included under "Other continents or islands," totals 5,222. Asia showed the highest rate of increase, contributed almost entirely from Armenia and Syria, the extreme western part of the continent. (It must be remembered that the figures in Table 27 relate only to the foreign-born white population.)

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Europe and America were the largest two contributors to the foreign-born population of the United States. From 1910 to 1920 America for the first time surpassed Europe in the net number of foreign born which it contributed. Europeans in the United States increased from 1900 to 1910 by almost 3,000,000, or 33 per cent, but from 1910 to 1920 their increase was less than a tenth of a million—less, indeed, than 1 per cent. The World War had greatly reduced immigration from Europe and had drawn heavily for military service upon the foreign born already in this country. England, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Germany lost numerically, and Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia, and Italy gained.

From Table 27 it is possible to compare the foreign-born white population in 1920 with that returned in 1910. Such a table affords the most recent inventory of the change in the composition of the foreign born within the country. Before examining it in more detail the general currents of immigration to the United States should be indicated. Inspection of the following table will show the tendency of immigration for 80 years.

TABLE 28.—IMMIGRANTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY DECADES:
1840-1920.¹

DECADE.	Ireland.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.
1840-1850.....	780, 719	434, 626	1, 870	656
1850-1860.....	914, 119	951, 667	9, 231	1, 621
1860-1870.....	435, 778	787, 468	11, 728	4, 536
1870-1880.....	436, 871	718, 182	55, 759	52, 254
1880-1890.....	655, 482	1, 452, 970	307, 309	265, 088
1890-1900.....	403, 496	543, 922	655, 694	593, 703
1900-1910.....	339, 065	341, 498	2, 045, 877	1, 597, 306
1910-1920.....	145, 937	143, 945	1, 109, 524	921, 957

¹ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1920, Table 68.

The Irish and Germans were the first foreign born other than British to come to the United States in any great numbers. In

1850 the Irish constituted 42.8 per cent of the total foreign born in this country. In 1860, with a total foreign-born population of 4,138,000, the Irish numbered 1,611,304 and the Germans 1,276,000, indicating that these two nationalities formed about 70 per cent of the total. Their numbers continued to increase until in 1890 there were in the United States nearly 2,000,000 Irish and 3,000,000 Germans. The great influx from these two nationalities began to slacken by the Twelfth Census, 1900, and the total number of either nationality entering the country as immigrants during the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 failed to reach half a million. Although the Germans still maintained the position which they first reached in 1880 as the nationality predominating among the foreign born in the United States, Ireland, first in 1870, descended to third position in 1910 and was sixth in 1920.

Paralleling the reduction in the number of Irish, the number of Germans in this country has decreased by approximately 1,000,000 in the last 20 years. Although during the 10 years 1900 to 1910 the decrease was only about 11 per cent, it amounted to over 25 per cent for the decade 1910 to 1920.

It must be remembered that restrictions recently imposed will make impossible the arrival of any great number of immigrants, at least for half the decade. The decrease in the number of German-born, in general, has been uniform throughout the Nation. There seems to be very little net migration of this class between the states. The cities, to be sure, show a higher rate of decrease than the rural districts, but the presumption is that the bulk of those who returned to Germany for military service in the early years of the war were drawn from the cities. The national feeling is more easily maintained and aroused when the national atmosphere is to some extent developed in a racial group of considerable size, such as is found only in cities. Here are the rates of decrease shown by Germans in some of the larger cities:

CITY.	DECREASE.		CITY.	DECREASE.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
New York.....	83,983	30.2	Philadelphia.....	21,714	35.3
Chicago.....	70,001	38.4	St. Louis.....	17,677	37.0
Milwaukee.....	25,045	38.6	Detroit.....	14,437	32.3

With the rate of decrease for the larger cities so much above the general average of 25 per cent, it is necessarily true that the rate of decrease in smaller cities or in the rural districts must be lower.

In 1870, 87 per cent of the total German-born population of the United States resided in three geographic divisions—the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central. It is interesting to note that in 1910 there were still 84 per cent of the Germans in the same area, and in 1920, 83 per cent.

The two races which have shown the greatest increases in the last decade are the Italians and the Russians, the Italians having increased 267,039 and the Russians 371,330, the latter principally of Jewish blood. This is a continuation of an immigration which has been rapidly growing since 1880. During the decade 1900 to 1910 the Italian immigrants outnumbered, more than four to one, the Italians already in the United States at the beginning of the decade. Over 80 per cent of the Russians and 85 per cent of the Italians are in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states. In 40 years the number of Italians in the United States has multiplied 36 times, that of Russians 39 times.

The tendency of these two races toward urban life is thus very marked. In the State of New York, for example, of the 545,000 Italians present in 1920, over 440,000, or 81 per cent, were in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more. New York City alone contained 72 per cent of all the Italians in the state. The Russians show an even greater tendency to concentrate in cities than the Italians, nearly nine-tenths of the Russians in 1920 being massed in urban communities.

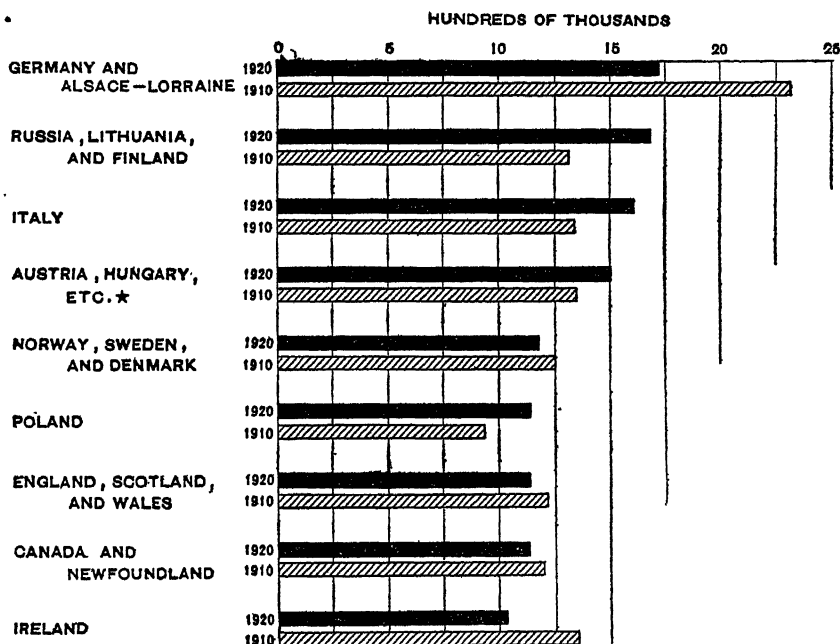
The foreign born in the United States, at first almost entirely from northwestern Europe and Germany, at recent censuses have shown increased proportions from the southern and eastern parts of the Continent. Upon the classification of the principal countries contributing to the foreign-born element in the population of the United States, according to numerical strength at the last three censuses, 1900, 1910, and 1920, the following changes appear:

TABLE 29.—COUNTRIES RANKED ACCORDING TO NUMBER CONTRIBUTED TO FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ENUMERATED IN SPECIFIED CENSUS YEAR: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.*

Rank, 1920.	Rank, 1910.	Rank, 1900.
1. Germany.	1. Germany.	1. Germany.
2. Italy.	2. Russia.	2. Ireland.
3. Russia.	3. Ireland.	3. Canada.
4. Poland.	4. Italy.	4. England.
5. Canada.	5. Canada.	5. Sweden.
6. Ireland.	6. Austria.	6. Russia.
7. England.	7. England.	7. Austria.
8. Sweden.	8. Sweden.	8. Italy.
9. Austria.	9. Hungary.	9. Norway.
10. Mexico.	10. Norway.	10. Scotland.

The steady advance of Italy and the gradual retirement of Ireland are the two outstanding features of this table. The following diagram presents in graphic form the principal nationalities present in the foreign-born population, for 1920 and 1910:

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH: 1920 AND 1910.



* Includes, for 1920, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia, and, for 1910, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro.

IMMIGRATION OF MEXICANS AND CANADIANS.

In America there is constant interchange of population with the two countries bordering on the north and south, Canada and Mexico. There is considerable uncertainty with regard to the permanent residence of many Mexicans in the United States at the census date. Although in the past there have been certain waves of emigration from the United States to Canada, the tendency toward the warmer climate on the whole strongly predominates. There is at present, however, little emigration of Americans to Mexico.

Of all the nationalities which have been added in recent years to the population of the United States, the Mexican increase since 1900 is especially worthy of note. In the decade 1900 to 1910 the number of Mexicans in the United States more than doubled, increasing 115 per cent. This number, 219,802, in turn doubled during the 10-year period 1910 to 1920, reaching the total of 478,383, an increase of 118 per cent.¹ The influx centered mainly in three states, Texas, California, and Arizona. Texas received nearly 50 per cent of the increase, or 125,414. Oil and agricultural developments in the United States and unsettled political and economic conditions in Mexico are probably in the main responsible. In 1920 practically one-quarter of a million of the population of Texas were of Mexican birth. Adding Arizona and California to Texas accounts for about 80 per cent of the increase of Mexicans. The fact that these three states reported this noteworthy influx during the decade placed them before all the other states in rate of increase of foreign born from 1910 to 1920, the foreign-born white of Arizona increasing 67 per cent, of Texas 50 per cent, and of California 32 per cent. The immigration of Mexicans during the previous decade to the same three states represented also about 80 per cent of the increase of that nationality in the United States. Because of the shortness of the period under investigation, and of the extremely abnormal conditions prevailing in Mexico near and after the end of the Diaz régime in 1911, up to the end of the decade, the permanence of such a movement can not be determined.

¹ Table 30 shows the distribution, by geographic divisions, of the British Canadians in the United States, as enumerated at the censuses of 1920 and 1910.

¹ It is probable that many Mexicans of mixed white and Indian blood, in whom the Indian strain predominated, were improperly classed as white.

TABLE 30.—NUMBER OF WHITE CANADIANS, OTHER THAN FRENCH, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1920	1910
Total.....	810,092	810,987
New England.....	233,971	245,859
Middle Atlantic.....	120,049	119,959
East North Central.....	222,213	223,672
West North Central.....	69,785	84,055
South Atlantic.....	12,059	7,725
East South Central.....	2,967	3,096
West South Central.....	8,105	7,509
Mountain.....	30,185	30,896
Pacific.....	110,758	88,216

The British Canadians in the United States showed practically no change in number, and apparently there was little migration of British Canadians within the United States; New England and the East North Central states still maintained the majority and retained it in similar proportion. The French Canadians, on the other hand, have not proved as stable but have shown a decided decrease. This was not a new tendency on their part. During the previous decade they decreased 9,378, or 2.4 per cent. This tendency, so slight in that decade, increased to considerable proportions between 1910 and 1920, during which period the number of French Canadians in the United States decreased by 77,297, or 20 per cent. Michigan, New York, and New England are the areas reporting the largest numbers of French Canadians. In 1910 over two-thirds of this class of the foreign-born population were concentrated in New England, half of them being in the single state of Massachusetts. The decrease, however, was not proportionally as great in this group of states as in the rest of the country, New England with two-thirds of the French Canadians bearing only one-half of the decrease. The states which lost most heavily were New York, Michigan, and Minnesota. The decrease for New England was low enough to indicate a reduction due mainly to mortality. The rate for the rest of the country, however, was so high as to raise the presumption that a considerable return to Canada had taken place.

AGE CHANGES AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN.

Considerable light on age changes during the decade is found by a comparison of age distribution of the foreign-born whites in the United States as returned in 1910 and 1920.

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.	
	1920	1910
Under 18 years.....	6.2	8.1
18-44 years.....	54.3	57.6
45 years and over.....	39.5	34.3

The checking of immigration during the last five years of the decade resulted in the changes of age distribution noted. There is a decided increase in the proportion over 45 for 1920 at the expense of the younger groups. If there were no immigration, in 45 years obviously 100 per cent would be over 45 years of age. It is necessary for immigrants to arrive continually in order to maintain an unchanged age distribution. The decade developed another cause of change in age proportions, the emigration of men to their native lands for military service, which drew only from the younger adults. This "growing old" among the foreign born as a whole is exactly the process that has been going on for 40 years among the Irish and Germans—a decrease in immigration and a correspondingly larger and larger proportion in the older age groups. Since the average age is higher, the mortality rate must be higher.

It is worthy of note that the Irish have shown the greatest rate of decrease, by and large, in the districts in which they are fewest, the average rate of decrease being 23 per cent and that for the five agricultural districts, exclusive of the Pacific division, averaging 33. The three industrial groups of states showed a lower average rate, 23 per cent, while the Pacific division, with a rate of 14, demonstrated either a migration to that division or that a younger group of Irish with a lower death rate resided there.

CHANGES IN PREDOMINATING NATIONALITIES IN LARGE CITIES.

It remains to point out the changes which occurred from 1910 to 1920 in dominant nationalities in the principal urban, and hence foreign-born, centers. The foreigners upon entering the country tend to concentrate in certain cities, where their countrymen are

numerous and where their previous European environment can to some extent be reproduced. The decade from 1900 to 1910 showed very few changes in the nationalities predominating within cities.

Below is Table 31, making comparison of the same cities in 1910 and 1920. Were the comparison to include 1900, the decade 1900-1910 would show but 9 changes in the leading two nationalities for the 19 cities here considered.

TABLE 31.—DOMINANT NATIONALITIES AMONG FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS: 1920 AND 1910.

CITY.	1920		1910	
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.
Baltimore.....	Russians.	Germans.	Germans.	Russians.
Boston.....	Irish.	Canadians.	Irish.	Canadians.
Buffalo.....	Poles.	Germans.	Germans.	Canadians.
Chicago.....	Poles.	Germans.	Germans.	Austrians.
Cincinnati.....	Germans.	Russians.	Germans.	Hungarians.
Cleveland.....	Poles.	Hungarians.	Austrians.	Germans.
Detroit.....	Canadians.	Poles.	Germans.	Canadians.
Jersey City.....	Italians.	Irish.	Germans.	Irish.
Los Angeles.....	Mexicans.	Canadians.	Germans.	Canadians.
Milwaukee.....	Germans.	Poles.	Germans.	Russians.
Minneapolis.....	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Swedes.	Norwegians.
New Orleans.....	Italians.	Germans.	Italians.	Germans.
New York.....	Russians.	Italians.	Russians.	Italians.
Newark.....	Italians.	Russians.	Germans.	Russians.
Philadelphia.....	Russians.	Irish.	Russians.	Irish.
Pittsburgh.....	Germans.	Poles.	Germans.	Russians.
St. Louis.....	Germans.	Russians.	Germans.	Russians.
San Francisco.....	Italians.	Germans.	Germans.	Irish.
Washington.....	Russians.	Irish.	Irish.	Germans.

The decade 1910 to 1920 shows changes in 13 of the 19 cities. Some, however, are due to the introduction of Poland as a nationality, and may not signify much change in the predominance of nationalities. The remaining six cities maintained the same two nationalities in the same order of rank in both 1910 and 1920. In Boston the Irish still hold first place and the Canadians second, but the latter show a considerable decrease for the decade and are closely followed by the Russians and Italians. Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, St. Louis, and Philadelphia all reported no change during the decade, but the Italians in Philadelphia lacked less than 1,000 of exceeding the Irish, increasing in number as the Irish decreased. Los Angeles alone of all large cities showed two foreign-born American nationalities predominating—Mexicans first, Canadians second.

A cross section the other way proves equally interesting. In 1910 Germans predominated in 12 of the 19 cities and were second in three. In 1920 the number of cities in which Germans predominated had dropped to 4, while those in which they held second place had increased to 5. In 6 cities the German element had dropped out of the first two places entirely. Arising to take the place of the Germans were the Italians and the Russians, each having achieved primacy in 4 cities, although Italy led in but 1 and Russia in but 2 in 1910. Poland, a country which may have been represented by Austrians, Russians, or Germans in the 1910 list, led in three cities and was second in three others in 1920.

This analysis has made it clear that there was in progress during the decade 1910 to 1920 a continued and increasing decline of the German and Irish races in urban leadership and a marked increase in the number of Italians, Russians, and Poles. In practically every large city the Irish born and German born, so long dominant, are yielding to the foreign born of southern Europe and depending in part for their influence in the community upon those modifications of national temperaments and beliefs which appear in the partially Americanized natives of German and Irish parentage. The new immigration restrictions will tend to alter conditions, and it remains for the next census to point out the part which these foreign nationalities are to play in the United States.

XI.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The original centers of Negro population within the United States, as determined by the First Census in 1790, were the states of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. These four states returned, at that time, nearly 87 per cent of the total number. They were employed almost exclusively in the cultivation of tobacco and as household servants. With the development and expansion of cotton growing in the South and Southwest, and with the embargo of 1808 against the importation of slaves, it was found advantageous to increase the labor resources of the lower South in connection with the increasing cultivation of cotton. From a study of the census statistics for the period prior to the Civil War it is found that in the more northerly states of the South the slave population was proportionally smaller and increased less rapidly than in the far South, and that in general in the more newly settled of the far Southern states the slave population increased more rapidly than the white population. The census returns therefore reflect the economic facts that slave labor was most valuable in the lower South, and that with the development of newly opened areas in that section the tendency to employ slave labor increased.¹ In 1860 the states which now constitute the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions contained 92 per cent of all the Negroes in the United States.

The Civil War released the bonds which required the Negro to remain in any specific part of the country, but it is significant that at the end of a period of 50 years, during which the number of Negroes in the United States more than doubled, the census of 1910 found 89 per cent of this race still resident in the Southern states. Until 1910 there seems to have been no force sufficient to bring about any considerable and rapid shifting of the Negro population. Such a force was supplied by the World War and the accompanying demands for unskilled labor during the decade 1910 to 1920, resulting in a marked, though perhaps temporary, redistribution. This developed in two ways: first, a considerable

¹ A Century of Population Growth, p. 133; Brown, Lower South in American History, p. 23.

breaking up of the concentration of Negro population in the Southern states, with a wider distribution; and second, the movement of a surprisingly large number of individuals of a race historically agricultural toward urban communities. These changes, coupled with the sharp decline in the rate of increase, are of sufficient importance to justify examination in some detail. The following statement shows the percentages which the Negro population of the Southern states formed of the total Negro population of the United States in 1860, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920, and gives certain other percentages of interest in this connection:

CENSUS YEAR.	Per cent of Negro population in Southern states.	Per cent of native Negro population of United States remaining in state of birth.	Per cent urban in Negro population of United States.	Per cent rural in Negro population of United States.
1860.....	92.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1890.....	90.3	² 85.2	19.8	80.2
1900.....	89.7	84.4	22.7	77.3
1910.....	89.0	83.4	27.4	72.6
1920.....	85.2	80.1	34.0	66.0

¹ No data available.

² Relates to total colored population, including Indian, Chinese, and Japanese; not computed separately for Negro population.

In 1920 the Negro population of the United States numbered 10,463,131. This represented a 10-year increase of 635,000, or 6.5 per cent, the lowest thus far recorded. In consequence of this slow numerical progress the proportion formed by Negroes in the total population declined from 10.7 per cent in 1910 to 9.9 per cent in 1920. The highest proportion, 19.3 per cent, was recorded in 1790. One hundred and thirty years later, at the census of 1920, the proportion had shrunk to slightly more than half its original size. At the census of 1810 Negroes showed the greatest percentage of increase, 37.5, derived from a numerical increase of 375,000, or more than one-half that recorded 110 years later. The decennial increases from 1850 to 1910 ranged from 765,000 to double that number, and thus the increase for 1910 to 1920 was lower than for any previous decade since 1840. The Negro increase was greater at each of the last two censuses before emancipation than at a census taken more than half a century after that event.

For about a century the growth of the Negro population in the United States has been derived almost exclusively from natural

increase—that is, the excess of births over deaths—whereas white increase has been assisted at every census by immigration.

Tables 59 and 60, to be found on pages 244 and 246, present some interesting comparisons of increase of whites and Negroes in states in which large proportions of the population are Negro.

Marked tendencies toward interstate migration and concentration in cities are significant changes shown for Negroes by the Fourteenth Census. In 1910, 89 per cent of the Negroes resided in the area comprising the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central states. Their rate of increase in this area during the following decade was 1.9 per cent, and in the East South Central division an actual decrease took place. The remainder of the country, the North and West, which in 1910 had returned 11 per cent of the Negro population, showed a very large relative increase. The census returns for 1920 make it evident that the Negro increase was not extensive in the districts which already were well populated with that race, but rather in those in which Negroes had never been numerous. Clearly this was a readjustment not resulting from changing birth and death rates but due to migration.

In the analysis of population change in Mississippi, reference was made to the considerable migration of Negroes northward during the war. One of the results of this migration is found in the fact that in the 9 states in which in 1920 Negroes formed more than one-fourth the total population the increase of white population was greater from 1910 to 1920 than that of the Negro population, so that in these states, strongholds of Negro population, the proportion of Negroes decreased as compared with that of the whites. As a tendency, however, this is not altogether a development of the Fourteenth Census. With the exception of a slight increase in 1880, the proportion of Negroes in the South Atlantic division has been decreasing from census to census since 1850, when it stood at 39.8 per cent, until in 1920 it was only 30.9 per cent; while in the West South Central division the proportion of Negroes decreased from 39.2 per cent in 1850 to 20.1 per cent in 1920. This is the result in part of northward Negro migration and in part of slow Negro increase as compared with that of whites, and also in some measure, especially in the West South Central division, to migration of whites southward.

The increased tendency of Negroes to move from rural to urban communities is largely a development of the recent decade. The

Negro has generally been regarded as most effective and useful in agricultural callings. In 1910 the number living in communities having 2,500 inhabitants or more constituted only 27.4 per cent of the total Negro population; but during the decade which followed, the great demand for unskilled labor and the restlessness characteristic of the times drew Negroes to cities in large numbers. From 1910 to 1920 the Negro population of urban communities increased one-third, while that of rural communities decreased. At the time of the taking of the Fourteenth Census over one-third of the entire Negro population had become urban.

Nearly 235,000 Negroes removed to cities in the South Atlantic division, and nearly the same number to cities in the East North Central states. Certain of the Northern states having small urban Negro populations in 1910 showed astonishing proportional increases. Michigan, for example, increased its urban Negro population 352.5 per cent, though the actual numerical increase was only 42,000. In the East South Central group of states, although each state lost Negro population, this loss was wholly rural, for the urban Negro population in the entire division increased over 62,000, or 12 per cent. Mississippi, the state with the greatest decrease, in spite of a total decline of nearly 75,000 in Negro population, showed an urban Negro increase of 3.4 per cent.

The migration of Negroes, however, tended principally to the large industrial centers of the North. The Negro population of Chicago increased from 44,103 in 1910 to 109,458 in 1920; that of Detroit increased from 5,741 in 1910 to 40,838 in 1920; and Cleveland, with 8,448 Negroes in 1910, reported 34,451 in 1920. The increase in cities was not confined to those in the Northern Central states. New York City, having 91,709 Negroes in 1910, showed an increase to 152,467 by 1920. In practically every large city in the country there was a marked growth in the Negro element.

The extent to which the Negroes have become dwellers in large urban communities, together with the increase in this tendency between 1900 and 1920, is strikingly indicated in Table 32, on page 128. It is seldom, indeed, that the returns of the Federal census reflect such a wide and general racial movement.

It will be observed that for the decade 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase in the combined Negro population of the 24 cities for which figures are presented in Table 32 was only about two

and one-half times as large as the rate of increase in the Negro population of the entire country (11.2 per cent), whereas the recent decade shows for these same cities a rate of Negro increase six and one-half times as large as that for the Negro population of the country as a whole. During the earlier decade the increase

TABLE 32.—NEGRO POPULATION AND INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, MORE THAN 25,000 NEGRO INHABITANTS: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

CITY.	NEGRO POPULATION.			INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION.			
	1920	1910	1900	1910-1920		1900-1910	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	1,508,061	1,060,510	825,364	447,551	42.2	235,146	28.5
New York, N. Y.....	152,467	91,709	60,666	60,758	66.3	31,043	51.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	134,129	84,459	62,613	49,770	58.9	21,846	34.9
Washington, D. C.....	109,966	94,446	86,702	15,520	16.4	7,744	8.9
Chicago, Ill.....	109,458	44,103	30,150	65,355	148.2	13,953	40.3
Baltimore, Md.....	108,322	84,749	79,258	23,573	27.8	5,491	6.9
New Orleans, La.....	100,930	89,262	77,714	11,668	13.1	11,548	14.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	70,230	52,305	16,575	17,925	34.3	35,730	215.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	69,854	43,960	35,516	25,894	58.9	8,444	23.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	62,796	51,902	35,727	10,894	21.0	16,175	45.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	61,181	52,441	49,910	8,740	16.7	2,531	5.1
Richmond, Va.....	54,041	46,733	32,230	7,308	15.6	14,503	45.0
Norfolk, Va.....	43,392	25,039	20,230	18,353	73.3	4,809	23.8
Jacksonville, Fla.....	41,520	29,293	16,236	12,227	41.7	13,057	80.4
Detroit, Mich.....	40,838	5,741	4,111	35,097	611.3	1,630	39.6
Louisville, Ky.....	40,087	40,522	39,139	—435	—1.1	1,383	3.5
Savannah, Ga.....	39,179	33,246	28,090	5,933	17.8	5,156	18.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	37,725	25,623	20,355	12,102	47.2	5,268	25.9
Nashville, Tenn.....	35,633	36,523	30,044	—890	—2.4	6,479	21.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34,678	21,816	15,931	12,802	59.0	5,885	36.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	34,451	8,448	5,988	26,003	307.8	2,460	41.1
Houston, Tex.....	33,960	23,929	14,608	10,031	41.9	9,321	63.8
Charleston, S. C.....	32,326	31,056	31,522	1,270	4.1	—466	—1.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	30,719	23,566	17,567	7,153	30.4	5,999	34.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	30,079	19,639	14,482	10,440	53.2	5,157	35.6

in the number of Negroes residing in large American cities was merely in harmony with the general tendency shown by both whites and Negroes; but the increase during the war decade of Negroes in the large cities to a number nearly 50 per cent larger than that reported in 1910 affords perhaps the most vivid statistical picture yet revealed of the call of the great centers of industry

and commerce for more and yet more unskilled labor, and of the systematic attempt in all quarters of the country to substitute the Negro worker for the unskilled foreigner who had suddenly ceased to arrive in America.

It is significant that of these 24 cities only 2 showed decreases in Negro population during the last decade and only 1 showed a rate of increase less than the average rate for the Negro population of the entire country, while the rates for the remaining 21 cities ranged from twice to 94 times as high as that for the Negro population of the country as a whole. The distinctly northern cities seem to have recorded the largest increases in Negro population. That is, those cities farther away from the historic areas of Negro residence benefited most largely by the widespread urban tendency of the race.

This extremely interesting table suggests a question of much future economic importance: Were foreign immigration to be resumed in the future on a scale commensurate with immigration from 1890 to 1900 or during the period immediately preceding the war, it is reasonable to suppose that the Negro, less in demand because of greater labor supply, would tend to drift back to his former environment. But immigration, for the first time in Federal history, has been restricted, and if this restriction continues, and unskilled labor in prosperous times becomes again at a premium, is the Negro to respond to the demand as during the war and continue to increase in urban centers during the present and subsequent decades at rates resembling those shown for the war period?

Should this prove to be the case the effect upon the labor supply in the South (and thus upon southern industry and agriculture) and upon the Negro race itself will be very marked.

This readjustment of Negro population was a direct response, on the one hand, to the need for labor arising from the checking of the incoming immigration and the departure of foreigners, leaving work to be done and few to do it, and on the other, to the growing demand for labor resulting from increased activity in all industries because of war stimulation—an increase occurring just as the normal supply of foreign-born laborers had been depleted. Whether the Negroes who migrated to cities in response to these highly abnormal conditions will continue to prefer urban environment, or will tend to return to their original homes or seek rural life elsewhere, will be revealed at later censuses.

The census returns for 1920, so far as they relate to Negro population, have been analyzed by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, well known as an authority on statistics of Negroes and author of the first comprehensive analysis of Negro statistics, made just after the Twelfth Census (1900). Prof. Willcox reaches some interesting conclusions:¹

"The remarkable fall in the rates of Negro increase and the rapid distribution of Negroes over other parts of the country than the South are the striking changes revealed by the census figures. How is the fall in the rate of increase to be explained? Has it any connection with the growth of interstate migration? To get light upon these questions we turn from the census figures of living population to the registration figures of births and deaths. Since 1900 the United States has been developing toward a national system of vital statistics by voluntary cooperation between the Federal Government and the governments of the states and cities. For five years, 1915 to 1919, inclusive, the births and deaths of Negroes have been recorded in a number of Northern states, including the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota, and for a shorter period the same facts for several other Northern and a few Southern states are known. The figures for the Northern states are as follows:

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF NEGROES IN NORTHERN STATES: 1915-1919.

STATE.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural decrease.	Deaths to 100 births.
Total.....	56,142	64,587	8,445	114
New England states.....	8,634	9,101	467	105
New York.....	19,088	20,342	1,254	106
Pennsylvania.....	24,924	30,786	5,862	130
Michigan.....	2,971	3,488	517	117
Minnesota.....	525	870	345	165

"In each of these divisions Negro deaths outnumbered Negro births by between 5 and 65 per cent, and in consequence the increase of Negroes in all these states has been entirely due to migration.

¹ "Distribution and Increase of Negroes in the United States," a paper read by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, before the American Eugenics Congress, New York, September 21, 1921, amplifying his earlier article, "Negro," in a new volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1922).

"In the Southern states the following compilation of all available figures shows results which are widely different:

STATE.	Years covered.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural increase or decrease (-).	Deaths to 100 births.	White deaths to 100 births.
Total.....	.....	196,487	156,140	40,347	79	52
Maryland.....	1916-1919	25,418	25,407	11	100	68
District of Columbia...	1915-1919	11,042	13,280	-2,238	120	81
Virginia.....	1917-1919	57,244	42,971	14,273	74	48
Kentucky.....	1917-1919	12,460	17,410	-4,950	140	51
North Carolina.....	1917-1919	67,724	42,633	25,091	62	41
South Carolina.....	1919	22,599	14,439	8,160	64	39

"In every one of the Northern states Negro deaths outnumber births; in the Southern states, in general, the conditions are reversed.

"The difference between city and country is at least as influential upon race increase as the difference between South and North, which in this case closely parallels it. Throughout the North and in the cities of the South Negro deaths are more numerous than Negro births; in fact, southern cities are even more unfavorable than those of the North to natural increase.

"Between 1910 and 1920 the number of Negro children under 5 years of age in the United States decreased by nearly 120,000 (119,425), or almost 10 per cent, and the number of white children increased by more than 1,000,000 (1,051,007), or more than 11 per cent. In 1920 for the first time the proportion of white children to white women exceeded that of Negro children to Negro women, the difference being 42 per 1,000. For each race the birth rate as thus roughly measured fell; but among the Negroes the fall was 17 per cent, among the whites it was 2.5 per cent. In the South the number of Negro children under 5 years of age decreased between 1910 and 1920 by nearly 150,000 (148,521), or 12.7 per cent; and the number of white children increased by 134,000 (134,036), or 4.7 per cent. At the present time, the proportion of children to women among southern Negroes is only about five-sixths of what it is among southern whites.

"These changes will doubtless prove to be closely connected with the rapid urbanization of Negroes between 1910 and 1920. The rural Negro population of the United States decreased in that decade by nearly one-fourth of a million (239,308), or 3.4 per cent; while the urban Negro population increased by seven-eighths of a million (874,616), or 32.7 per cent. In the rural districts, the proportion of Negro children in 1910 was 7 per cent greater and in 1920 it was 5 per cent less than the proportion of white chil-

dren. Under these conditions the swarming of Negroes into cities North and South and the sharp fall in the increase of all American Negroes are related almost as cause and effect.

"If the rate of increase between 1900 and 1920 be projected through the rest of the century without change, it would yield at its close about 20,500,000 as the maximum limit of Negro population. It also seems reasonable to anticipate that the Negroes, who at the census of 1790 were over 19 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, of the population of the country and now are about one-tenth, are likely by the end of the century to be not more than one-twentieth."

XII.

INDIANS, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.

The total population of the United States in 1920 included the following: Indians, 244,437; Chinese, 61,639; Japanese, 111,010. In the preceding pages of this analysis no consideration has been given to these three racial stocks. Each, however, forms an appreciable part of the total population, and is entitled to discussion. Each presents in turn peculiar problems to the Nation; although but one, the Japanese, has shown a tendency to increase for a considerable period.

INDIANS.

The North American Indian seems to be slowly merging into the national population, or, where this is not occurring, to be declining in numbers.

The decrease during the last decade may, however, be more apparent than real. The returns for Indians are subject to some degree of uncertainty because of the practice of treating as Indians all persons having any trace of Indian blood. Such persons in some cases can not be distinguished by their appearance from pure-blooded whites, and as a result some of them have doubtless been reported as white at one census and as Indian at another, since the enumerators are not always able to interview directly the persons whom they enumerate but are obliged to secure information regarding them from other persons. Moreover, at the census of 1910 a special effort was made to secure a complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc. It is probable that this resulted in the enumeration of a considerable number of persons as Indians who would ordinarily have been reported as whites. For these reasons the changes indicated by the returns of the last four censuses may not altogether correspond to the facts.¹

A large proportion also of the Indians included in the census total are persons having more or less Negro blood. Especially

¹ Color or Race, Nativity, and Parentage, Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports, p. 17.

in Oklahoma, intermarriage with Negroes has been frequent; and in consequence, in that state and elsewhere, the number of persons of mixed racial characteristics has undoubtedly increased to a marked degree, while the number of Indians of pure blood has materially decreased.

TABLE 33.—INDIAN POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES:
1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900	DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES.....	244,437	265,683	237,106	SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				Delaware.....	2	5	9
New England.....	1,715	2,076	1,600	Maryland.....	32	55	3
Middle Atlantic.....	5,940	7,717	6,959	District of Columbia...	37	68	22
East North Central....	15,695	18,255	15,027	Virginia.....	824	539	354
West North Central....	37,263	41,406	42,339	West Virginia.....	7	36	12
South Atlantic.....	13,673	9,054	6,585	North Carolina.....	11,824	7,851	5,687
East South Central....	1,623	2,612	2,592	South Carolina.....	304	331	121
West South Central....	60,618	76,767	65,574	Georgia.....	125	95	19
Mountain.....	76,899	75,338	66,155	Florida.....	518	74	358
Pacific.....	31,011	32,458	30,367	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
NEW ENGLAND:				Kentucky.....	57	234	102
Maine.....	839	892	798	Tennessee.....	56	216	108
New Hampshire.....	28	34	22	Alabama.....	405	909	177
Vermont.....	24	26	5	Mississippi.....	1,105	1,253	2,203
Massachusetts.....	555	688	587	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Rhode Island.....	110	284	35	Arkansas.....	106	460	66
Connecticut.....	159	152	153	Louisiana.....	1,066	780	593
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				Oklahoma.....	57,337	74,825	64,445
New York.....	5,503	6,046	5,257	Texas.....	2,109	702	470
New Jersey.....	100	168	63	MOUNTAIN:			
Pennsylvania.....	337	1,503	1,639	Montana.....	10,956	10,745	11,343
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				Idaho.....	3,098	3,488	4,226
Ohio.....	151	127	42	Wyoming.....	1,343	1,482	1,686
Indiana.....	125	279	243	Colorado.....	1,383	1,482	1,437
Illinois.....	194	188	16	New Mexico.....	19,512	20,573	13,144
Michigan.....	5,614	7,519	6,354	Arizona.....	32,939	29,201	26,480
Wisconsin.....	9,611	10,142	8,372	Utah.....	2,711	3,123	2,623
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				Nevada.....	4,907	5,240	5,216
Minnesota.....	8,761	9,053	9,182	PACIFIC:			
Iowa.....	529	471	382	Washington.....	9,061	10,997	10,039
Missouri.....	171	313	130	Oregon.....	4,590	5,090	4,951
North Dakota.....	6,254	6,486	6,968	California.....	17,360	16,371	15,377
South Dakota.....	16,384	19,137	20,225				
Nebraska.....	2,888	3,502	3,322				
Kansas.....	2,276	2,444	2,130				

In 1920, persons of Indian blood were enumerated in every state in the Union, though Delaware reported but 2 and West Virginia 7. The changes in the Indian population during the last two decades possess some statistical interest, but they should be ob-

served with full knowledge of the changing composition, already referred to, of the population classified as Indian. It is probable, indeed, that the 244,437 Indians, so termed, enumerated in 1920 contained in the aggregate decidedly less North American Indian blood and decidedly more white and Negro blood than did the 237,196 Indians enumerated in 1900, and that in consequence in the aggregate they possessed somewhat less marked Indian characteristics than were evident 20 years earlier.

Almost half of the states show increase in Indian population from 1900 to 1920. All the Atlantic states except Massachusetts and Delaware showed increase in the number of Indians; though such increase was small except in the case of North Carolina, where the largest number of Indians in any Eastern state (5,687 in 1900) considerably more than doubled in 20 years. The 14 states having an Indian population in 1900 exceeding 5,000 were, in descending order: Oklahoma, Arizona, South Dakota, California, New Mexico, Montana, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, and Nevada. This number became 13 in 1920, in which year 6 of these states showed increases, in some cases rather marked, in Indian population for the 20-year period, while South Dakota and Oklahoma registered pronounced decreases. More than half of all Indians continue to be located in four states.

The inference from the changes here noted is that the extinction of the North American Indian at no distant date, which so long has been confidently predicted, has been averted by increasing intermarriage; and that while possibly Indian tribal relations and customs may disappear, a considerable strain of Indian blood will remain, especially in the 13 states having an appreciable Indian population in 1920, where the reservation system continues to make segregation possible.

CHINESE.

Chinese immigration took place between 1860 and 1890, but since then, as the result of legislation restricting immigration of this race, the Chinese population in the United States has decreased. Of the 61,639 Chinese in this country, only 7,748 are females, and the increase of Chinese by birth is, therefore, small.

Although at the outset most of the Chinese in this country were located on the Pacific coast, there has been a constant tendency to extend their places of residence to other states; and in consequence

the proportion of this race in California, which in 1880 was 71.2 per cent, was reduced by 1920 to 46.7 per cent. There are a few Chinese in every state in the Union, the smallest number, 11, being found in Vermont.

It should be added that the Chinese in the United States are distinctly urban, four-fifths of them residing in cities and villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. Considerable numbers live in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, while New York leads all other eastern cities as a center of residence for the Chinese.

TABLE 34.—CHINESE POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES:
1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900	DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES.....	61, 639	71, 531	89, 863	SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				Delaware.....	43	30	51
New England.....	3, 602	3, 499	4, 203	Maryland.....	371	378	544
Middle Atlantic.....	8, 812	8, 189	10, 490	District of Columbia...	461	369	455
East North Central....	5, 043	3, 425	2, 533	Virginia.....	278	154	243
West North Central....	1, 678	1, 195	1, 135	West Virginia.....	98	90	56
South Atlantic.....	1, 824	1, 582	1, 791	North Carolina.....	88	80	51
East South Central....	542	414	427	South Carolina.....	93	57	67
West South Central....	1, 534	1, 303	1, 555	Georgia.....	211	233	204
Mountain.....	4, 339	5, 614	7, 950	Florida.....	181	191	120
Pacific.....	34, 265	46, 320	59, 779	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
NEW ENGLAND:				Kentucky.....	62	52	57
Maine.....	161	108	119	Tennessee.....	57	43	75
New Hampshire.....	95	67	112	Alabama.....	59	62	58
Vermont.....	11	8	39	Mississippi.....	364	257	237
Massachusetts.....	2, 544	2, 582	2, 968	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Rhode Island.....	225	272	366	Arkansas.....	113	62	62
Connecticut.....	566	462	599	Louisiana.....	387	507	599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				Oklahoma.....	261	139	58
New York.....	5, 793	5, 266	7, 170	Texas.....	773	595	836
New Jersey.....	1, 190	1, 139	1, 393	MOUNTAIN:			
Pennsylvania.....	1, 829	1, 784	1, 927	Montana.....	872	1, 285	1, 739
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				Idaho.....	585	859	1, 467
Ohio.....	941	569	371	Wyoming.....	252	246	461
Indiana.....	283	276	207	Colorado.....	291	373	599
Illinois.....	2, 776	2, 103	1, 503	New Mexico.....	171	248	341
Michigan.....	792	241	240	Arizona.....	1, 137	1, 305	1, 419
Wisconsin.....	251	226	212	Utah.....	342	371	572
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				Nevada.....	689	927	1, 352
Minnesota.....	508	275	166	PACIFIC:			
Iowa.....	235	97	104	Washington.....	2, 363	2, 709	3, 629
Missouri.....	412	535	449	Oregon.....	3, 090	7, 363	10, 397
North Dakota.....	124	39	32	California.....	28, 812	36, 248	45, 753
South Dakota.....	142	121	165				
Nebraska.....	189	112	180				
Kansas.....	68	16	39				

JAPANESE.

Immigration from Japan is restricted, but the influx of persons of this nationality has not suffered an absolute check; so that, as the number in the country is small, the percentage of growth has been high.

TABLE 35.—JAPANESE POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES:
1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900	DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES.....	III, 010	72, 157	24, 326	SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				Delaware.....	8	4	1
New England	347	272	89	Maryland.....	29	24	9
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 266	1, 643	446	District of Columbia..	103	47	7
East North Central...	927	482	126	Virginia.....	56	14	10
West North Central...	1, 215	1, 000	223	West Virginia.....	10	3	.....
South Atlantic.....	360	156	29	North Carolina.....	24	2	.....
East South Central...	35	26	7	South Carolina.....	15	8	.....
West South Central...	578	428	30	Georgia.....	9	4	1
Mountain.....	10, 792	10, 447	5, 107	Florida.....	106	50	1
Pacific.....	93, 490	57, 703	18, 269	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
NEW ENGLAND:				Kentucky.....	9	12	.....
Maine.....	7	13	4	Tennessee.....	8	8	4
New Hampshire.....	8	1	1	Alabama.....	18	4	3
Vermont.....	4	3	.....	Mississippi.....	.....	2	.....
Massachusetts.....	191	151	53	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Rhode Island.....	35	33	13	Arkansas.....	5	9	.....
Connecticut.....	102	71	18	Louisiana.....	57	31	17
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				Oklahoma.....	67	48	.....
New York.....	2, 686	1, 247	354	Texas.....	449	340	13
New Jersey.....	325	206	52	MOUNTAIN:			
Pennsylvania.....	255	190	40	Montana.....	1, 074	1, 585	2, 441
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				Idaho.....	1, 569	1, 363	1, 291
Ohio.....	130	76	27	Wyoming.....	1, 194	1, 596	393
Indiana.....	81	38	5	Colorado.....	2, 464	2, 300	48
Illinois.....	472	285	80	New Mexico.....	251	258	8
Michigan.....	184	49	9	Arizona.....	550	371	281
Wisconsin.....	60	34	5	Utah.....	2, 936	2, 110	417
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				Nevada.....	754	864	228
Minnesota.....	85	67	51	PACIFIC:			
Iowa.....	29	36	7	Washington.....	17, 387	12, 929	5, 617
Missouri.....	135	99	9	Oregon.....	4, 151	3, 418	2, 501
North Dakota.....	72	59	148	California.....	71, 952	41, 356	10, 151
South Dakota.....	38	42	1				
Nebraska.....	804	590	3				
Kansas.....	52	107	4				

The Japanese in the United States in 1880 numbered only 148, but in 1920 had increased to more than 100,000. The increase from 1910 to 1920 was 54 per cent, which was the lowest rate for any decade during which the Japanese have been coming to the United States, the lowest rate for any previous decade

(1900-1910) having been about 200 per cent. It should be observed, however, that if Japanese women alone were considered, the increase during the 10 years from 1910 to 1920 would be over 300 per cent. In 1910, 57.3 per cent of the Japanese in the United States resided in California, but in 1920 this proportion had increased to 64.8 per cent.

From the brief reference here presented to the returns for the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, it appears that the only definite change of consequence relates to the problem which for some time has been giving concern to the white inhabitants of California. The returns clearly indicate the manner in which the Japanese have concentrated in that state, and while their numbers are so small that if scattered about the United States their presence would scarcely be noticed, their concentration in one state has tended to make the local problem an embarrassing one.

XIII.

INFLUENCE UPON POPULATION INCREASE OF CHANGES IN AGE, MARITAL CONDITION, AND BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Age has been an important inquiry at every decennial census of the United States, and statistics as to marital condition have been published for the last four censuses. The birth rate, like the mortality rate, is computed by the Census Bureau from data secured for registration areas, and thus is not covered by the decennial enumeration.

These three inquiries are significant principally as together revealing causes of changes in the rate of population increase, and, therefore, can not be overlooked. Age is in itself not a cause (except as it becomes a factor in the decline of some community at length losing its vitality), but rather is a result of conditions produced by other factors. Nevertheless, age is interwoven with both marital condition and birth rate, and consequently must be at least briefly considered.

AGE.

The per cent distribution of the total population by age groups in 1910 and 1920 was as follows:

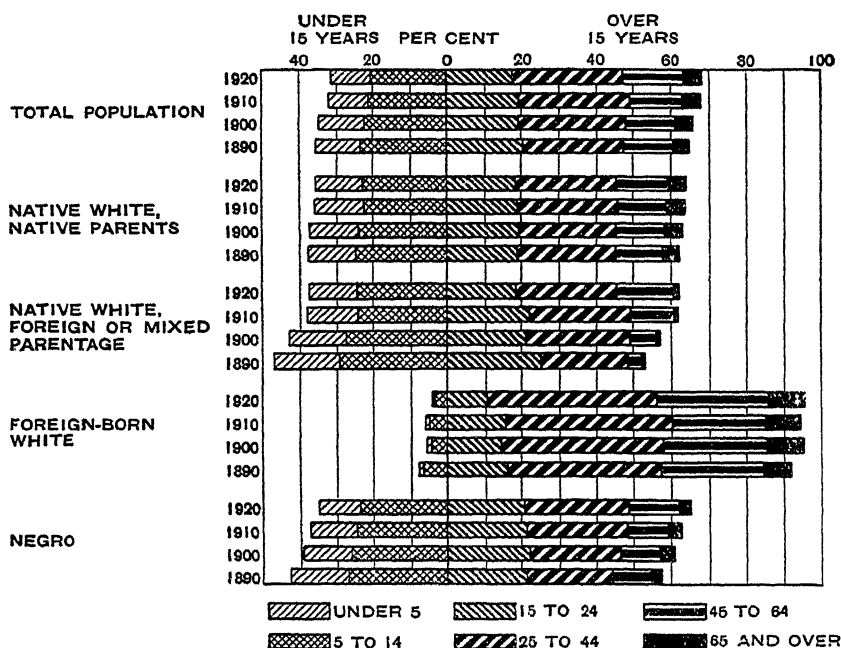
AGE GROUP.	1920	1910
Total.....	100. 0	100. 0
Under 5 years.....	10. 9	11. 6
5 to 14 years.....	20. 8	20. 5
15 to 44 years.....	47. 3	48. 9
45 years and over.....	20. 8	18. 9

Why did this decided drop during the decade occur in the proportion of those under 5 years of age, and why the noteworthy redistribution of those 15 years of age and over, in which a decrease in the proportion from 15 to 44 years is more than offset by an increase in the proportion for those in the oldest group?

It is clear that the same forces which influence the increase or decrease of the population are able also to influence the character-

istics of the population. These forces must be immigration, emigration, birth, and mortality. Approximately 80 per cent of all immigrants fall within the age group 15 to 45. A large proportion of the emigrants returning to Europe during the decade 1910 to 1920 must also have fallen within this group, especially those who returned to their native lands for military service. The checking of immigration and the stimulation of emigration, one by withholding additions to the 15-44 group and the other by actually effecting withdrawals, brought about a proportional reduction of the group.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS: 1890-1920.



But the 15-44 group, included also the Nation's childbearing element. Since the check to its growth did not come until the latter half of the decade, the proportion of children over 5 at the taking of the 1920 census was not thereby reduced. The shift in proportion occurred during the last few years of the decennial period, and expended its effect on the number of children under 5 years of age found by the census' enumerators. The proportion of children in this particular age group dropped from 11.6 to 10.9 per cent, a very considerable decrease. There were at least two

probable factors besides immigration and emigration which influenced this low figure—the withdrawal of many men from their homes to enter military or naval service, and the migration of great numbers of men to temporary city residence because of the great industrial activity of this exceptional period.

The proportional increase in the group of persons 45 years of age and over was due in part to the proportional reduction in the 15-44 group resulting from the checking of immigration and the stimulation of emigration, and in part to the influenza epidemic, which took its toll mainly among persons under 45 years of age.

TABLE 36.—PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OF PERSONS 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

[For state figures see Table 61.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CENT UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.			PER CENT 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
United States.....	31.8	32.1	34.4	20.8	18.9	17.7
New England.....	28.5	27.2	27.4	24.6	23.0	22.5
Middle Atlantic.....	29.8	29.0	30.6	21.7	19.8	19.3
East North Central.....	29.4	29.5	32.5	22.5	21.2	19.1
West North Central.....	31.1	31.9	35.4	21.7	19.3	17.1
South Atlantic.....	36.5	37.5	39.0	17.6	16.2	15.7
East South Central.....	37.1	38.1	39.7	17.9	15.9	15.0
West South Central.....	36.5	38.8	41.3	16.3	14.4	13.5
Mountain.....	33.2	31.1	33.7	18.8	17.0	15.7
Pacific.....	25.2	24.3	27.9	25.1	21.5	20.5

A comparison of urban and rural age distribution affords further insight into the developments of the decade. The following tabulation records the urban and rural age distributions for 1920:

AGE GROUP.	Urban.	Rural.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	9.7	12.3
5 to 14 years.....	17.9	24.0
15 to 44 years.....	50.9	43.5
45 years and over.....	21.3	20.2

Of the rural population, 45.9 per cent were under 20 years of age, while for the urban population the corresponding percentage, 35.8, was less than four-fifths as large. Since the average longevity of the rural population is greater than that of urban dwellers, migra-

tion from country to city must be the explanation of these varying proportions. Migration apparently does not take place until about the age of 20, at which age the rural proportions show a decided drop and the urban proportions a corresponding gain. Consistently, the census reveals a greater decline between 1910 and 1920 in the proportion of rural children than in the proportion of urban children.

Analysis, however brief, of age distribution leads to the conclusion that the population of the United States, as a whole, was slightly older in 1920 than it was at the census of 1910, and that the rural districts, strongholds heretofore of population increase, have declined slightly in their proportion of children, because of the response from rural areas to the lure of opportunity in the large cities. It is one more result, added to the many already noted, of war influences in a nation not yet returned to normal when the census of 1920 was taken.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Information secured through Federal census returns concerning the number of persons of each sex single, married, or widowed was first tabulated and published at the census of 1890. Comparative figures are therefore available for only 30 years. Changes during this period in the proportion married among all adult males and females are, of course, of great interest and also of vital importance to the welfare of the Nation; nevertheless the most extreme comparison possible from census records necessarily covers economic and social conditions within the recollection of a large part of the adult population in 1920. Such a comparison affords no striking picture of the marriage proportions existing in one distinct economic period as contrasted with another. The entrance, for example, of women into practically all gainful callings—previously filled almost exclusively by men—is a recent development of great importance. This far-reaching economic change doubtless is now affecting family life, and its influence may be expected to increase rather than diminish. It is still too early to measure the effect, if any, that the readjustment of ideals on the part of a great number of women may have upon the marriage rate itself and thus of course upon population.

A century or more ago practically no women were employed in gainful callings outside of domestic service. Marriage and maternity commonly were accepted as the woman's natural sphere of

responsibility and activity in life. Clearly the possession, were they obtainable, of reasonably reliable statistics showing, for some early period, the proportions married and widowed among adult women would prove of great value because it would permit comparison of our own exceptional period with one reflecting those social conditions which prevailed prior to the so-called industrial revolution. Is such a comparison impossible? Are the exact proportions, during the colonial period of American history, of women single, married, and widowed among adult females of that period past finding out in our time? Fortunately there exists one colonial enumeration which throws some light upon this subject.

The royal governors of the British North American colonies, from 1635 to 1775, made in all 30 counts, or more ambitious enumerations, of population.¹ A variety of statistical information, in addition to the mere count of inhabitants, was recorded at many of these enumerations. In but three, however, do any facts relating to marriage appear: In the colonial censuses of New Hampshire, taken in 1767 and 1773, and in the Connecticut census of 1774. The Connecticut census gives the number of each sex married "under 20," "from 20 to 70," and "over 70," but ignores widows. Fortunately the New Hampshire colonial enumerations furnish practically all the information desired to set up what appears to be a reasonably accurate marriage rate for females as it existed a century and a half ago. To secure this rate it is only necessary to make one fully warranted adjustment. At the enumeration of 1773² the following facts concerning white persons were secured:

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Total.....	36,739	Total.....	35,684
Under 16.....	18,334	Unmarried.....	22,228
Over 60.....	1,538	Married.....	11,887
Unmarried, 16-60.....	6,263	Widowed.....	1,569
Married, 16-60.....	10,604		

Thus, curiously, the only information concerning women secured at both New Hampshire enumerations related to marital condition, but the inclusion of all female children with single adult females leaves both census returns without a record of the number of unmarried women. On the other hand, the marital statistics

¹ A Century of Population Growth, pp. 4-7, 149-185.

² The Colonial census of 1767 records the same information but for only 91 towns. The census of 1773, for 141 towns, is therefore utilized.

for males supply the number married between 16 and 60 but omit the number married over 60 and also the number of widowers. The omissions for males can not be supplied, but it is possible to determine approximately the number of unmarried women, and hence to complete the proportions single, married, and widowed among all adult females.

What was the number of girls under 16, and hence, by subtraction, the number of unmarried women? The number of boys under 16 was 18,334. The number of girls must have been about the same. Normally boys slightly outnumber girls. In 1920 the distribution of males and females among the native white of native parents was as follows:

	All ages.	15 and under.
Males.....	29, 636, 781	11, 105, 994
Females.....	28, 785, 176	10, 815, 226
Males to 100 females.....	103. 0	102. 7

The tabulation for the population of New Hampshire as enumerated in 1773 showed an identical ratio of males and females for the total population, namely, 103 to 100. Since the sex ratios for the total population are the same, it is reasonable to presume that the sex ratios for persons under 16 will at least be similar. It is, therefore, possible to apply the known ratio of 102.7 to 100 to the known number of males under 16 in New Hampshire, 18,334, and thus to estimate the number of females under 16. Such a calculation gives 17,852 as the estimated number of females under 16, and the subtraction of this number from the total leaves 17,832 women 16 years of age and over. Assuming that all those married and widowed were over 16 years of age, the number of unmarried women over 16 must have been 4,376. It is now possible to estimate the proportions single, married, and widowed in comparison with the corresponding proportions for 1920:

MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.	1773, per cent (New Hampshire).	1920, PER CENT (UNITED STATES).	
		Native white.	Total population.
Single	24. 5	28. 8	25. 4
Married.....	66. 7	60. 4	62. 2
Widowed.....	8. 8	¹ 10. 7	¹ 12. 2

¹ Includes divorced.

This comparison is, of course, qualified as to its reliability by the fact that the scope of the earlier inquiry was decidedly limited.

Examination of the proportions presented above demonstrates a decided variation between the marital-condition proportions for women in 1773 and in 1920. The proportion of women married decreased during the period, with corresponding increases in the single and widowed groups. The decided differences appearing between the proportions for native white and those for the total population in 1920 are due to the very high percentage single among native white women of foreign or mixed parentage and the very low percentage single among foreign-born women. A direct comparison between the New Hampshire census and the 1920 figures is perhaps best obtained, however, by using the native white group for 1920, since the total population includes the negro and the foreign-born elements, both of which groups introduce new factors into the problem. Making the comparison in this manner, if the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns. This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

The proportion widowed likewise appears much higher for 1920 than for 1773. Although the inclusion of the divorced with the widowed for 1920 has some effect upon the result, it can not be used as a complete explanation of the difference, since the total number of divorced women in the country in 1920 represented but eight-tenths of 1 per cent of all women 16 years of age or over. The increase in the proportion of women widowed, in the face of a decrease in the proportion married, indicates a decided change from the condition existing before the Revolution. Although it is possible that the relative ages of husband and wife were more nearly equal or that the expectation of life for males and females differed less in the earlier days, the probable explanation is that the marital relationship was held to be more desirable in that period, and conditions were such as to make it more difficult for widowed women to maintain an independent existence.

The rather marked changes in the marital condition which have taken place during recent decades are worthy of analysis.

TABLE 37.—SUMMARY OF THE MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population 15 years of age and over.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Both sexes:									
1920 ...	72,098,178	22,584,467	31.3	43,168,199	59.9	5,675,933	7.9	508,588	0.7
1910 ...	62,473,130	21,483,299	34.4	35,777,287	57.3	4,647,618	7.4	341,230	0.5
Male:									
1920.....	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
1910.....	32,425,805	12,550,129	38.7	18,092,600	55.8	1,471,390	4.5	156,162	0.5
Female:									
1920.....	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
1910.....	30,047,325	8,933,170	29.7	17,684,687	58.9	3,176,228	10.6	185,068	0.6

The proportion married in the total population 15 years of age and over increased, and a corresponding reduction appeared in the proportion remaining single. The proportion of married males increased sharply, while the proportion of married females also increased, but at a slower rate. The number of married men exceeds that of married women. This excess of a little over half a million represents, in general, those immigrants whose wives are in foreign countries. The ratio of males to females among the foreign born in the country, as recorded by the 1920 census, was approximately 122 to 100.

The increase in the proportion married is by no means peculiar to the last census. The proportions from 1890 have been as follows:

PER CENT MARRIED IN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1920.....	59.9	59.2	60.6
1910.....	57.3	55.8	58.9
1900.....	55.7	54.5	57.0
1890.....	55.3	53.9	56.8

The tendency toward increase in the proportion married may be, to some degree, a logical development of the changing age distribution noted in the previous section. The proportion of the population 21 years of age and over is increasing, not only with

reference to the total population of all ages but also with reference to the total population 15 years of age and over, and therefore, since most marriages do not take place until the husband at least is at or above the age of 21, the proportion of married persons in the total population 15 years of age and over would naturally show some increase. Thus the tendency noted throughout this 30-year period may result in some measure from changed age distribution.

This, however, is not sufficient to explain the entire increase in the proportion of married persons which occurred during the decade 1910 to 1920. Certain conditions were present in the country which doubtless stimulated the marriage rate. It was a decade of business prosperity. Wages were high, unemployment was rare, the demand for labor was steady, and general business activity prevailed. Such conditions in some degree tended to lift certain economic restraints on marriage. The result was, naturally enough, an increase in the marriage rate; but perhaps the most important contributing cause was the influence of the war. There is a strong presumption that the war increased the number of married persons within the country. Doubtless some marriages were contracted in order to procure exemption from military service, but marriages induced by the war were in general those hastened by the entry of the male into military or naval service. Such tendencies probably account to some extent for the changed proportions recorded by the 1920 census.

The number of persons remaining single showed in 1920 an excess of males over females amounting to 3,350,663. Such a figure, while less than that for 1910 (3,616,959), continues to be of interest. The reduction here noted was somewhat influenced by the marked reduction (635,332, or 26.7 per cent) in the excess of males over females 15 years of age and over which characterized the close of the decade 1910-1920. After all, however, the discrepancy between unmarried males and unmarried females, far beyond the actual difference between the numbers of the two sexes, is to be found principally in the different ages at which men and women marry, the excess of unmarried males over unmarried females being offset in considerable measure by the excess of widows over widowers.

The census of 1920 revealed a marked increase in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population. The proportion of persons married for the ages over 45 actually showed decreases, but the reverse was true of the younger age

groups. For each year of age from 15 to 34, for both sexes, an increase appeared in 1920 in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger ages. For the ages 35 to 44, inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade, but less pronounced, especially in the case of women. Such a change should exert a marked influence on both the family life and the future increase of population in the Nation.

TABLE 38.—PER CENT MARRIED IN TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES AT SPECIFIED AGES: 1920 AND 1910.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total 15 years and over.	59.2	55.8	60.6	58.9
15 years.	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.2
16 years.	0.3	0.1	4.2	3.7
17 years.	0.8	0.4	9.8	8.7
18 years.	2.7	1.4	10.2	17.0
19 years.	6.5	3.8	28.6	25.7
20 years.	12.5	8.6	38.4	36.2
21 years.	21.0	16.2	45.8	43.5
22 years.	28.4	23.8	52.9	50.7
23 years.	35.8	32.3	59.2	57.2
24 years.	42.3	39.2	64.2	62.0
25 years.	48.8	45.5	67.8	65.7
26 years.	54.2	51.0	71.4	69.9
27 years.	59.7	56.6	74.4	72.9
28 years.	63.3	60.0	75.9	74.4
29 years.	68.3	66.3	78.4	77.6
30 years.	68.4	65.6	76.6	74.7
31 years.	72.9	71.9	81.1	80.7
32 years.	72.9	71.3	80.2	79.4
33 years.	75.7	75.1	82.2	81.5
34 years.	76.9	75.9	81.7	80.9
35 to 44 years.	79.8	79.2	80.3	80.1
45 to 54 years.	81.0	81.5	74.0	74.8
55 to 64 years.	77.9	79.0	61.2	62.2
65 years and over.	64.7	65.6	33.9	35.0

It is not until the age of 35 is passed that the proportion of males married at any particular age equals that of females; and such ages as 20 years, for example, are striking in that the proportion married is very much greater for females than for males. The fact that females marry at younger ages naturally results in a greater number of single men than of single women.

This same condition—early marriage of females—also accounts in part for the greater number of widows than widowers. Table 37 reveals the disparity. The number of widowed and divorced women was more than twice as large as the number of widowed and divorced men. Other causes of this disparity are found in the tendency of the wife to outlive the husband, even though of the same age, and in the fact that men remarry to a greater extent than women. Of all men over 65, 64.7 per cent are married, as against only 33.9 per cent of all women. The following tabulation shows, for 1920, the percentages married and the percentages widowed or divorced for men and women in specified age groups:

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total married, widowed, or divorced.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.	Total married, widowed, or divorced.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.
35 to 44 years.....	83.7	79.8	3.9	88.6	80.3	8.3
45 to 54 years.....	87.8	81.0	6.8	90.3	74.0	16.3
55 to 64 years.....	90.1	77.9	12.2	91.5	61.2	30.3
65 years and over.....	92.4	64.7	27.7	92.7	33.9	58.8

Although the proportions of men and women who have passed into or through the married state are approximately the same for the age groups from 55 upward, nevertheless, of those over 65, nearly two-thirds of the men are still married, while only one-third of the women have husbands living.

The distribution of the widowed has several interesting features. The states showing, for 1920, the highest proportions of widowers are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, while the smallest proportion appears for the state of Utah. These high and low proportions are partially accounted for by the varying age distribution. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont show larger proportions of men 65 years of age and over—among whom the number of widowers is, of course, relatively larger than among men below that age limit—than are found in any other state, while the corresponding proportion for Utah is relatively small, although there are a few states in which it is still smaller. The distribution of widows establishes the fact that the largest proportions are found in the two resort states in the country, Florida and California, while North and South Dakota, states of a distinctly different type, have the smallest proportions of widows. The proportion of women in

the higher age groups is large in California but not in Florida, and is small in North Dakota but not in South Dakota. It appears, therefore, that the relationship between the proportion widowed and the age distribution is much less noticeable in regard to women than in regard to men.

The figure for persons divorced can not be used as an indication of the total number divorced, but merely shows the number of divorced persons who had not remarried at the time the census was taken.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The birth rate in the United States appears to have been declining gradually for a considerable period, although reductions in infant mortality are sufficient to offset this tendency in some degree. That it is not being completely offset, however, is indicated by the age distribution over a longer period than the past decade.

In 1790, 49 per cent of the white population of the country were under 16 years of age. In 1880 but 37.1 per cent were under 15 years of age, and the 1920 census records only 31.5 per cent so classified.

The numbers of white persons 20 years of age and over—that is, of self-supporting age—to 1,000 white children under the age of 16 in continental United States in 1790, 1850, 1900, and 1920 were as follows:

1790.....	782
1850.....	1,118
1900.....	1,583
1920.	1,801

Thus among the whites there were about 5 children under 16 to 9 adults 20 years of age and over in 1920, as compared with 5 children to 4 adults in 1790. Is the United States tending toward a condition where the younger group will be so small that it will serve only as a replacement?

Birth statistics were not systematically collected by the Federal Government until 1915; and although mortality statistics are available from state and insurance records further back into the past, they can be of little assistance without statistics of births. Hence it is impossible to determine for any length of time the natural rate of increase by a direct calculation. If any method be employed, it must consist in determining how much of the increase is due to external contributions, and then subtracting that from the actual increase, thus obtaining a remainder which should represent the increment resulting from natural increase.

The Federal immigration statistics were begun in 1820, and they are available from that time. Emigration figures, however, are available only since 1907 and for all previous years must be estimated. Such estimates have been made, based on the fact that the difference between the increase in foreign born and the number of immigrants during any census period must represent the aggregate of persons dying or emigrating during the period. From such data as were available, a rough approximation was made of the number who presumably died. The remainder were emigrants.¹

On the basis of such a computation the net immigration from 1821 to 1920 has been estimated as follows:

DECADE ¹	Estimated net immigration.	DECADE ¹	Estimated net immigration.
1821-1830.....	137,000	1871-1880.....	2,530,000
1831-1840.....	558,000	1881-1890.....	4,273,000
1841-1850.....	1,599,000	1891-1900.....	3,239,000
1851-1860.....	2,663,000	1901-1910.....	5,558,000
1861-1870.....	2,356,000	1911-1920.....	3,467,000

¹ Adjusted to correspond to census dates.

The subtraction of the net immigration for a certain period from the actual increase for the period, however, will not give the natural increase, for there still is present in the remainder a small increment, the excess of births over deaths in the families of the immigrants arriving during the period.

To determine this increment for a given decade, the assumption was made that the rate of natural increase was the same for the immigrant families as for the total population. No separate birth statistics for the native and foreign elements in the population have been compiled until recently, and so no actual check is possible.

Although the birth rate for immigrant families is high, the infant-mortality rate is also high. Moreover, the proportion of married persons among immigrants, not including men who have left their wives in their home countries, is relatively low. It is possible, therefore, that the rate of natural increase among immigrants, especially during the first few years after arrival in this country, may correspond rather closely to that for the total population. At any rate, this assumption appears as tenable as any other, and it has accordingly been made. Considering the immigration to have been uniformly distributed throughout the period,

¹ For a detailed explanation, see Appendix C.

the average length of time elapsing between the arrival of the immigrant and the end of the decade would be five years. Therefore, the natural increase, during the decade of arrival, within the group represented by the net immigration is estimated to be equal to five times the annual increase in a normal population group of the same size.

With these two figures, the net immigration and the natural increase within the net immigration, it is possible to obtain the natural increase of the population per decade.

TABLE 39.—INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY DECADES, 1790-1920, WITH ESTIMATED INCREASE WHICH WOULD HAVE OCCURRED DURING EACH DECADE HAD THERE BEEN NO IMMIGRATION NOR EMIGRATION IN THAT DECADE, 1820-1920.

[The rates in this table have been estimated by methods identical with those employed in estimating the corresponding rates for the white population, described in Appendix A. For description of method employed in estimating emigration, see Appendix C.]

DECADE.	ACTUAL INCREASE.		ESTIMATED INCREASE HAD THERE BEEN NO IMMIGRATION NOR EMIGRATION DURING DECADE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1790-1800.....	1,379,269	35.1	(1)	(1)
1800-1810.....	1,931,398	36.4	(1)	(1)
1810-1820.....	2,398,572	33.1	(1)	(1)
1820-1830.....	3,227,567	33.5	3,065,000	31.8
1830-1840.....	4,203,433	32.7	3,564,000	27.7
1840-1850.....	6,122,423	35.9	4,319,000	25.3
1850-1860.....	8,251,445	35.6	5,288,000	22.8
1860-1870.....	² 8,375,128	26.6	5,817,000	18.5
1870-1880.....	² 10,337,334	26.0	7,566,000	19.0
1880-1890.....	12,791,931	25.5	8,175,000	16.3
1890-1900.....	13,046,861	20.7	9,568,000	15.2
1900-1910.....	15,977,691	21.0	10,031,000	13.2
1910-1920.....	13,738,354	14.9	10,117,000	10.9

¹ No data for years prior to 1820.

² Estimated corrected figures; census of 1870 incomplete.

These rates represent the difference between the birth and death rates in the country. If the difference were zero, the changes in population from one census to another would be due entirely to immigration and emigration. Such a table, demonstrating as it does the declining rate of increase in the United States, is one which should be most carefully considered. It represents a continuous tendency and one which has shown no signs of slackening. The United States, as intimated in a preceding chapter,¹ has reached a point in native population

¹ See p. 101.

growth, by a process of continuous shrinkage in per cent of increase, which in 1920 was about abreast of European increase. Continuation of this reduction to 1930 would indicate an extremely serious tendency. The next census, therefore, is likely definitely to align the United States either with old settled countries having normal increase, or with abnormal France. The results of the Fifteenth Census, in so far as they reveal a check to decreased rate of increase or the projection of a long-standing tendency over the danger line, should be awaited with intense interest by all who are concerned with the national welfare.

It is possible to check to some extent the figure for the last decade by means of the birth and death rates which are now available. These figures have been collected from continually increasing birth-registration and death-registration areas, which in 1919 contained nearly 60 per cent and more than 80 per cent, respectively, of the total population of the country.

YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess.
1915.....	25.1	13.6	11.5
1916.....	25.0	14.0	11.0
1917.....	24.7	14.3	10.4
1918.....	24.6	18.1	6.5
1919.....	22.3	12.9	9.4

Of these years, 1915 and 1916 are generally considered to be normal. Since 1916 the epidemic of influenza and the war conditions of living have been such as to cause possibly misleading fluctuations. Inspection of the tabulation presented above suggests that the result reached by the elimination of the increase due to the foreign born, at least for the recent decade, is approximately correct, since it corresponds so closely with the result achieved by utilizing birth and mortality returns for the years accepted as normal, 1915 and 1916.

Some data as to the average number of children per mother are now available from the birth-statistics reports. These data show the following averages for those white mothers in the birth-registration area who gave birth to children during the calendar year 1919:¹

Average number of children ever born:	
Per native white mother.....	3.2
Per foreign white mother.....	4.0
Average number of surviving children:	
Per native white mother.....	2.8
Per foreign white mother.....	3.4

¹ See Appendix F.

The birth-registration area in 1919 included only five Southern states, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Thus the proportion which the Southern states in the registration area formed of the total area was considerably less than the proportion which the South as a whole forms of the entire United States. The average number of children per native white mother, computed for the registration area, is therefore presumably somewhat smaller than the corresponding average for the entire United States, since the average for the South is higher than for the rest of the country.

SUMMARY.

From this brief survey of changes in age, marital condition, and birth and death rates, summed up, what influences do they appear to have exerted upon population?

The age of the American people, as a whole, is probably slightly greater than in 1910. This is the result of slackened increase of population—due in part to the country-wide migration of whites and Negroes, more or less interrupting the family relation—and of the departure of great numbers of the younger foreign born. The actual expectation of life of the population, at birth or at any given age, may also be slightly higher than in 1910.

The number married proportionately increased among both sexes, and marriages in the younger age groups sharply increased.

The birth rate declined, but the apparent natural increase of about 10 or 12 per cent, without alien assistance, and the averages of 2.8 surviving children per native white mother and 3.4 per foreign white mother, shown for the birth-registration area in 1919, indicate that if these rates are maintained the United States has no cause for especial concern.

XIV.

INFLUENCE UPON POPULATION INCREASE OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING.

Historically, agriculture has been regarded as the most important factor in increasing or limiting population growth. It remained for manufactures to demonstrate at a later period an even greater influence on the number of inhabitants and their places of residence. In a decade conspicuous for manufacturing, agricultural, and mining activity and prosperity, what effect did these great forces have on the American people, as shown at the Fourteenth Census?

In the United States population is always alert to follow manufacturing or mining development. The American people, adventurous and unbound by tradition; are especially ready to redistribute themselves within the wide domain of the Republic according to the expansion or contraction of industrial activity and the corresponding return available to them in a given area. A brief analysis is here presented of the relationship existing in the United States between industrial growth, whether agriculture, manufactures, or mining, and population change from 1910 to 1920.

The census makes use of nine subdivisions in its classification of occupations. These subdivisions and their importance, in the sense of number of workers in each, at the census of 1920 are indicated by the following tabulation:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals.....	1,090,223
Manufactures and mechanical industries.....	12,818,524
Transportation.....	3,063,582
Trade.....	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	770,460
Professional service.....	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service.....	3,404,892
Clerical.....	3,126,541
Total.....	41,614,248

The first three groups, agriculture, mining, and manufactures, represent the basic occupations, and upon the location of these industries depends the location of the other six groups. If manufacturing settles in a particular center, transportation,

trade, public, professional and domestic service, and clerical workers distribute themselves accordingly. In a large sense their work is really accessory to one or the other of the three groups named. Consequently, these three basic activities are here considered as typical of industrial development and distribution throughout the country.

The distribution, by geographic divisions, of the total number of persons engaged and the value-product for agriculture in comparison with manufactures and production of minerals, is given in Table 40.

TABLE 40.—COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURE WITH MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS ON BASIS OF NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND VALUE-PRODUCT, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1919.

[For state figures, see Table 62.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN—		Value of agricultural products. ²	Value added by manufacture plus value of products of mineral industries. ¹
	Agriculture.	Manufactures and production of minerals. ¹		
United States...	10,636,826	11,893,558	\$20,933,487,000	\$28,206,165,000
New England.....	221,162	1,543,095	463,106,000	3,249,884,000
Middle Atlantic.....	633,664	3,816,142	1,497,641,000	9,287,921,000
East North Central....	1,586,291	3,091,676	4,323,955,000	7,596,274,000
West North Central....	1,664,919	708,772	5,540,245,000	1,690,804,000
South Atlantic.....	2,114,586	1,073,132	2,509,661,000	2,211,625,000
East South Central....	1,782,628	480,570	1,722,324,000	846,211,000
West South Central....	1,781,389	413,863	2,702,160,000	1,220,595,000
Mountain.....	414,009	222,382	914,787,000	634,264,000
Pacific.....	438,178	543,926	1,259,599,000	1,468,587,000

¹ Including production of oil and gas.

² Total value of crops plus total value of live-stock products and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms; includes some duplication representing value of crops consumed by live stock.

There are two units by which the activity of industries may be measured, value of products and physical volume of production. Value of products is here used, because data are available for a much earlier period than if volume of production were sought, and the value rather than the volume of the product is that which influences population increase.

A first inspection of Table 40 creates an impression of similarity between persons engaged and value produced for each of the two groups there listed. This impression, however, is not entirely correct, as the following per capita analysis indicates. This per capita proportion is of service only as a means of determining how constant the ratio is in the different divisions. It obviously can not be used as a basis of comparison between agriculture and

manufacturing, or for comparison within a single group, because such a comparison would rest only on the assumption that all the value produced in the industry was distributed to labor. The return here pictured as per capita gives no indication of the actual return in the industry.

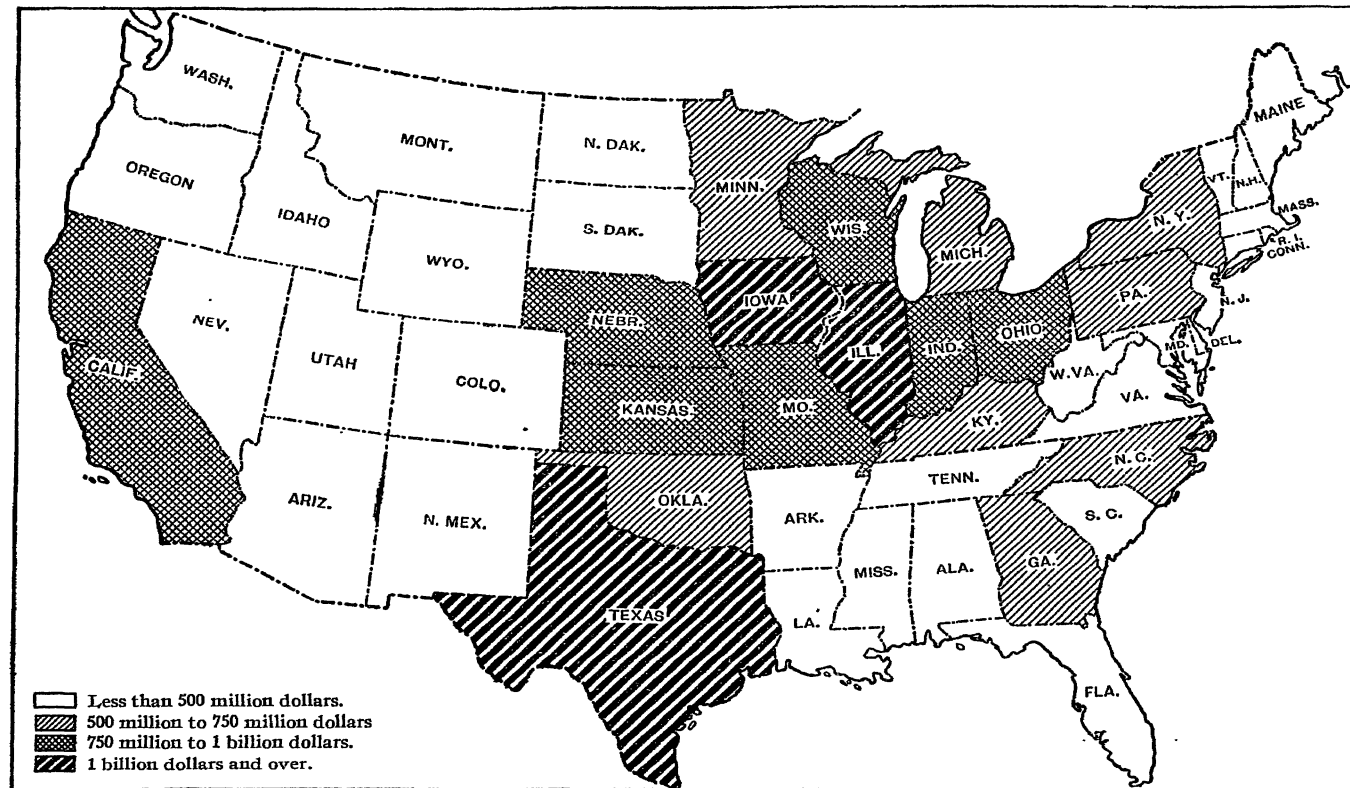
TABLE 41.—PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS: AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING, 1919.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR PERSONS ENGAGED IN—		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR PERSONS ENGAGED IN—	
	Agriculture.	Manufacturing and mining. ¹		Agriculture.	Manufacturing and mining. ¹
United States...	1,968	2,372	West North Central.	3,328	2,386
New England.....	2,094	2,106	South Atlantic....	1,187	2,061
Middle Atlantic....	2,363	2,434	East South Central.	966	1,761
East North Central..	2,726	2,457	West South Central.	1,517	2,949
			Mountain.....	2,210	2,852
			Pacific.....	2,875	2,700

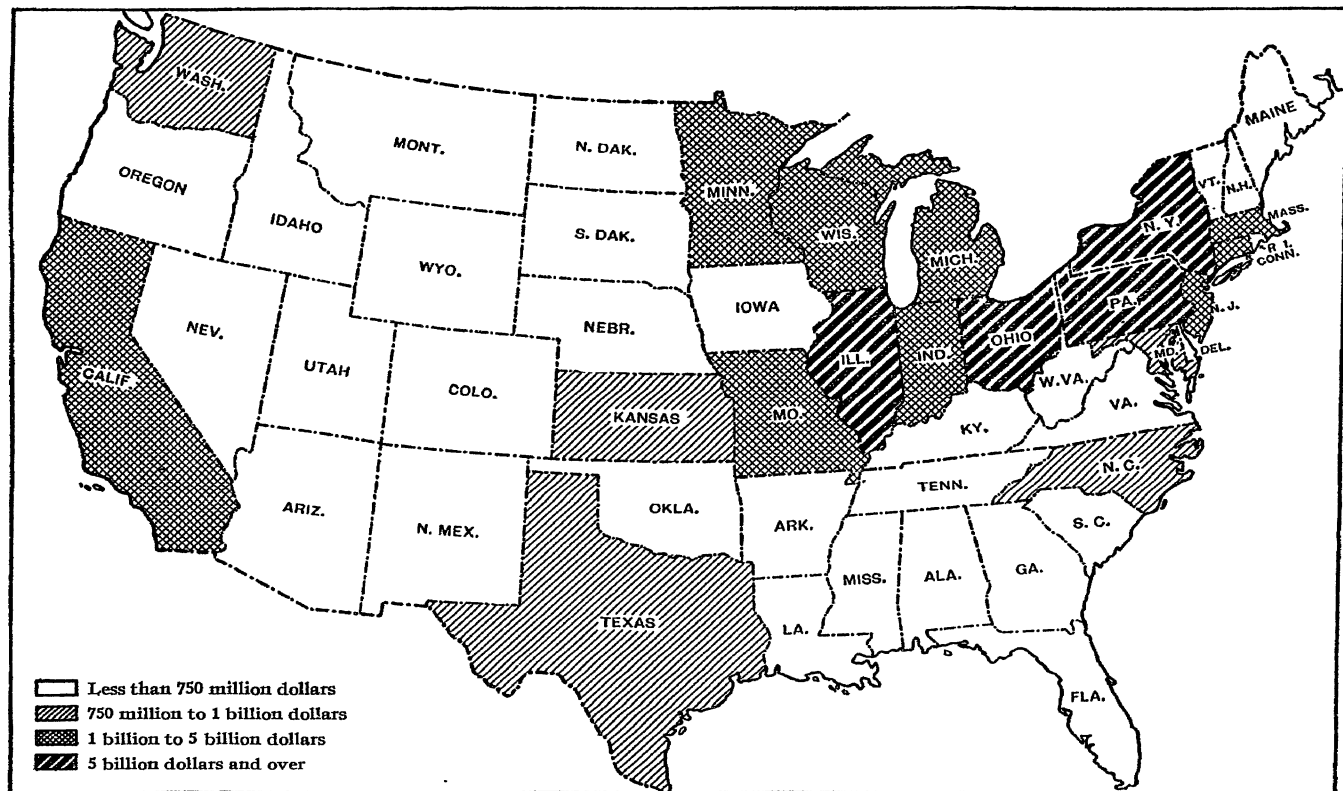
¹ Including production of oil and gas.

This analysis reveals the fact that the similarity is not as great as at first appeared. However, if the extraction of minerals is separated from manufactures, the Western states tend to conform more nearly to the Eastern, and in the case of manufactures a fairly constant ratio is discovered. The lack of any constant ratio for agriculture is made evident by a comparison of the West North Central with the East South Central group. The three southern groups, in fact, show ratios much lower than those for the remainder of the country. The Negro element in the agricultural group in the South is doubtless responsible in large measure for this situation. In both groups the lowest per capita is that for the East South Central division, which is the heart of the black belt. The South Atlantic is next in all particulars. Another cause of the difference in this respect between the North and the South is to be found in the fact that in the northern states much of the agricultural work—in particular, the harvesting—is performed by casual laborers. Such laborers, however, were largely in cities on the Fourteenth Census date (January 1, 1920) and were accordingly enumerated as engaged in nonagricultural occupations. This resulted in an exaggeration of the per capita value-product for agriculture in the North. That there is a close relationship between value added and number of workers in manufacturing seems to be here suggested. Such relationship is emphasized by further consideration of the subject.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BY STATES: 1919.



VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, BY STATES: 1919.



The following table of proportions (a summary of Table 63, p. 249) advances the analysis:

TABLE 42.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920, 1910, AND 1850.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COM- PRISING VALUE OF AGRI- CULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MANU- FACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES. ¹			PER CENT OF TOTAL PER- SONS ENGAGED IN AGRI- CULTURE, MANUFACTU- TURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS. ¹			Per cent urban in total popu- lation.	Per cent of popu- lation in cities of 100,000 and over and their adja- cent terri- tory. ²
	Agricul- tural prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- facture.	Mineral prod- ucts.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Produc- tion of miner- als.		
United States:								
1920.....	42.6	51.0	6.4	47.2	48.0	4.8	51.4	34.9
1910.....	45.8	47.4	6.9	58.4	36.3	5.4	45.8	29.4
1850.....	71.5	26.5	1.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	17.9	(³)
New England:								
1920.....	12.5	87.0	0.5	12.5	87.0	0.5	79.2	58.9
1910.....	15.5	83.3	1.2	18.4	80.3	1.3	76.3	48.9
1850.....	37.1	61.4	1.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	42.6	(³)
Middle Atlantic:								
1920.....	13.9	78.2	7.9	14.2	77.6	8.2	74.9	63.0
1910.....	16.5	74.3	9.2	47.2	67.9	11.3	71.0	58.7
1850.....	55.5	41.8	2.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	26.1	(³)
East North Central:								
1920.....	36.3	59.7	4.0	33.9	61.7	4.4	60.8	39.6
1910.....	42.6	51.7	5.6	47.4	46.6	6.0	52.7	31.6
1850.....	85.3	14.0	0.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	9.3	(³)
West North Central:								
1920.....	76.6	19.5	3.9	70.1	27.0	2.9	37.7	19.6
1910.....	77.5	18.3	4.2	76.4	19.6	4.0	33.3	16.6
1850.....	83.5	15.6	0.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	10.9	(³)
South Atlantic:								
1920.....	53.2	39.4	7.5	66.3	29.2	4.4	31.0	16.3
1910.....	56.0	37.4	6.7	74.8	21.6	3.6	25.4	12.1
1850.....	85.1	14.0	0.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	11.6	(³)
East South Central:								
1920.....	67.1	25.9	7.1	78.8	16.9	4.3	22.4	12.3
1910.....	67.8	27.6	4.6	85.5	11.6	2.9	18.7	10.6
1850.....	93.7	6.1	0.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	3.7	(³)
West South Central:								
1920.....	68.9	18.6	12.5	81.1	15.5	3.4	29.0	10.8
1910.....	74.8	21.0	4.1	88.4	10.3	1.3	22.3	4.2
1850.....	93.2	6.8	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	(³)	15.1	(³)
Mountain:								
1920.....	59.1	20.2	20.8	65.1	21.0	14.0	36.4	13.2
1910.....	48.1	20.6	31.2	64.9	16.6	18.4	36.0	9.1
1850.....	92.8	7.2	.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	6.6	(³)
Pacific:								
1920.....	46.2	47.3	6.6	44.6	52.5	2.9	62.4	47.1
1910.....	48.2	42.7	9.2	57.0	37.7	5.3	56.8	43.4
1850.....	8.8	7.6	83.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	14.3	(³)

¹ Relates to calendar year preceding census year. Mineral products include oil and gas.

² The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.

³ Data incomplete.

⁴ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

107°—22—11



In this table are revealed the proportions which the numbers of persons engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, and mining constituted of the total of the three and also the corresponding proportions for the value of products in the case of agriculture and mining, and for value added in the case of manufacturing. Ignoring absolute values, the state or division is judged by the proportions which manufacturing, agriculture, and mining represent within its boundaries.

In 1920 the proportions as represented in the table were, for the entire country, such that in agriculture 47.2 per cent of the persons in the three groups engaged produced 42.6 per cent of the total value produced by the three groups; in manufacturing, on the other hand, 48 per cent of the total persons engaged ¹ produced 51 per cent of the total value; while in mining 4.8 per cent of the total workers ¹ were responsible for 6.4 per cent of the value-product.

In general, there is throughout the various divisions and states, except in the case of the mining group, a fair degree of similarity between the proportions of persons engaged and the value proportions. In terms of these proportions, the order of the divisions was:

Agriculture.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
West North Central.....	3	70.1	1	76.6
West South Central.....	1	81.1	2	68.9
East South Central.....	2	78.8	3	67.1
Mountain.....	5	65.1	4	59.1
South Atlantic.....	4	66.3	5	53.2
Pacific.....	6	44.6	6	46.2
East North Central.....	7	33.9	7	36.3
Middle Atlantic.....	8	14.2	8	13.9
New England.....	9	12.5	9	12.5

¹ The terms "persons engaged" and "workers" are used synonymously throughout this chapter and include clerks, salaried officials, etc., as well as wage earners. All proportions of the total workers and total value of products are stated as percentages of the respective aggregates for the three groups of industries under consideration, *not of the aggregates for all industries combined.*

Manufactures.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
New England.....	1	87.0	1	87.0
Middle Atlantic.....	2	77.6	2	78.2
East North Central.....	3	61.7	3	59.7
Pacific.....	4	52.5	4	47.3
South Atlantic.....	5	29.2	5	39.4
East South Central.....	8	16.9	6	25.9
Mountain.....	7	21.0	7	20.2
West North Central.....	6	27.0	8	19.5
West South Central.....	9	15.5	9	18.6

Mining (including production of oil and gas).

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Mountain.....	1	14.0	1	20.8
West South Central.....	5	3.4	2	12.5
Middle Atlantic.....	2	8.2	3	7.9
South Atlantic.....	3	4.4	4	7.5
East South Central.....	4	4.3	5	7.1
Pacific.....	6	2.9	6	6.6
East North Central.....	3	4.4	7	4.0
West North Central.....	6	2.9	8	3.9
New England.....	7	0.5	9	0.5

The relation of the value proportion and the worker proportion is even more clearly displayed by an examination of these relationships for states. Three groups of states have been prepared for examination, the 10 leading in proportions of persons engaged in agriculture, the 10 in manufacturing, and the 10 in mining.

The figures for the leading 5 Northern and leading 5 Southern agricultural states, as determined by proportions of persons engaged, are as follows:

States Having Largest Proportions of Agricultural Workers: 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.
NORTH.			SOUTH.		
North Dakota...	94.4	96.1	Mississippi....	88.5	79.5
South Dakota...	91.5	94.4	Arkansas.....	86.6	79.5
Nebraska.....	79.1	87.1	Texas.....	83.7	74.7
Idaho.....	77.9	78.7	South Carolina..	82.7	75.4
Iowa.....	73.5	85.5	Georgia.....	80.7	70.5

It will appear from the above separation into groups that the two columns bear entirely different relationships to each other in the two parts of the country. In every Northern state, the value proportion is higher than the worker proportion; in every Southern state the worker proportion is higher than the value proportion. A more striking instance of this situation in the Southern states is that of Louisiana, where 70.2 per cent of the workers create 44.9 per cent of the total value. Presumably this difference in ratio is due to three causes: First, the extent of Negro labor in the South, where Negro laborers are generally recorded as agricultural workers, yet are perhaps not the equivalent of the same number of agricultural workers in the Northern states; second, the more extensive use of machinery in the Northern states, which increases the value proportion without affecting the number of workers; third, the fact that much of the northern agriculture is carried on by casual labor—the harvesting, for example. These men on January 1, 1920, when the census was taken, were in cities, but during the summer became agricultural workers. Therefore, the figure for agricultural workers in the Northern states would have a tendency to be too low.

This table would tend to substantiate the first general statement made as a result of the examination of Table 41, that the number of workers in agriculture was not closely related to the value of agricultural products.

A similar investigation into the states which lead in manufactures results in the following:

States Having Largest Proportions of Workers in Manufactures: 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value added by manufacture.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value added by manufacture.
Rhode Island....	95.3	96.2	New Hampshire..	77.6	77.9
Massachusetts....	94.0	94.5	Ohio.....	68.1	67.4
New Jersey.....	90.7	91.1	Pennsylvania....	68.0	67.8
Connecticut.....	90.2	90.6	Delaware.....	65.4	71.7
New York.....	83.1	84.2	Michigan.....	64.3	69.0

A remarkable similarity is here indicated between the proportions, especially for the states which are predominantly manufacturing. Naturally, as the proportions decrease, they are more affected by the proportions for the other groups within the states.

Unlike the proportions shown in connection with agriculture, the proportions of the total persons engaged and value added for manufacturing show a striking similarity. The extent to which manufactures overshadows agriculture in the leading five states is worthy of note.

Mining as an industry within the country does not assume the same proportions as agriculture or manufactures. The leading 10 states are:

States Having Largest Proportions of Workers in Mining (including production of oil and gas): 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.
West Virginia...	34.2	45.2	Montana.....	14.5	21.2
Nevada.....	28.8	35.5	Utah.....	14.0	23.6
Arizona.....	26.9	50.2	Colorado.....	11.4	11.9
Wyoming.....	23.4	28.1	New Mexico....	11.1	18.2
Pennsylvania....	18.0	17.9	Oklahoma.....	10.4	26.2

Since in no state in the Union does mining assume proportions larger than both agriculture and manufactures, it is difficult to determine its exact relation to population. It is evident that the proportion which the value of its product forms of the total value of products is greater than the proportion which the number of its workers constitutes in the corresponding total. This, of course, represents a greater per capita return in mining than in the other branches of industry. It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania, which is made eligible for this group because of the vast amount of coal mined within its boundaries, is the only state of the group in which the relationship just noted does not hold true. That mining plays no important part in the actual population distribution is evidenced by a comparison of the size of the proportions returned for each of the three groups. For the 5 Northern and 5 Southern states leading in agriculture, the average proportion of persons engaged in that particular branch of industry was 83.9 per cent; for the 10 states leading in manufacturing, the average was 79.7 per cent; for the 10 states leading in mining, the average was 19.3 per cent. Mining, obviously, is a much less important factor than either of the other two branches of industry.

The relationship of these industrial groups to the urban and rural distribution of the population requires little comment. From

the very nature of the industry, agriculture necessitates rural life, whereas manufacturing requires the grouping of individuals together in cities or large communities. The columns in Table 63 which give, for the purpose of comparison, the proportion of the area which is urban are significant. The 10 agricultural states have an average proportion of 23 per cent urban; the 10 manufacturing states have an average proportion of 73 per cent urban, while the first 5 manufacturing states have an even higher urban proportion, or 85 per cent. This is even further emphasized by a consideration of the population in cities of over 100,000 and their adjacent territory (referring to the area lying within approximately 10 miles of the boundaries of the central city). Among the first 5 states in which manufacturing predominates, 75 per cent of the total population were in this urban classification. Among the 5 Northern and 5 Southern states leading in agriculture, 5 per cent of the population were in such communities.

It remains to discuss the changes which have taken place in both population and industry during the decade. In any comparison between different censuses the change in the census date must be kept in mind, since a change from April 15, the date of the 1910 census, to January 1, the date of the 1920 census, necessarily affects the number engaged in agriculture.

As early as 1850 the relationship between the proportion of urban population and the nature of the industry within the area was clearly indicated. Indeed, with the country as little developed as it was in 1850, the relationship was even more marked than it is at the present time. In 1920 the leading four urban divisions were the leading four manufacturing divisions, and were also those having the lowest four proportions for agriculture. Apparently, however, cities were not as dependent upon manufacturing in 1920 as they were in earlier years, while the rank of the state in terms of agriculture is not necessarily the converse of its rank in manufacturing.

A definite change in the position of agriculture and manufacturing has been going on for years. In 1850 agriculture produced 71.5 per cent of the total value for agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. By 1910, although the number of persons engaged in manufacturing was less than the number in agriculture, the value added by manufacture was greater than the value of agricultural products. This ascendancy of manufactures continued during the

decade, and the 1920 census recorded a slightly greater proportion of wage earners in manufactures and a value added by manufacture nearly 20 per cent greater than the value of agricultural products. During the last decade, mining lost ground in both categories. The urban development of the country paralleled the development of manufactures and passed the 50 per cent mark between 1910 and 1920.

The tendency of the last decade has been largely to bring the proportions for value and for workers together. In 1910 the discrepancy for agriculture was 12.6 per cent; for manufactures, 11.1 per cent. These variations were reduced in 1920 to 4.6 per cent for agriculture and 3 per cent for manufactures. This same tendency toward a closer similarity can be traced in most of the divisions and states. The three southern divisions were those in which the 1910 census found the greatest diversity in proportions. In each case the census of 1920 recorded changes resulting in more similar proportions. In two divisions, the East and West South Central, the high proportion for value added by manufacture decreased, while the low proportion for workers increased. It is probably true that there is a certain equilibrium which will eventually be reached, although the varying use of capital in the two groups may result in different proportions for the value of products and for the number of workers.

The division showing the greatest change in characteristics during the period from 1850 to 1920 was the East North Central. Classed in 1850 as one of the agricultural areas, it has since reached third place among industrial areas. Such rapid changes as that of the state of Michigan, from an agricultural state to an industrial state, have been factors in this development. With the industrial change has come a decided expansion in population.

In order to compare the changes and developments during the decade, Table 64 has been prepared, a summary of which will be found as Table 43, page 168. This table states the per cent which the increase or decrease in any particular division or state formed of the total increase or decrease in the United States.

An examination of the figures for the geographic divisions shows that the columns which bear a striking resemblance are those for increase in population, increase in value added by manufactures, and increase in persons engaged in manufactures. The columns depicting increase or decrease for agriculture and mining show

little apparent relation to each other or to other groupings in the table. Even a casual inspection makes it evident that manufacturing development for the decade controlled the distribution of population increase.

TABLE 43.—INCREASE IN POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1910-1920.

[The division percentages in this table are based, respectively, not on net increase or decrease in the country as a whole, but on the total increase in those divisions in which increases took place or on the total decrease in those divisions in which decreases took place. Thus the percentages of total increase and the percentages of total decrease (—) in each column totalize separately to 100.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CENT WHICH INCREASE OR DECREASE IN DIVISION FORMED OF TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN UNITED STATES—						
	In population.	In value of agricultural products.	In value added by manufacture.	In value of mineral products.	In number of persons engaged in agriculture. ¹	In number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries. ²	In number of persons engaged in production of minerals. ³
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	6.2	1.9	12.3	0.1	—3.1	10.3	—8.0
Middle Atlantic.....	21.4	6.6	33.0	25.2	—8.6	27.9	—44.6
East North Central.....	23.5	19.9	29.9	12.7	—12.7	35.0	—15.6
West North Central....	6.6	24.9	5.1	7.8	—8.2	5.6	—18.8
South Atlantic.....	13.1	12.8	7.7	12.8	—25.9	5.9	20.6
East South Central....	3.5	7.9	2.2	6.9	—25.5	2.5	27.8
West South Central....	10.6	14.5	2.9	23.1	—16.1	3.2	51.5
Mountain.....	5.1	4.7	1.1	6.1	55.2	1.4	—7.5
Pacific.....	10.0	6.8	5.7	5.4	44.8	8.3	—5.4

¹ Percentages based on figures for agriculture and animal husbandry, as shown by occupations report.

² Percentages based on totals shown by manufactures report.

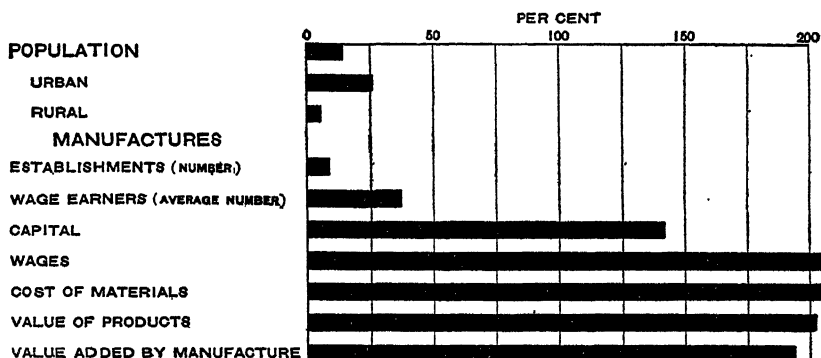
³ Percentages based on totals shown by mines and quarries report. Mineral products include oil and gas.

It is interesting to note that, whereas the changes in location of persons engaged in manufactures have corresponded very decidedly with the changes in the value added by manufacture, the same relationship does not hold for agriculture or mining. The factors guiding the changes in manufacturing proportions are such as to keep them in much closer relationship than those in agriculture.

In the first place, the return in manufactures is related much more closely to cost of production than that in agriculture. Consequently a change in value is reflected in wages much more readily in manufactures than in agriculture, and this would result in a redistribution of individuals much more rapidly than where there was no wage change.

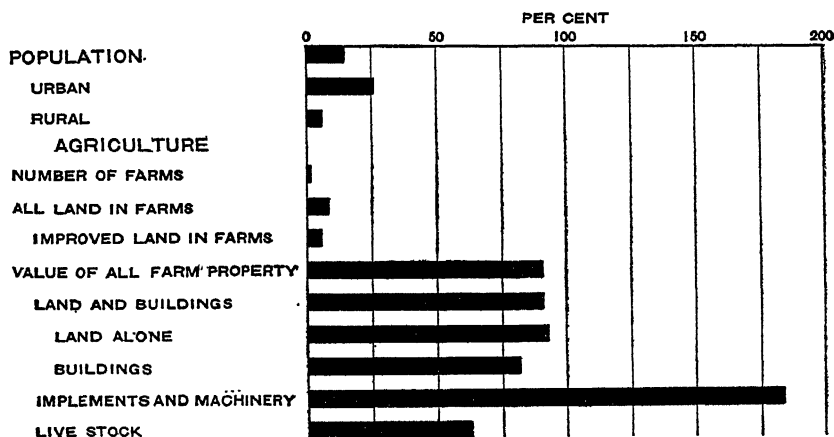
Likewise, the relationship between production and price is much closer in manufacturing than in agriculture. The farmer produces, with no knowledge whether his crop will be a profit or

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1910-1920, AND IN MANUFACTURES, 1909-1919.



a loss, since the price is far beyond his control; however, he does produce. The manufacturer, on the other hand, is much more closely in touch with his market and is able to adjust his production to the return therefrom.

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE: 1910-1920.



Further, manufacturing represents a more mobile group of workers than those in agriculture. They are less bound by ownership, or by tradition, to remain in any particular locality. They are urban dwellers and, as such, can move to other cities

with much less difficulty than is involved in any change on the part of the agricultural population.

Finally, the decade was a manufacturing decade. The last 5 years were years of manufacturing predominance. Consequently manufacturing was able to outbid agriculture, and therefore any changes occurring during the decade would be in accordance with the industrial developments.

From this discussion two generalizations may be drawn: (1) The fact that manufacturing, rather than agriculture, is the determining factor in effecting marked population changes; and (2) the tendency of the proportions for value of products and workers toward increasing similarity.

XV.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF PHILIPPINES AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

With the First Census of the United States, and at every succeeding census, there have been enumerated geographic areas which were not states of the Union. These areas, observed from census to census, form a striking picture of organization of new territory and its rapid development to a degree of population strength which justified entrance into the Union of states. Since 1912, when Arizona and New Mexico were admitted to the Union, there have remained as territories only Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

There began also to appear other outlying areas enumerated at the decennial census: Guam, American Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone. Thus at the census of 1920 the nonstate areas, which at previous censuses had included territories within the continental area of the Nation, comprised only the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, and various islands in the Atlantic and Pacific. Table 65, which appears on page 254, presents a list of nonstate areas enumerated at each census. It is appropriate that there should be included here some reference to the population of outlying areas enumerated at the Fourteenth Census. These areas, with their population in 1920, are as follows:

Alaska Territory.....	55,036	Guam.....	13,275
Hawaii Territory.....	255,912	American Samoa.....	8,056
Porto Rico Territory.....	1,299,809	Panama Canal Zone.....	22,858

ALASKA.

Between 1910 and 1920 the population of Alaska decreased from 64,356 to 55,036, that is, by 9,320, or 14.5 per cent. This decrease was the result of less profitable mining and fishing operations and the consequent departure from the territory of persons whose sole interest was in these enterprises.

The first census of Alaska was taken in 1880, 13 years after the purchase by the United States from Russia of this vast northern territory. The population doubled from 1890 to 1900, the period of greatest mining excitement, and remained practically stationary until the census of 1910, covering the period of pro-

duction. The census of 1920 suggests the general tendency to "clean up" and the failure to develop further spectacular discoveries. It is not, however, from the finding and feverish mining of precious metals that permanent prosperity and population are secured, if the history of California and Nevada mining communities afford fair examples; and, since it is now agreed that Alaska offers great opportunity for future development in agriculture, lumber, coal, and fisheries, it is likely that future censuses will record solid and gratifying increases, the first signs of which appeared in 1920 in the growing equality of the sexes, in the face of a sharp decrease in total population. The decrease, moreover, was largely among the foreign born. With the native Americans decreasing at a comparatively slow rate and establishing families, the future of the territory, it is to be hoped, is now being laid on more secure foundations.

There is but one town in Alaska which the Census Bureau would class as an urban community—Juneau, in the southern district, with 3,058 inhabitants. Four other towns have more than 1,000 inhabitants each: Ketchikan, 2,458; Anchorage, 1,856; Sitka, 1,175; and Fairbanks, 1,155. In 1910 there were 7 towns instead of 5 having more than 1,000 inhabitants each. An interesting example of the collapse of boom expansion is Nome, which had 12,488 inhabitants in 1900, 2,600 in 1910, and only 852 in 1920. There are in the territory a total of 17 incorporated towns, 151 unincorporated villages, 5 unincorporated towns, 5 forts, 5 islands, and 2 stations. Among them some had as few as 16 or 18 inhabitants.

TABLE 44.—RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF ALASKA: 1920 AND 1910.

COLOR OR RACE.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.		Per cent of decrease or increase (+) 1910-1920.
	1920	1910	1920	1910	
Total population...	55,036	64,356	100.0	100.0	14.5
White.....	27,883	36,400	50.7	56.6	23.4
Native.....	16,286	18,426	29.6	28.6	11.6
Foreign-born.....	11,597	17,974	21.1	27.9	35.5
Indian.....	26,558	25,331	48.3	39.4	+4.8
Chinese.....	56	1,209	0.1	1.9	95.4
Japanese.....	312	913	0.6	1.4	65.8
Negro.....	128	209	0.2	0.3	38.8
All other.....	99	294	0.2	0.5	66.3

This table brings out the decrease in population among the foreign-born white, which accounts for 68.4 per cent of the total decrease shown by Alaska in 1920. A further analysis of the foreign-born decrease in terms of nationality results in the following tabulation:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910
Norway.....	2,169	2,597	Finland.....	794	976
Canada.....	1,716	2,208	Ireland.....	601	1,157
Sweden.....	1,688	2,717	England.....	562	1,023
Germany.....	843	1,550	Italy.....	329	744

Three nationalities—Norwegian, Swedish, and Canadian—were largely in the majority among the foreign born. The decreases of these nationalities have apparently been proportionally less heavy than those of the others.

The decrease in persons gainfully employed in Alaska exceeded the decrease in the total population, the loss in population being 9,320, while the decrease in persons gainfully employed was 13,276. One factor in bringing about this curious result was the tendency during the decade toward more nearly normal proportions between the sexes. Such a redistribution is of great importance, especially in shifting the number of persons actually wage earners and in determining the natural rate of increase. The figures are as follows:

SEX.	1920	1910
Male	34,539	45,857
Female	20,497	18,499

There were, in 1910, 247.9 males for every 100 females, which figure was reduced in 1920 to 168.5 males for every 100 females. Such a change also resulted in a decided increase in the proportion of married males. The percentage of males over 15 years of age who were married increased from 30.9 in 1910 to 39.2 in 1920, while there was practically no change in the proportion of females married.

The decrease in persons gainfully employed was distributed throughout all the occupational groups save agriculture. The greatest decreases occurred in the mining and manufacturing groups, indicating a decided falling off in those forms of industrial activity.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands, nine in number, were acquired by the United States in 1898 and were organized as the territory of Hawaii in June, 1900. The Federal censuses since that time have reported considerable increases in population. The number of inhabitants in 1900 was 154,001; in 1910, 191,909; and in 1920, 255,912, the increase during the last decade being 64,003, or 33.4 per cent.

The entire population of Hawaii which might be termed urban resides in two cities, Honolulu and Hilo. Honolulu, much the larger, is on Oahu Island, and recorded in 1920 a total population of 83,327, an increase of 59.7 per cent over the number of its inhabitants in 1910. Hilo had a population of 10,431 in 1920, having increased slightly more than 50 per cent during the decade.

The census figures which have aroused the most interest are those dealing with race and color. They are given in the following table:

TABLE 45.—POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY RACE, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1920 AND 1910.

RACE.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.		Per cent of increase or decrease (-).
	1920	1910	1920	1910	
Total.....	255,912	191,909	100.0	100.0	33.4
Hawaiian.....	23,723	26,041	9.3	13.6	-8.9
Caucasian-Hawaiian.....	11,072	8,772	4.3	4.6	26.2
Asiatic-Hawaiian.....	6,955	3,734	2.7	1.9	86.3
Caucasian:					
Portuguese.....	27,002	22,301	10.6	11.6	21.1
Porto Rican.....	5,602	4,890	2.2	2.5	14.6
Spanish.....	2,430	1,990	1.0	1.0	22.1
Other Caucasian.....	19,708	14,867	7.7	7.7	32.6
Chinese.....	23,507	21,674	9.2	11.3	8.5
Japanese.....	109,274	79,675	42.7	41.5	37.1
Korean.....	4,950	4,533	1.9	2.4	9.2
Filipino.....	21,031	2,361	8.2	1.2	790.8
Negro.....	348	695	0.1	0.4	-49.9
All other.....	310	376	0.1	0.2	-17.6

The racial classification is rendered somewhat complex by the number of intermarriages between natives and immigrants. The native and mixed native and foreign groups are as follows: Hawaiian, pure native stock; Caucasian-Hawaiian, a mixture of Caucasian and Hawaiian stock, largely a development from the

Spanish settlement of the island; and Asiatic-Hawaiian, representing a mixture of Asiatic and Hawaiian stock.

The large proportion of Japanese and relatively small number of Caucasians, other than Portuguese, are significant. Of the 19,708 persons classed as "Other Caucasians"—of which number nearly 11,000 were born in continental United States—12,670, or approximately two-thirds, were located in the city of Honolulu alone.

Of the actual increase among the Japanese, 8,000 were males and 22,000 were females. The men are employed mainly in agriculture, while the women are employed either on sugar farms or as domestic and personal servants. It is interesting to note that nearly 85 per cent of the foreign born enumerated at the 1920 census who had immigrated within the preceding 10 years were Japanese.

Because of the widespread discussion in continental United States concerning the number of Japanese in the states and the limitation of the number migrating to this country, secured by agreement with Japan, comparison with the unrestricted migration of Japanese to Hawaii is of much interest. Here are the changes which have occurred in the number of persons of this race in continental United States and in Hawaii:¹

YEAR.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
1880.....	148	86
1890.....	2,039	12,360
1900.....	24,326	61,111
1910.....	72,157	79,675
1920.....	111,010	109,274

The figures for Hawaii for 1880 and 1890, as shown in the above table, are taken from reports published by the then Hawaiian Government. (It will be remembered that the Hawaiian Islands did not become a territory of the United States until 1898, and appeared for the first time in the reports of the census of 1900 as a part of this country.)

Obviously the Japanese were not attracted either to Hawaii, then an independent kingdom, or to the United States as early

¹ The figures in this statement include the American-born (or Hawaiian-born) descendants of Japanese immigrants, in addition to the immigrants themselves.

as 1880. But by 1890 Hawaii had apparently been discovered as a desirable country to which to emigrate, and in that year also the first suggestions of emigration to the United States appeared. During the following decade occurred the heaviest movement of Japanese to Hawaii, together with a marked increase in the number coming to the United States.

Thereafter appears a rather interesting equalization of numbers. Immigration of Japanese to Hawaii slackened from 1900 to 1910, the increase in Japanese population for the 10 years amounting to less than 20,000, as against nearly 50,000 for the preceding decade; but the number coming to this country was so great that the total Japanese population of continental United States in 1910 tended to approach the number in the territory of Hawaii. In 1920 the increase shown for continental United States was considerably greater than for Hawaii, and for the first time the number of Japanese in continental United States slightly exceeded that in the island territory.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico was formally surrendered by Spain in October, 1898, and was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris, signed December 10 of the same year.

The population of Porto Rico, as recorded by the census of 1910, was 1,118,012. This number increased during the decade from 1910 to 1920 by 16.3 per cent, resulting in a total of 1,299,809 inhabitants at the taking of the 1920 census. The average number of inhabitants per square mile in 1920 was 378.4, as compared with 325.5 in 1910 and 277.5 in 1899. This represents a density 10 times as great as that for continental United States.

The decade has shown a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. In 1920 the urban population, according to the customary census classification, constituted 21.8 per cent of the total population, as compared with 20.1 per cent in 1910. There were, in 1920, 16 cities or towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants, the largest being San Juan and Ponce. San Juan had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, having increased about 50 per cent during the decade. Ponce, with a population of 41,912, had increased but 19 per cent.

The following table indicates the racial distribution. The Census Bureau classes as native all those born in continental United States or any of its outlying possessions. It is interesting to note how nearly completely the population is made up of natives.

TABLE 46.—POPULATION OF PORTO RICO, BY COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920 AND 1910.

COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total	1,299,809	1,118,012	100.0	100.0
White	948,709	732,555	73.0	65.5
Black	49,246	50,245	3.8	4.5
Mulatto	301,816	335,192	23.2	30.0
Chinese	32	12	(1)	(1)
Japanese	4	8	(1)	(1)
All other	2	.....	(1)	.....
Native	1,291,642	1,106,246	99.4	98.9
Foreign born	8,167	11,766	0.6	1.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Since the number of foreign born is so slight, and since 99.8 per cent of the natives were actually born on the island, it would appear that the increase is almost entirely internal—that is, due to excess of births over deaths. The experience of Porto Rico is especially interesting because of the unusual density of population, and of the fact that the island is self-supporting.

Some geographic concentration by race can be observed, the blacks and mulattoes being found mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the island, about San Juan. The decrease in both these groups, as compared with the increase in the white population, is very marked.

GUAM.

Guam is the largest and southernmost island of the North Pacific group known as the Marianne or Marianas Islands. It is located 5,053 nautical miles southwest of San Francisco, 3,337 nautical miles west by south of Honolulu, and 1,506 nautical miles east of Manila. The island is about 30 miles in extreme length and from 4 to 8½ miles in width, its estimated area being 225 square miles. On December 10, 1898, Guam was ceded to the United States by Spain.

TABLE 47.—POPULATION OF GUAM, BY COLOR OR RACE: 1920.

COLOR OR RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.	COLOR OR RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All races	13,275	100.0	Japanese	210	1.6
Chamorro	12,216	92.0	Chinese	74	0.6
Filipino	396	3.0	Mixed	42	0.3
White	280	2.1	Black	28	0.2
			Not reported	29	0.2

The island of Guam has little attraction for population, its importance centering about the naval station there located. In 1920 the total population was 13,275, an increase of 1,469, or 12.4 per cent, over the number enumerated in 1910. This 1920 figure is lower than had been forecast by the early years of the decade, because of an epidemic of influenza which swept the island in October and November of 1918. In those two months there were 858 deaths, and the death rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was 72.3 per 1,000 of population.

The population is made up mainly of natives, called Chamorros, a hybrid race with the Malayan strain predominating.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa comprises six islands, namely, Rose, Manua, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila, and Aunuu. Tutuila, the largest and most important of these islands, lies 4,160 nautical miles southwest from San Francisco, 2,263 nautical miles south-southwest from Honolulu, and 2,354 nautical miles northwest from Sidney, Australia. The United States took formal possession of American Samoa February 19, 1900.

TABLE 48.—POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY RACE: 1920.

RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.	RACE.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All races.....	8,056	100.0	Mixed.....	233	2.9
Polynesian.....	7,776	96.5	White.....	41	0.5
			All other.....	16	0.1

¹ Comprises 3 Japanese, 1 Chinese, and 2 Negroes.

Prior enumerations made by the governor of the islands since the United States took possession recorded a population of 5,679 in 1900, 5,563 in 1901, 5,888 in 1903, 6,780 in 1908, 7,251 in 1912, and 7,550 in 1916.

The population of American Samoa consists almost entirely of native Polynesians. The few inhabitants of mixed blood are for the most part the children of white fathers and Polynesian mothers.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

The Panama Canal Zone was acquired by the United States November 18, 1903, by treaty with the Republic of Panama. In

accordance with the terms of this treaty, Panama granted to the United States "in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land and land under water" of the width of 10 miles for "the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection" of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The cities and harbors of Panama and Colon, which are included within the boundaries of this zone, were, however, expressly excluded from the grant.

In the period between 1903 and 1920 a number of censuses were taken under the supervision of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the sanitary department, and the police. The census of 1920 was the first Federal decennial census at which the Canal Zone was enumerated.

In 1904 the first census taken by the Isthmian Canal Commission indicated a population of approximately 10,000. In 1912 this had increased to 60,000, the increase consisting mainly of laborers working on the canal construction. The first Federal census, that of 1920, recorded a population of 22,858 persons. That there has been such a wide fluctuation is by no means strange. In the first place, the number of persons employed in the construction of the canal has varied widely between these dates. In the second place, there was a considerable decrease in 1912 due to an Executive order, known as the depopulation order, which demanded the departure of native landowners and squatters, either into the two cities of Panama and Colon or to points outside the Canal Zone.

TABLE 49.—POPULATION OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE, BY COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920.

COLOR OR RACE AND NATIVITY.	TOTAL.	CIVILIAN.	MILITARY AND NAVAL.
Total population.....	22,858	17,964	4,894
White.....	12,370	7,711	4,659
Negro.....	10,429	10,207	222
Other colored.....	59	46	13
Native white.....	10,753	6,660	4,093
Native parentage.....	7,734	4,771	2,963
Foreign or mixed parentage....	3,019	1,889	1,130
Foreign-born white.....	1,617	1,051	566
Native Negro.....	2,757	2,719	38
Foreign-born Negro.....	7,672	7,488	184

XVI.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The greatest of all wars will make the 10 years from 1910 to 1920 conspicuous among all census periods. The conflict itself and the suspense and uncertainty which were finally terminated by the Versailles treaty together extended from 1914 to 1919. Therefore, normal influences, such as existed, were massed at the beginning of the decade, but even in neutral lands had been largely swept away by the close of this period. In consequence, almost all the population changes shown by the Fourteenth Census reflected the influences of the Great War.

Although the period of active warfare by the United States was extremely short, in an economic sense participation in the conflict began in the early part of 1915. Entirely commercial, it was nevertheless very real, but it differed from the war activities of the militant nations in that supplies and munitions furnished from America were purchased and paid for by European countries unable to manufacture in sufficient volume for themselves. But the man power, which in other nations was of necessity divided between armies and factories, in the United States was concentrated, so far as unusual opportunities for profit accomplished that end, upon specialized manufactures and agriculture.

The Fourteenth Census was taken a little more than a year after the armistice was declared. Evidences were still present on all sides of the vast economic readjustment and effort which this Nation had made, first, to fill the orders of belligerents for munitions and supplies, and second, to concentrate the entire resources of the country upon the task of winning the war after the United States had at length entered the conflict.

War influence is seen at each successive step of the analysis which appears in this volume: In reduction in the rate of national population increase; in the changes which occurred in states, counties, cities, and smaller communities; and finally, in the pronounced readjustments which took place among the different elements of the population.

The persistent influence of the war alone is likely to make the Fourteenth Census conspicuous among Federal censuses, even long after it has passed into history. There are, however, two other causes for prominence. If succeeding censuses show a return to a

more liberal percentage of increase, the census of 1920 will be noteworthy for the sharp depression which it showed in population growth. On the other hand, should the low rate of increase continue, or should the rate tend to decline still further, then the Fourteenth Census will prove to be noteworthy as marking the beginning of a distinct slowing down in national growth. Finally, the Fourteenth Census records the effect (caused directly by the war) of an unsettlement of family relations, probably more widespread than corresponding changes during any previous decade covered by American census-taking except that of the Civil War. Millions of able-bodied men, a considerable proportion married, repaired for longer or shorter periods to centers of industrial activity or went to training camps or abroad with the colors. The degree of this suspension of family relations can not be measured, because by 1920 many persons had returned to their previous places of residence and were there enumerated as though never absent. The number thus long absent but having returned must have been great, yet in spite of this partial readjustment the census everywhere gives evidence of an unusual proportion of changes in residence. This characteristic of the decade in the aggregate must have been an important factor in retarding population increase.

From 1910 to 1920 the population of the United States increased 14,000,000, a considerably smaller absolute number than that shown by the census of 1910, but larger than the increase shown at any previous census. This increase was contributed unequally. A dozen states were responsible for nearly two-thirds of it, and at the opposite extreme 3 states returned a decrease, and 9 other states an increase of about 400,000. As might be expected, in view of war influences, the increase of population in the United States from 1910 to 1920 was largely confined to the industrial states, and within those states to areas principally urban. For the first time in the history of the Nation persons residing in urban environments exceeded in number those living in rural communities. The former increased at a rapid rate, approximating 25 per cent; but the increase of the latter was much slower—a rate little more, indeed, than 5 per cent.

In all American census-taking but eight instances of decrease of state population have occurred.¹ Three of these appeared at the

¹ These eight decreases do not include that shown by Virginia for the decade 1860-1870, due to the detachment of West Virginia.

census of 1920. These three states—Nevada, Vermont, and Mississippi—were conspicuous among those having small urban population, while the 9 states which showed at the census of 1920 very small increase were also composed largely of rural communities.

This noteworthy change was emphasized even more strongly by the counties. There are over 3,000 counties in the United States. Of this number, one-third declined in population. The declining counties comprised over 900,000 square miles, or almost one-third of the area of the United States, and contained 19,000,000 people, or more than one-sixth of the entire population. The counties which decreased were largely rural, and thus sharply reflected the tendency of the decade and the effort of large numbers of persons to readjust themselves to greater advantage during the period of immense industrial and agricultural activity.

In New York—which, possessing a greater population than any other state in the Union, affords an important example of extreme urban increase with contrasting conditions in the rural communities—New York City, with more than half the entire population, showed 17.9 per cent increase, as compared with 9.6 per cent for the remainder of the state. The latter increase in turn was practically all contributed by 21 cities of 25,000 or more. Three-fourths, indeed, of the 1,000 minor civil divisions of the state of New York lost population during the decade.

When the increase of population at the Fourteenth Census is considered by nativity and color it appears that the whites increased by more than 13,000,000 and the Negroes by less than 700,000. The white increase was thus 16 per cent and the Negro but 6.5 per cent, marked decreases in the percentages for both elements. The whites of native parentage, in the 13,000,000 increase, numbered about 9,000,000; and this number in turn was composed of two elements, the equivalent of those derived from the original or native stock and those native born of native parents descended from persons who immigrated after 1790 but at dates sufficiently early to permit the existence of grandchildren born in this country. Computations by census experts seem to indicate the equivalent of about 47,000,000 persons as descended from the original or native stock. (The term "equivalent" is necessarily employed, because persons of absolutely pure native ancestry—that is, persons having no foreign-born ancestors who came to this country subsequently to 1790—represented a much

smaller number, so interwoven have the native and foreign elements become during the passage of more than a century.)

The importance of this computation as to the present theoretical strength of the descendants of the original stock is found in the fact that it appears to be evident that this blood strain in the population is not disappearing, but is increasing at a reasonable and rather normal rate, ranging somewhere between 10 and 12 per cent, an increase contributed by different parts of the country in widely varying percentages.

The native element migrated to the cities much more generally during the last decade than in previous decades. In the past this element has been found in much larger proportion in rural than in urban communities, but at the census of 1920 the proportions showed a marked change, since in almost all of the large cities native whites of native parentage manifested a decided tendency to increase. This change may prove to have been merely an evidence of the readjustments forced by war conditions, but it is likely to persist at the next census.

The increase in foreign born shown at the Fourteenth Census was extremely small. Analysis of the changes which occurred in the foreign element make it evident that, obedient also to the conditions prevailing during the decade, large numbers of foreigners left the United States in response to calls to the colors from their native lands. Those who departed were largely residents of cities, so that those who entered the United States and remained in the cities were not sufficient in number in many cases to make good the losses. The demand thus occasioned for labor attracted to the cities many of the native element, and accounts for the readjustments already referred to which occurred in connection with that great body of the population.

The percentage of increase in the number of Negroes was much less than that shown at any previous census. It is necessary, indeed, to go back 80 years—to the census of 1840—to find an absolute decennial increase in the Negro population less than that shown in 1920. As in the past (since 1810), this increase was derived almost exclusively from births. Among the colored population a remarkable movement was in progress during the decade. This also was the result of war conditions. The Negroes are essentially a rural element. Such increase of the Negro race as is shown by the census comes exclusively from the rural districts, but the call of the cities during the war period for additional labor, skilled and unskilled, proved an irresistible attraction to

many Negroes in the Southern states, and large numbers of them, beginning in 1915, drifted toward the northern and western cities, and, to a lesser extent, toward southern cities also. Two distinct changes were thus brought about by the Negro migrants: They shifted a considerable percentage of their numbers from rural to urban communities, and they removed many of their race from that environment in which their number tended to increase to a new environment in which they were not reproductive. It is probable that some readjustments, both as to residence and as to increase, began to occur shortly after the close of the decade under consideration, in which event the percentage of increase for the Negroes at the next census may show some improvement. Whether the urban tendency of the Negro race has been checked by the return to normal conditions probably depends on the demand for unskilled labor, governed in large measure by immigration legislation.

From this brief summary of the changes revealed by analysis of the Fourteenth Census returns, the direct or indirect influence of the war is apparent. In total population, in the readjustments of the native white population, in the decreased proportion of foreigners, and in the greatly reduced increase and the readjustments of the Negro population, the economic conditions which controlled the decade are clearly evident.

Because of the influence of the war, many of the tendencies which proved of statistical importance in 1920 may not continue, but when the returns of the next census are available for comparison, may turn out to have been merely temporary conditions, readjusted as the Nation began to swing again into the paths of peace.

Yet, withal, it is difficult to point to a decade of more absorbing interest statistically than that of 1910 to 1920. The analysis of Fourteenth Census returns presented in these pages passed quickly into an atmosphere of impressive changes. It dealt with population massing on a vast scale, with decrease in a thousand counties and in many thousand rural communities in order to increase population in areas more directly concerned with the great task which confronted the Republic. The detailed information now so accurately secured by the Federal census makes it possible to say in a very real sense that the social and industrial history of the United States during the war decade was written in the returns of the Fourteenth Census.

APPENDIXES

185

APPENDIX A.

ESTIMATES OF THE NATIVE WHITE STOCK:

1900, 1910, AND 1920.

The numerical equivalents of the native white stock and the foreign white stock which together constituted the white population of the United States in 1900, 1910, and 1920, estimated as explained herein, together with the proportions which the two kinds of stock formed of the total white population, were as follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	Total white population.	NATIVE WHITE STOCK.		FOREIGN WHITE STOCK.	
		Number.	Per cent of total white.	Number.	Per cent of total white.
1900	66,809,196	37,290,000	55.8	29,520,000	44.2
1910	81,731,957	42,420,000	51.9	39,310,000	48.1
1920	94,820,915	47,330,000	49.9	47,490,000	50.1

The estimates for the native white stock also represent the numbers of white persons who presumably would have been living in the United States in the years specified if there had been no immigration nor emigration since 1790 and if the rates of increase for the white population had been the same as the rates representing the *natural* increase, due to excess of births over deaths, which took place in the white population as it actually existed.

DEFINITION OF "NATIVE WHITE STOCK."

The term "native white stock" as here used refers to white persons who were living within any area now a part of continental United States at the time that area was first enumerated, and to the descendants of such persons. By far the greater part of the native white stock is descended from persons enumerated in 1790 in the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; but a small proportion is made up of persons whose ancestors were living, or who were themselves living, in other areas when those areas were first enumerated. The original populations of such new areas, however, were very sparse. Moreover, the inhabitants of these added areas consisted in part of migrants from the original area of the United States, or the descendants of such migrants, so that it would be impossible to estimate separately the French and Spanish stock. It has been necessary, therefore, to define native white stock as explained above, with no further subdivision.

It would, of course, be utterly impossible to determine the number of white persons enumerated in 1920 or any other recent census year who

were of absolutely pure native stock—that is, all of whose foreign-born ancestors came to this country prior to 1790. A very considerable but indeterminable number of persons classed by the census as native whites of native parentage are of mixed native and foreign stock. These persons would not have existed had there been no immigration, but in their place there would have existed a smaller number of persons representing approximately the same amount of native stock unmixed with foreign blood. For example, if each of four natives of native parentage had one foreign-born grandparent and three grandparents of pure native ancestry, the four persons together would represent the same amount of native stock as would exist in three persons of pure native ancestry. All that can be estimated, therefore, is the numerical equivalent of the *amount* of native white stock in the country, stated in terms of units representing the amount of native white stock in one person of pure native white ancestry. The actual number of persons whose native blood is included in this total is, of course, much larger, inasmuch as any person who had at least one white ancestor enumerated in 1790 has in his veins some native white blood. For example, it is possible that not more than, say, 20,000,000 persons in this country are of absolutely pure native white stock, while the remaining 27,000,000 of the total of 47,000,000 estimated as the numerical equivalent of the native white stock might be made up of varying proportions of native stock in 45,000,000 persons (native whites of native parentage or of mixed native and foreign parentage). Moreover, it would be theoretically possible for every native white person of native parentage in the United States in 1920 to be of mixed native and foreign stock.

BASIC DATA.

In making these estimates the following data were employed:

(1) *Foreign stock, roughly estimated at 500,000, included in native white population of native parentage in 1853.*—The number of foreign-born white enumerated in 1850 was 2,240,535. In the Compendium of the Seventh Census (1850) the number of the foreign born and the progeny of foreigners arriving after 1790 was estimated at 3,000,000 or 3,200,000 in 1853.¹ On the basis of this approximation (made at a time when a reason-

¹ "Estimating the survivors in 1850 of the foreigners who had arrived in the United States since the census of 1790 upon the principle of the English life tables, and making the necessary allowances for the less proportion of the old and very young among them, and for reimmigration, etc., their number is stated in the abstract of the census published in 1853, p. 15, at 2,460,000. From this, a deduction is then made of 10 per cent, on account of the greater mortality of emigrants and their lower expectation of life, which brings the actual survivors very nearly to the figures of the census. The deduction of 10 per cent seems hardly sufficient and does not accord with the deductions that are generally made in the reasonings of vital statisticians. It would be safer to assume 15 per cent than 10, which would reduce the survivors to a little more than 2,000,000. To this add 50 per cent for the living descendants of foreigners who have come into the country since 1790 (observing that nearly four-fifths of the number have arrived since 1830, and could not have both children and grandchildren born in the country, and more than half have arrived since 1840 and must have had comparatively few native-born children, it would not be safe to add any more), and the number of foreigners and their descendants in 1853 is not likely to exceed 3,000,000 or 3,200,000." Compendium of the Seventh Census, p. 119.

able approximation should have been possible), the descendants of white immigrants arriving subsequently to 1790 and prior to 1853 must have numbered about 1,000,000 in the latter year. Since the majority of the immigrants prior to 1850 had arrived in this country during the decade 1840-1850, it is practically certain that not more than one-half of this number were native whites of native parentage, that is to say, were grandchildren of immigrants. The remaining 500,000, consisting of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, were, in the main, very young and therefore presumably did not contribute to any great extent to the native white population of native parentage prior to 1870. The survivors of these 500,000 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage were, of course, included in the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage in 1870 (*infra*). The omission of the contribution of this group to the native whites of native parentage prior to 1870 is probably approximately counterbalanced by the liberality of the estimate of 500,000 as the contribution by the immigrants to the native whites of native parentage prior to 1853.¹

(2) *Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1870, equivalent to 4,745,683 native whites of foreign parentage.*—This number is made up of 4,167,098 native whites of foreign parentage and one-half of the 1,157,170 native whites of mixed native and foreign parentage and represents the amount of foreign white stock in the first group plus the foreign white stock derived from the foreign parents of the second group. (The native parents of the second group who were wholly or in part of foreign stock are assumed to have been included in the 500,000 native whites of native parentage in 1853 who were descended from immigrants arriving subsequently to 1790.)

(3) *Foreign-born white persons enumerated in 1870, 5,493,712.*

(4) *Excess of white immigration over white emigration² from 1870 to 1920, as follows—*

1871-1880.....	2,395,000
1881-1890.....	4,192,000
1891-1900.....	3,143,000
1901-1910.....	5,365,000
1911-1920.....	3,600,000

(The above figures have been adjusted so as to make them relate as closely as possible to the exact periods elapsing between census dates.)

(5) *Total white population in 1900, 66,809,196, and in 1920, 94,820,915.*

RATES OF INCREASE.

In estimating rates of natural increase, due to excess of births over deaths, it has been assumed that these rates have been the same for both the native and the foreign white stock.⁴ This assumption may at first

¹ A Century of Population Growth, p. 87.

² For method of estimating white emigration, see Appendix C.

³ Estimated net white immigration and progeny surviving on January 1, 1920.

⁴ This assumption was suggested by Miss Elbertie Foudray, of the division of vital statistics, Bureau of the Census, who made a careful study of the subject.

seem improbable and contrary to the generally accepted belief that the foreign stock is the more prolific. It is true that in the immigrant families in this country the average number of children is larger than in the native families, but the difference is probably less than it is commonly believed to be. A computation made from the returns from the birth-registration area in 1919 yielded the following results, which relate only to those mothers who gave birth to children during the calendar year 1919. The birth-registration area in that year comprised 22 states and the District of Columbia, whose aggregate population was estimated at 58.6 per cent of the total population of the United States.

Number of children ever born per native white mother.....	3.2
Number of children ever born per foreign white mother.....	4.0
Number of surviving children per native white mother.....	2.8
Number of surviving children per foreign white mother.....	3.4

In view of the fact that the birth rate for the native white population is undoubtedly somewhat higher in the Southern states, of which only five were included in the birth-registration area in 1919, than in the remainder of the country, it is almost certain that the figures given above show a somewhat greater difference between average numbers of children per native and foreign white mother than would appear if the figures had been based on returns for the entire United States.

Moreover, it appears from the census reports that the proportions of married persons are considerably smaller among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage than among native whites of native parentage. This is true not only for the United States as a whole but for urban and rural communities considered separately, so that the explanation is not to be found wholly in the fact that a much larger proportion of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage than of the native whites of native parentage live in urban communities, where the marriage rates are lower than in rural communities.

Thus, while the birth rate among the foreign-born whites is somewhat higher than among the native whites, a factor opposite in effect is found in a lower marriage rate for the native white population of foreign parentage than for the native whites of native parentage. As there are no statistics in regard to the number of children born to the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage who do marry, there is no definite basis for an assumption that the third generation of the foreign white stock is relatively any more numerous than the contemporaneous generation of the native white stock.

For these reasons it is believed that the most logical and defensible method of estimating the native and foreign white stock is that based on the assumption that their rates of natural increase are the same, considering not only the first but subsequent generations. (See Appendix B for expansion of discussion.)

In calculating these rates the net white immigration during each decade is assumed to have been distributed uniformly throughout the decade, so that the average length of time elapsing between arrival in the United States and the end of the decade was five years. Thus the natural increase among the immigrants arriving during a given decade would be equal to one-half the natural increase among the same number of persons present at the beginning of the decade; that is to say, one-half the decennial rate for the white population at the beginning of the decade could be applied to the net white immigration as a whole, or the entire decennial rate could be applied to one-half the net white immigration. Hence the total natural increase—in other words, the total increase less the net white immigration—represents a rate based on the total white population enumerated at the beginning of the decade plus one-half the net white immigration arriving during the decade. This rate can therefore be easily calculated by the following method:

Deduct net white immigration during decade from total numerical increase in white population and divide remainder by white population enumerated at beginning of decade plus one-half net white immigration. (For a description of the method employed in estimating net immigration, see Appendix C.)

To illustrate: The numerical increase in the white population between 1890 and 1900 was 11,707,938. Deducting the net white immigration during the decade, 3,143,000, from this increase leaves 8,564,938 as the increment due to natural increase in the population enumerated at the beginning of the decade and in the immigrant population arriving during the decade. The white population enumerated in 1890 was 55,101,258. Adding to this number one-half the net white immigration gives a total of 56,672,758 as the base on which to compute the percentage of increase; and the division of this number into the 8,564,938 representing the natural increase gives a rate of 15.1 per cent.

Thus computed, the rates of natural increase in the white population during the 10 decades from 1820 to 1920 were as follows:

	Per cent.
1820-1830.....	31.9
1830-1840.....	28.7
1840-1850.....	25.1
1850-1860.....	22.8
1860-1870.....	¹ 18.3
1870-1880.....	¹ 18.8
1880-1890.....	16.5
1890-1900.....	15.1
1900-1910.....	13.8
1910-1920.....	² 11.6

¹ Estimated corrected total for white population in 1870 used in computing rates for 1860-1870 and 1870-1880.

² Calculated as explained in Appendix C.

The rates of natural increase for the several foreign-white-stock groups under consideration, to 1900 and to 1920, have been calculated as follows, the result in each case representing 1 plus the rate:

White population derived in 1900 and 1920 from native whites of native parentage in 1853 representing foreign stock.—The increase in this group for the period 1853-1860 is assumed to have been seven-tenths of the increase for the entire decade. The rate of increase during this 7-year period would therefore be seven-tenths of 22.8, or 16 per cent; 1 plus the rate for the period 1853-1900 would be $1.16 \times 1.183 \times 1.188 \times 1.165 \times 1.151$, or 2.186; and 1 plus the rate for 1853-1920 would be $2.186 \times 1.138 \times 1.116$, or 2.776.

White population derived in 1900 and 1920 from native whites of foreign or mixed parentage in 1870 and from foreign-born whites in 1870.—For the period 1870-1900, 1 plus the rate of increase for these groups would be equal to $1.188 \times 1.165 \times 1.151$, or 1.593; and 1 plus the rate for the period 1870-1920 would be equal to $1.593 \times 1.138 \times 1.116$, or 2.023.

White population derived in 1900 and 1920 from net white immigration since 1870—¹

Net immigration during decade 1870-1880, to 1900—	1.094 × 1.165 × 1.151, or.....	1.467
Net immigration during decade 1870-1880, to 1920—	1.467 × 1.138 × 1.116, or.....	1.863
Net immigration during decade 1880-1890, to 1900—	1.0825 × 1.151, or.....	1.246
Net immigration during decade 1880-1890, to 1920—	1.246 × 1.138 × 1.116, or.....	1.582
Net immigration during decade 1890-1900, to 1900.....		1.0755
Net immigration during decade 1890-1900, to 1920—	1.0755 × 1.138 × 1.116, or.....	1.366
Net immigration during decade 1900-1910, to 1920—	1.069 × 1.116, or.....	1.193

(Survivors of net white immigration, and progeny, for decade 1910-1920 have been estimated by a different method, explained in Appendix C.)

APPLICATION OF RATES TO BASIC DATA.

White population derived from native whites of native parentage in 1853 representing foreign stock—

In 1900—500,000 × 2.186, or.....	1,093,000
In 1920—500,000 × 2.776, or....	1,388,000

White population derived from native whites of foreign or mixed parentage enumerated in 1870—

In 1900—4,745,683 × 1.593, or.....	7,560,000
In 1920—4,745,683 × 2.023, or.....	9,601,000

White population derived from foreign-born white population enumerated in 1870—

In 1900—5,493,712 × 1.593, or.....	8,751,000
In 1920—5,493,712 × 2.023, or.....	11,114,000

¹ As already explained, the rate of natural increase applicable for a given decade to the immigrants arriving during that decade is assumed to be equal to one-half the rate applicable to the same number of persons present in the country at the beginning of the decade.

White population in 1900 derived from net white immigration since 1870—

1870-1880—2,395,000×1.467, or	3,513,000
1880-1890—4,192,000×1.246, or	5,223,000
1890-1900—3,143,000×1.0755, or	3,380,000
Total	<u>12,116,000</u>

White population in 1920 derived from net white immigration since 1920—

1870-1880—2,395,000×1.863, or	4,462,000
1880-1890—4,192,000×1.582, or	6,632,000
1890-1900—3,143,000×1.366, or	4,293,000
1900-1910—5,365,000×1.193, or	6,400,000
1910-1920—survivors and progeny (estimated as explained in Appendix C).....	3,600,000
Total	<u>25,387,000</u>

TOTALIZATION OF ITEMS.

Foreign white stock, 1900—

Survivors and progeny of native whites of native parentage, 1853, representing foreign stock	1,093,000
Survivors and progeny of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage enumerated in 1870	7,560,000
Survivors and progeny of foreign-born whites enumerated in 1870	8,751,000
Survivors and progeny of net white immigration, 1870 to 1900..	12,116,000
Total	<u>29,520,000</u>

Native white stock, 1900—

Total white population ..	66,809,196
Deduct foreign white stock	29,520,000
Native white stock (in round tens of thousands).....	<u>37,290,000</u>

Foreign white stock, 1920—

Survivors and progeny of native whites of native parentage, 1853, representing foreign stock	1,388,000
Survivors and progeny of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage enumerated in 1870	9,601,000
Survivors and progeny of foreign-born whites enumerated in 1870	11,114,000
Survivors and progeny of net white immigration, 1870 to 1920..	25,387,000
Total	<u>47,490,000</u>

Native white stock, 1920—

Total white population	94,820,915
Deduct foreign white stock	47,490,000
Native white stock (in round tens of thousands).....	<u>47,330,000</u>

ESTIMATE FOR 1910.

The estimates for the native white stock in 1900 and 1920 having been made, it was possible to calculate the corresponding one for 1910 in a very simple manner, as follows:

The estimate for the native white stock in 1900, 37,290,000, was multiplied by 1.138 (1 plus the rate of natural increase in the white population during the decade 1900-1910); the corresponding estimate for 1920, 47,330,000, was divided by 1.116 (1 plus the rate of natural increase in the white population during the decade 1910-1920); and the two results, 42,436,000 and 42,410,000 (the difference being due to the fact that the percentages of increase were not computed to a greater number of decimal places), were averaged to the nearest ten thousand, giving 42,420,000 as the estimated native white stock in 1910.

TEST BY ALTERNATIVE METHOD.

The results obtained by the foregoing method have been tested to some extent by the employment of an alternative method. Both the original and alternative methods were based upon the same fundamental assumption, namely, that the rates of natural increase in the native and the foreign white stock are the same; but the difference between the two is such that the results of the test are of value as indicating the substantial accuracy of the census data as to foreign white stock in 1853 and 1870, used in the foregoing calculations.

The test was made by roughly estimating the population derived in 1820 from white immigration between 1790 and 1820, deducting this from the total white population enumerated in 1820, and applying to the remainder the rates of natural increase from decade to decade, estimated as already described. (See p. 191.)

The immigration for the period 1790 to 1820, the first year in which the immigration was recorded, was estimated on the assumptions that it had gradually increased from 4,000 in 1790 to 8,000 in 1820; that the natural increase during each decade in the total white population enumerated at the beginning of the decade was one-third; and that the natural increase during each decade in the families of the immigrants arriving during that particular decade was equal to one-sixth of their total number. During the seven years from 1820 to 1826, inclusive, the immigration, beginning with 8,385, fluctuated without showing any pronounced upward movement, but after 1826 it increased much more rapidly, although irregularly, from year to year. It seems probable, therefore, that there had been no sharp increase during the few years or the decade immediately preceding 1820, but rather that there had been a slow and irregular increase between 1790 and 1820. For the purposes of this calculation, however, it has been assumed that the increase was steady. If the several assumptions above set forth were substantially

correct, the population derived in 1820 from the net white immigration between 1790 and 1820 was approximately 275,000, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total white population in 1820. This estimate, of course, is really nothing more than a guess; but, in view of the small proportion which the population derived from immigration since 1790 constituted of the total population in 1820, the margin of error is necessarily very small in comparison with the total native white stock.

The subtraction of the estimated 275,000 foreign white stock from the total white population enumerated in 1820, 7,866,797, leaves approximately 7,590,000 as the estimated native white stock in that year; and by applying to this number, in series, the estimated decennial rates of natural increase in the white population from 1820 to 1920 (see p. 191) there are obtained the following estimates of the native white stock:¹

1820.....	7,590,000	1880.....	27,820,000
1830.....	10,010,000	1890.....	32,410,000
1840.....	12,880,000	1900.....	37,300,000
1850.....	16,120,000	1910.....	42,450,000
1860.....	19,790,000	1920.....	47,370,000
1870.....	23,420,000		

The differences between the estimates made by the two methods for the years 1900, 1910, and 1920 are remarkably slight. Of course, if the basic theory, namely, that the rates of natural increase have been the same for both the native and the foreign white stock, is erroneous, the error in the results of both sets of estimates would be the same in kind

¹ The following excerpt from the Abstract of the Seventh Census, page 131, is of interest in this connection:

"According to Doctor Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers from 1790 to 1810 was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 120,000; and from the estimates of Doctor Seybert and other evidence, Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number, from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the 30 years preceding 1820, 234,000. If we reckon the increase of these immigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants, in 1820, would amount to about 360,000."

It has been assumed that this estimate is unduly liberal, since it would imply an average annual immigration, during the 30 years from 1790 to 1820 (which included the period of the War of 1812), slightly larger than the average for the five years from 1820 to 1824, inclusive, as shown by the immigration reports for those years. Furthermore, these early records, which relate to *incoming alien passengers*, not to *immigrants* alone, overstate somewhat the actual immigration. If, however, the estimate of 360,000 persons of foreign white stock in 1820 were accepted as substantially correct, the estimated native white stock in 1820 would be 7,510,000 instead of 7,590,000. This reduction of 1.1 per cent would reduce the estimates for 1900, 1910, and 1920 in the same proportion, that is, to 36,890,000 for 1900, 41,980,000 for 1910, and 46,850,000 for 1920.

and approximately the same in degree. Thus the test supplies no corroboration of this basic theory. But the original estimates were based on census data as to the foreign white stock present in the United States in 1853 and 1870 and on the net white immigration from 1870 to 1920, whereas the test estimates took into account the net white immigration from 1820 to 1920 but made no use of any census data except for the total white population. The test, therefore, corroborates the original estimates so far as the substantial accuracy of the census data in question is concerned.

APPENDIX B.

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE IN FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1900-1920.

The natural increase between 1900 and 1920 in the foreign white stock of native birth (that is, the total foreign white stock less the foreign-born white) may be estimated by deducting the number of surviving persons born in this country during the 20-year period to foreign parents, together with a suitable proportion of those having mixed parents, from the total increase in the foreign white stock of native birth during the 20-year period.

The numerical equivalents of the foreign white stock in 1900 and in 1920 were 29,520,000 and 47,490,000, respectively (Appendix A). Deducting the numbers of foreign-born whites enumerated in those years (10,213,817 in 1900 and 13,712,754 in 1920) leaves, in round tens of thousands, 19,310,000 and 33,780,000 as the numerical equivalents of the foreign white stock of native birth as constituted in 1900 and 1920, respectively. The natural increase in this class of the population between 1900 and 1920 is represented by excess of births (native whites of native parentage) over deaths. The total increase, however, includes all natives of foreign parentage, together with a proper proportion of natives of mixed parentage, born between 1900 and 1920 and surviving in 1920. In order to obtain the natural increase, therefore, this group must be deducted from the total increase.

The number of native whites of foreign parentage under 20 years of age in 1920, and therefore born since January 1, 1900, was 7,424,449; and the number of native whites of mixed parentage under 20 years of age in 1920 was 3,246,874. Reducing these two numbers by the estimated numbers of persons born between January 1, 1900, and June 1, 1900 (the Twelfth Census date), leaves 7,310,421 and 3,185,942, respectively, as the numbers born between the Twelfth and Fourteenth Census dates and surviving on the latter date. The total number of native whites of foreign parentage represents foreign white stock; but only an indeterminate proportion of the native whites of mixed parentage represents foreign stock. If each of the native parents were of pure native stock, the numerical equivalent of the amount of foreign white stock in the native whites of mixed parentage would be exactly one-half of the total number; but as a matter of fact many of the native parents are of wholly foreign stock, others are of mixed native and foreign stock, and still others are of pure native stock. For the purposes of this

calculation it is arbitrarily assumed that the numerical equivalent of the foreign stock in the native parents of the native whites of mixed parentage is equal to one-half the total number of native parents. This is a larger proportion than the corresponding one for native whites generally, but it is reasonable to assume that the proportion of foreign stock in the native whites who marry foreign whites is somewhat larger than the average. On the basis of this assumption, the amount of foreign stock in the native whites of mixed parentage born between the Twelfth and Fourteenth Census dates would, therefore, be three-fourths their total number (one-half from the foreign parents and one-fourth from the foreign stock in the native parents), or 2,389,455. The addition of this number to the 7,310,421 native whites of foreign parentage in the same age group gives a total of 9,699,876, or approximately 9,700,000, as the numerical equivalent of the foreign white stock in the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage born between the Twelfth and Fourteenth Census dates and surviving on the latter date. The subtraction of this number (representing persons whose parents were not included in the foreign white stock of native birth) from the total increase of 14,470,000 between 1900 and 1920 in the foreign white stock of native birth leaves 4,770,000 as the natural increase within the foreign white stock of native birth as constituted in 1900. This represents a rate of 24.7 per cent, which is less than the estimated rate of natural increase, due to excess of births over deaths, in the total white population of the country during the 20-year period, 27 per cent. (Rates for 1900-1910, 13.8 per cent, and 1910-1920, 11.6 per cent, compounded; see table, p. 191.)

APPENDIX C.

ESTIMATION OF NET IMMIGRATION.

[Data used in computing rates of natural increase in population: See Table 39 and Appendix A.]

NET IMMIGRATION, 1820 TO 1910.

Immigration, 1820 to 1910.—The earliest immigration records are those for 1820. For the period from October 1 of that year to December 31, 1867, the figures relate to *incoming alien passengers*, and for the subsequent years, to *immigrants*.

Prior to July 1, 1898, alien arrivals were not recorded by race or people, but the records of the Bureau of Immigration show arrivals by country of last permanent residence since 1820. In order, therefore, to approximate the white immigration, the number of immigrants from Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands was deducted from the total for each decade to June 30, 1900; and for the subsequent period the white immigration was obtained by deducting the numbers of Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Pacific Islanders from the total.

Emigration, 1820 to 1870.—Until July 1, 1907, emigration was not recorded; and, as the foreign-born population was not separately reported at censuses prior to 1850, no data are available on which to base an estimate of the emigration which took place during the first half of the nineteenth century. It may be safely assumed, however, that the emigration up to 1850 was negligible; and an examination of the census statistics and of the immigration statistics for the period from 1850 to 1870, due account being taken of mortality, indicates that the emigration between 1850 and 1870 was also negligible. The total immigration from 1820 to 1870 has, therefore, been treated as the net immigration. During the succeeding decades, however, considerable emigration took place, and it is therefore necessary to estimate it in order to secure an estimate of the net immigration.

Emigration, 1870 to 1910.—In order to expedite the work, the white emigration was assumed to represent the total emigration during the decades from 1870 to 1910, the difference being so slight that the resultant error was deemed negligible. The estimate was made by adding the number of white immigrants during the decade to the number of foreign-born white persons enumerated at the beginning of the decade, deducting the estimated mortality, subtracting from the remainder the number of foreign-born white persons enumerated at the end of the decade, and treating the result as representing the number of surviving foreign-born white emigrants. The numbers of foreign-born white persons were ascertained from the census reports, and the numbers of white immigrants were estimated as explained above.

There is no way of estimating the amount of native emigration for the decades prior to 1910, but such emigration was probably so small as to be negligible for the purposes of these calculations.

Death rate of foreign-born white.—The following statement shows the death rates per 1,000 for the foreign-born white population and the total white population for 1919 (the year which terminated on the day preceding the Fourteenth Census date), 1910, 1900, and 1890:

YEAR.	Foreign-born white.	Total white.	Area.
1919.	17.5	12.4	Registration states, not including cities in nonregistration states.
1910.	17.2	14.6	Do.
1900.	19.4	17.3	Registration area.
1890.	19.4	19.1	Do.

Since the death rate for the foreign-born white population in 1890 was only slightly higher than that for the total white population, it has been assumed, for the purposes of these calculations, to have been the same as the rate for the total white population in earlier years. The rate for the total population of the registration area in 1880, 19.8 per 1,000, was assumed to represent the rate for the white population; and for 1870 the death rate for the white population was estimated at 20.3 per 1,000, this estimate being based on the mortality records of Massachusetts.

Estimate of mortality during given decade among foreign-born white population enumerated at beginning of decade.—In making this estimate account must be taken of the increase in the average age of the group during the decade, and of the decrease from year to year in the number to which the rate is applied. During the decade the younger element is depleted only slightly by death, whereas the older element is depleted much more rapidly. Moreover, while the minimum age of the group advances by 10, the maximum age remains practically unchanged. It may be assumed, therefore, for the purposes of this calculation that the average age of the group increases by about 5 during the decade.

The Life Tables¹ show that, on the average, the death rate for the foreign-born white population at a given age is about 30 per cent greater than that at the age five years younger. (Of course, the increase in the rate from one year of age to another through the various quinquennial periods is far from uniform and is greater at the older ages than at the younger. No attempt was made to work out an exact ratio of increase applicable to the average death rate for the foreign-born white population of all ages, for the reason that the element of uncertainty in the entire calculation is necessarily so great that the resort to an exact method in order to determine this one factor would not increase the accuracy of the

¹ Compiled by Prof. James W. Glover, of the University of Michigan. The tables used in this calculation are based on the mortality in 1909, 1910, and 1911 in the "original registration states," namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, and the District of Columbia.

result to a sufficient extent to justify the labor involved. It was estimated, therefore, after a careful inspection of the rates for each fifth year of age from 15 to 70, that the increase in the general rate for the entire foreign-born population during a period in which the average age advanced by 5 would be about 30 per cent.)

If the rate was 30 per cent greater at the end of the decade than at the beginning, the average rate for the entire decade may be assumed to have been 15 per cent greater than the rate at the beginning of the decade. The decrease during the decade in the total number to which the rate was applied was approximately one-fifth, and therefore the average was approximately nine-tenths of the number at the beginning of the decade.

Thus, in order to obtain a decennial rate applicable to the foreign-born white population enumerated at the beginning of a decade, the normal rate should be increased by 15 per cent to account for the effect of the advance in age, and the result should be decreased by 10 per cent to account for the effect of the reduction in number. This would yield a net increase of only 3.5 per cent ($1.15 \times 0.90 = 1.035$) in the decennial rate applicable to the number enumerated at the beginning of the decade.¹

Estimate of mortality during given decade among white immigrants arriving within that decade.—To obtain a rate applicable to the total number of white immigrants arriving during the decade, the normal annual death rate for the foreign-born white population was multiplied by 5, it being assumed that the immigration was distributed uniformly throughout the decade and that therefore the average length of time elapsing between arrival in this country and the end of the decade was five years, and the result was arbitrarily reduced by one-fourth to account for the lower average age of immigrants than of the entire foreign-born population.

Final calculation.—The remainder of the process was as follows: The estimated number of survivors, at the end of the decade, among the white

¹ A subsequent estimate of the mortality, during the 10-year period beginning Apr. 15, 1910, among the foreign-born whites enumerated in 1910, based on the age distribution as shown by the Thirteenth Census and the death rates as shown by the Life Tables, indicates a decennial rate of 178 per 1,000 applicable to the number enumerated at the beginning of the decade, as against an average annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000 for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911. The decennial rate was thus 8.5 per cent, or about one-twelfth, greater than 10 times the average annual rate for 1909, 1910, and 1911. The death rate for the total white population of the registration area in 1919, however, showed a decline of about 12 per cent, or nearly one-eighth, as compared with the average for 1909, 1910, and 1911. If it be assumed that the rate for the foreign-born white population, disregarding the effect of advancing age, also declined by approximately one-eighth between 1910 and 1919, and if it be further assumed that this indicated a decline of one-sixteenth, or about 6 per cent, in the average annual rate for the decade, the net excess of the decennial rate applicable to the foreign-born white population over 10 times the average annual rate at the beginning of the decade would be 2 per cent. (Increase due to advancing age, 8.5 per cent. Decrease due to general reduction in rate, 6 per cent. 108.5 per cent reduced by 6 per cent—that is, 1.085×0.94 —equals 102 per cent.)

immigrants arriving during the decade was added to the estimated number of survivors among the foreign-born whites enumerated at the beginning of the decade. The result represented the estimated number of foreign-born whites who would have been present in the country had there been no emigration during the decade, and the difference between this number and the number actually enumerated represented the reduction due to emigration—in other words, the number of surviving white emigrants. It was assumed that the emigration was uniform throughout the decade, and that therefore the average length of time elapsing between emigration and the end of the decade was five years. Accordingly the normal annual death rate for the foreign-born white population, expressed as a percentage, was multiplied by 5 and the product was subtracted from 100 per cent, leaving a percentage representing the proportion which the number of survivors at the end of the decade formed of the total number emigrating during the decade, and this percentage was divided into the estimated number of surviving emigrants. (The divisor used for the decades prior to 1900 was 0.9, and for 1900-1910, 0.909.)¹

NET IMMIGRATION AND ITS EFFECT ON POPULATION INCREASE, 1910-1920.

The estimate of the net white immigration between April 15, 1910, and December 31, 1919, was made in the following manner:

From the total number of white immigrants (5,153,489) who arrived in the United States during the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1919, there was subtracted the estimated number of white emigrants (2,023,000) who departed during the same period, leaving approximately 3,130,000 as the excess of white immigration over white emigration during the 9-year period in question. The number of white emigrants was estimated by adding to the number of white alien emigrants, as shown by the immigration reports, the estimated numbers of native and naturalized emigrants. The numbers of such emigrants who departed prior to July 1, 1917, are not given in the reports of the Bureau of Immigration; but the excess of departures over arrivals of citizens during the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1917, has been assumed to represent the number of citizens who emigrated during that period.

The immigration reports do not show, by months, the arrivals and departures of citizens nor the arrivals and departures of aliens classified according to race. Accordingly, the net immigration during the periods from April 15 to June 30, 1910, and from July 1 to December 31, 1919, was estimated as follows: For the period from April 15 to June 30, 1910, one-half the total excess of immigrants over alien emigrants during

¹ According to the reports of the Bureau of Immigration, the average annual alien emigration during the 7 years ended June 30, 1914—the only normal years for which emigration figures are available—was 281,967. If this average be accepted as fairly representative of the decade 1900-1910, it would indicate a total alien emigration (all races) of approximately 2,820,000. The estimate made by the method described above gives 3,058,000 as the number of white emigrants, both naturalized citizens and aliens.

April was added to the corresponding excess during May and June. This gave a total of 258,962. (The excess of citizen departures over citizen arrivals was disregarded, since, for so short a period, it might not supply a trustworthy approximation of the actual number of citizen emigrants.) For the 6-months period from July 1 to December 31, 1919, there was a slight excess, 3,329, of alien emigrants over immigrants. The number of citizen emigrants during this 6-months period was estimated at 31,000, approximately one-half of the total number of such emigrants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The net white immigration from April 15, 1910, to December 31, 1919, thus estimated, was 3,355,000, or in round fifties of thousands, 3,350,000 ($3,130,000 + 259,000 - 3,000 - 31,000 = 3,355,000$).

The net immigration of all races was estimated by adding to the net white immigration the difference between the total nonwhite immigration and the total nonwhite alien emigration. (Beginning with July, 1907, the reports of the Bureau of Immigration show emigration by race or people.)

In estimating the effect of immigration on population increase during preceding decades it has been assumed that the net immigration was distributed uniformly throughout the decade, so that the average length of time elapsing between arrival in this country and the close of the decade would be five years, and the rate representing the natural increase in the families of the immigrants during that time, expressed as a decennial rate, would be equal to one-half the decennial rate applicable to the population present in the United States at the beginning of the decade. Such an assumption is not justified, however, in the case of the decade 1910-1920, inasmuch as about three-fourths of the immigrants who came to the United States between April 15, 1910, and January 1, 1920, arrived prior to July 1, 1914. Accordingly, the natural increase in the net white immigration of 3,350,000 was roughly estimated at 250,000, or a trifle more than two-thirds the natural increase which would have taken place if the entire 3,350,000 persons had been present in the United States at the beginning of the decade; and for the net immigration of all races, estimated at 3,470,000, the natural increase was roughly estimated at 260,000, or 10,000 more than that for the net white immigration. Thus the white population resulting in 1920 from immigration between 1910 and 1920 was approximately 3,600,000; and the population of all races resulting in 1920 from immigration during the decade was approximately 3,730,000.

In calculating the rate of natural increase in the population of all races, the net immigration plus its estimated natural increase was subtracted from the total population increase and the remainder (representing the increase which would have taken place if there had been no immigration nor emigration) was divided by the number of persons of all races enumerated in 1910; and a similar method was employed in calculating the rate of natural increase in the white population.

NET WHITE IMMIGRATION IN RELATION TO INCREASE IN FOREIGN-BORN
WHITE POPULATION: 1910-1920.

The estimate of the net white immigration to this country between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates, 3,350,000 (originally made for the purpose of determining the effect of immigration on the total white population, not on the foreign-born white population alone), by including emigration of native citizens, understates somewhat the net addition to the foreign-born white population resulting from excess of immigration over emigration. On the other hand, the emigration figures as given in the reports of the Bureau of Immigration may be somewhat incomplete, for the reason that during the war certain naturalized foreign whites may have left the country to escape compulsory military service, naturally departing in such a manner as to leave no actual record of their going. Moreover, citizens of enemy countries may have left in order to take part in the war under the flags of their native countries. In view of the impossibility of evaluating these uncertain factors, it is reasonable to assume that the possible understatement of alien emigration in the official records is offset by the inclusion of native emigrants in the estimate.

NET IMMIGRATION, ALL RACES, AND NET WHITE IMMIGRATION: 1820-1920.

The statement below shows the estimated net immigration of all races and the estimated net white immigration for the decades from 1820 to 1920. As previously explained, the total immigration of all races and the total white immigration were assumed to represent the net immigration of all races and the net white immigration, respectively, for the decades prior to 1870; for the decades from 1870 to 1910 the net immigration of all races was estimated by deducting the estimated white emigration (assumed to represent the total emigration) from the total immigration, and the net white immigration was estimated by deducting the estimated white emigration from the white immigration; and for the decade 1910-1920 the estimates were made in the manner described under the head "Net immigration and its effect on population increase, 1910-1920."

DECADE. ¹	Net immigration, all races.	Net white immigration.
1820-1830.....	137, 000	137, 000
1830-1840	558, 000	558, 000
1840-1850.....	1, 599, 000	1, 599, 000
1850-1860.....	2, 663, 000	2, 621, 000
1860-1870	2, 356, 000	2, 291, 000
1870-1880.....	2, 530, 000	2, 395, 000
1880-1890	4, 273, 000	4, 192, 000
1890-1900.....	3, 239, 000	3, 143, 000
1900-1910.....	5, 558, 000	5, 365, 000
1910-1920.....	3, 467, 000	3, 355, 000

¹ Adjusted to correspond to census dates.

APPENDIX D.

FERTILITY OF NATIVE WHITES.

By dividing the number of native white children under 10 years of age, excluding those of foreign parentage and one-half those of mixed parentage, enumerated in a given division or state, by the average number of native white persons in the same division or state during the decade (that is, a simple average of the numbers enumerated at the beginning and end of the decade), roughly comparable rates can be established for the native white element for the decade 1910 to 1920. These rates prove to be as follows for the various divisions:

	Per cent.
New England.....	13.6
Middle Atlantic.....	15.5
East North Central.....	18.8
West North Central.....	20.7
South Atlantic.....	26.3
East South Central.....	26.7
West South Central.....	26.3
Mountain.....	24.1
Pacific.....	17.2
<hr/>	
Average, United States.....	20.3

The foregoing percentages do not represent birth rates, since they refer to the numbers of children born between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates and surviving on the latter date. The total numbers born would, therefore, represent somewhat higher birth rates. Neither do they represent rates of increase, since deaths of persons born prior to the Thirteenth Census date are not taken into account.

As might be expected from the known trend of increase, the New England states showed the smallest proportion of children born to native whites, while the southern divisions showed the largest proportions, a fact also widely recognized, since the native white stock has continued to increase at a relatively rapid rate in the South, this great area as yet not having been invaded to any degree by the foreign element.

Considered by states, the northern New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, show proportions of 17, 14, and 17 per cent, while for each of the three lower states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the proportion is distinctly smaller, 13 per cent. In general, the proportions for the agricultural states, even in New England, are higher than those for the distinctly industrial states. For example, the proportion for New York is the same as that for Massachusetts and Connecticut, namely, 13 per cent, while Ohio shows 19 per cent,

Wyoming 24 per cent, and California 16 per cent. Some light is thrown upon the reduced proportions shown by the industrial states, in which the numbers of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are relatively large, by the fact that the proportion of such persons who marry is distinctly lower than the corresponding proportion for native whites of native parentage.

APPENDIX E.

CONSTRUCTION OF TABLES 62, 63, AND 64.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture and the value of agricultural products, as shown in Table 62, were used in the compilation of the corresponding percentages in Table 63. The number of persons engaged in manufactures and production of minerals, and the value added by manufacture plus value of products of mineral industries, as shown in Table 62, were obtained by appropriate combinations of the items on which were based the percentages in Table 63.

URBAN POPULATION.

The urban population for 1920 and 1910 was taken from the census reports. The urban population for 1850 was estimated in the following manner:

All towns having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island were treated as urban, in accordance with the present practice. Because of this practice the urban population of these three states in 1850 was overestimated to an extent somewhat greater than that to which it was overstated by the recent census figures, for the reason that in 1850 the population actually rural in the towns having 2,500 inhabitants or more formed a considerably larger proportion of the total population than was the case in 1910 or 1920. It seems logical, however, to apply the same rule for 1850 as for 1910 and 1920.

All places which in the 1850 report were shown separately from the townships or other minor civil divisions in which they were located and which in that year had 2,500 inhabitants or more were treated as urban, regardless of whether they were or were not incorporated. Probably nearly all such places were incorporated; and even if they were not, they were urban in character.

In most cases, however, the 1850 report did not show the smaller cities and villages separately from the minor civil divisions in which they were located. In each such case the place was assumed to have had a separate existence as an urban community in 1850 if shown separately in 1870 and if, from a comparison of the 1870 and 1920 population figures, it appeared that the population in 1850 was 2,500 or more.

The proportion which the urban population formed of the total for the minor civil division was almost invariably larger in 1920 than in 1870,

and it was assumed that the increase in the proportion between 1850 and 1870 was two-fifths as large as the increase between 1870 and 1920. For example, if the urban population formed 50 per cent of the total in 1870 and 60 per cent in 1920, it was assumed to have been 46 per cent in 1850.

In a few cases, where it appeared that extensive additions of territory had been made to the urban area since 1870, the proportion was assumed to have been the same in 1850 as in 1870.

For a very few places no separate figures for 1870 were given, and accordingly it was necessary to project the proportion through 1880.

In cases where an entire minor civil division—such as Watervliet town, Albany County, N. Y.—has been incorporated since 1850, its total population in that year, if 2,500 or more, was treated as urban.

Where the name of a place had disappeared since 1850, but where it was obvious that the place had been annexed to some city—for example, Williamsburgh, Kings County (Brooklyn), N. Y.—the population in 1850, if 2,500 or more, was treated as urban.

A large part of the population of Philadelphia County, Pa., in 1850 was enumerated in territory outside the city of Philadelphia. Between 1850 and 1860, however, the city limits were extended to include the entire county. Accordingly the population of every minor civil division in the county in 1850 which had 2,500 inhabitants or more in that year was treated as urban.

Population of cities of 100,000 and over and their adjacent territory.—The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within a distance of approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city. In cases where the city boundaries were extended between 1910 and 1920, the boundaries of the district as a whole were correspondingly extended. Accordingly the 1910 population shown for a given district in the census report for 1920 is not in all cases the same as the population shown for that district in the 1910 report, since the figures in the 1920 report relate to the area *as constituted in 1920*. The 1910 figures used as a basis for the percentages in Table 63 are taken from the 1910 report and of course relate to the areas as constituted in that year.

The total for 1920 (36,886,961) represents the population of 58 districts comprising 68 cities of 100,000 or more and their adjacent territory, and the total for 1910 (27,020,818) represents the population of 44 districts comprising 50 cities of 100,000 and over and their adjacent territory.

The 1920 distribution by states for those districts which lie in two or more states was made from the data on pages 65 to 71 and 73 to 75, Volume I, Fourteenth Census Reports. The 1910 population figures for the various minor civil divisions comprised in the districts *as constituted*

in 1920 were readily available, but no such figures were readily available for the districts *as constituted in 1910*. Accordingly, the 1910 distribution by states for each district lying in two or more states was made on the assumption that the proportions in the several states were the same for the 1910 population of the area as constituted in 1910 as for the 1910 population of the area as constituted in 1920.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

Agricultural products.—For 1919 and 1909 the total value of agricultural products was obtained by adding together the value of all crops, the value of all live-stock products (dairy products, eggs and chickens, wool and mohair, and honey and wax), and the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms. The total thus does not include forest products of farms nor products of greenhouses and other floral products. A considerable but indeterminable amount of duplication results from the feeding of crops to live stock, and some duplication also arises from the sale of domestic animals by one farmer to another and the subsequent resale or slaughter of such animals by the purchaser during the census year.

The value of agricultural products for 1849-1850 (12 months ended May 31, 1850) was determined by calculating average unit values from Tables CLXXXVI and CXC, pages 174 and 176, Compendium of the Seventh Census, and applying these values to the amounts of those agricultural products which were reported in quantity units. The total for each state was then ascertained by adding together the various items in Table CLXXXV, beginning with "Value of animals slaughtered," page 171, but omitting "Home-made manufactures." There are also included estimates for poultry, milk, and eggs, for which no reports were made in 1850. The poultry estimate was made by distributing the \$13,000,000 estimate for the United States given in Table CXC among the states on the basis of the distribution in 1840. The \$5,000,000 estimate for eggs made in Table CXC was distributed among the states on the assumption that the value of the egg product in each state was five-thirteenths as great as the value of the poultry product. The \$7,000,000 estimate for milk made in Table CXC, which was equal to approximately one-eighth the combined value of butter and cheese, was distributed among the states on the assumption that for each state the value of milk was equal to one-eighth the combined value of butter and cheese.

Following are the various items which made up the 1850 total:

Crops—Barley, buckwheat, cane sugar, clover seed, cotton, flax, flaxseed, grass seed (other than clover), hay, hemp, hops, Indian corn, maple sugar, market-garden products, molasses, oats, orchard products, peas and beans, potatoes (Irish), potatoes (sweet), rice, rye, tobacco, wheat, wine.

Other products—Animals slaughtered, beeswax and honey, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, poultry, silk cocoons, wool.

As the net result of various exclusions, adjustments, and corrections made in order to bring the figures into harmony with those for recent censuses, the amount used as representing the total value of agricultural products in 1850, \$974,387,000, is less by about \$325,000,000 than the total given in Table CXC of the Compendium for 1850. The most important exclusions and adjustments were the following:

(1) The exclusions of the items "Live stock, over 1 year old—annual product, \$175,000,000," and "Cattle, sheep, and pigs, under 1 year old—\$50,000,000." Such items are not now included as part of the total annual agricultural product.

(2) The substitution of \$111,703,142 as the value of animals slaughtered, which is given in Table CLXXXVI and represents the sum of the several state items, for the item "Animals slaughtered, \$55,000,000," in Table CXC.

(3) The exclusion of "Residuum of crops, not consumed by stock, corn fodder, cottonseed, straw, rice flour, and manure (Patent Reports), \$100,000,000." No reliable apportionment of these items among the states could be made.

Value added by manufacture.—The items under this head for 1919 and 1909 were taken from the manufactures reports for those years. For the year ended May 31, 1850 (the 12-month period covered by the report for 1850), the figures were calculated from the Digest of the Statistics of Manufactures. The state totals for cost of raw materials and value of products (Table 4 of the Digest) were reduced by subtracting from them the sums of the corresponding items for the following industries (Digest Tables 1 and 2): Blacksmiths, bleachers and dyers, carpenters and builders, chrome mining, coal mining, dyers, fisheries, flour and grist mills, gold mining, iron mining, lumber (sawing and planing), millstones, millstones (burr), slate quarries, stone and marble quarries, timber hewers, timber and wood, wood cutting and cording. (The "flour and grist mills" items doubtless included the output of some mills which would now be treated as merchant mills and included as manufacturing establishments, but probably the greater part of the output of this group of mills in 1849-1850 represented custom mills, which are not now treated as manufacturing establishments.)

The revised state totals for cost of raw materials were subtracted from the corresponding totals for value of products in order to obtain the value added by manufacture. This, rather than the value of products, has been used in comparison with the value of agricultural products and the value of mineral products, for the reason that the cost of the raw materials represents a much greater part of the total value of products in the case

of manufacturing industries than in the case of agricultural or mineral industries.

Mineral products.—The total value of mineral products was obtained by totalizing the following items in Tables 1 and 2 of the Digest of the Statistics of Manufactures for 1850: Chrome mining, coal mining, gold mining, iron mining, millstones, millstones (burr), slate quarries, stone and marble quarries.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The numbers of persons engaged in agriculture in 1920 and 1910 were obtained from the occupations reports. The number for each state was calculated by deducting the following items from the total for the group "Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry": Farmers, turpentine farms; farm foremen, turpentine farms; farm laborers, turpentine farms; florists; greenhouse laborers; landscape gardeners; fishermen and oystermen; foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers; foremen and overseers, log and timber camps; inspectors, scalers, and surveyors; managers and officials, log and timber camps; owners and proprietors, log and timber camps; teamsters and haulers, log and timber camps; other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.

The 1850 occupations data are not comparable with those for 1910 and 1920, as the earlier figures relate only to males 15 years of age and over and do not include slaves.

Manufactures.—The numbers of persons engaged in manufactures in 1919 and 1909 were taken from the manufactures reports for those years. Data for 1849–1850 are given in the report for that year, but have not been used because of the lack of corresponding figures for agriculture.

Production of minerals.—The numbers of persons engaged in the production of minerals in 1919 and 1909 were taken from the mines and quarries reports. As in the case of manufactures, data are available for 1849–1850, but have not been used because of the lack of corresponding figures for agriculture. (The number of persons engaged in the production of minerals in 1909 was taken from Table 8, Vol. XI, Thirteenth Census Reports. The United States total was reduced by deducting 974, representing certain persons who could not be distributed by states.)

COMPUTATION OF PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 64.

In compiling this table, two sets of percentages, one for increases and one for decreases, have been computed for each set of items for which some divisions or states showed increases and others showed decreases during the decade 1910–1920. It would be impossible, of course, to compute, from a decrease in a given division or state and an

increase in the United States as a whole, a percentage representing the proportion which the decrease in the given division or state formed of the increase in the United States. Moreover, it would have been bad practice to base the percentages for those divisions and states which showed increases on the net increase for the United States as a whole, since if this had been done the sum of the percentages of increase would have been more than 100.

Accordingly, the division percentages of increase and decrease are based, respectively, on the total increase in those divisions in which increases took place and the total decrease in those divisions in which decreases took place; and the state percentages of increase and decrease are based, respectively, on the total increase in those states in which increases occurred and the total decrease in those states in which decreases occurred. Thus the percentages of increase and the percentages of decrease total separately to approximately 100. A percentage for a given division does not, however, necessarily represent the sum of the percentages for the states composing that division, since in some cases certain states within a division show increases and others show decreases, so that the net increase or decrease for the division does not represent the sum of the increases for those states which showed increases, or of the decreases for those states which showed decreases. Moreover, the United States totals on which the division percentages are based are not the same as those on which the state percentages are based, so that, even if all the states in a division show increases or all show decreases, the sum of the state percentages is not necessarily the same as the division percentage, which has been computed on a different base. To illustrate: Suppose that in half the states the number of persons engaged in agriculture increased, the aggregate increase being 1,000,000, and that in the remaining states there were decreases aggregating 2,000,000. The state percentages for increase and decrease would, therefore, be computed on the bases of 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, respectively. Suppose, further, that the states which showed increases were so grouped that in, say, five divisions the increases were exactly offset by decreases, while in the remaining four divisions there would be aggregate decreases of 1,000,000 with no increases. In this event the division percentages for decrease would be based on 1,000,000 and would refer to only four of the divisions, while for the remaining five there would be no percentages for either increase or decrease.

APPENDIX F.

COMPUTATION OF AVERAGE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN PER NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE MOTHER.

The average numbers of children per native and foreign white mother in the birth-registration area, calculated for those mothers who gave birth to children in 1919, are as follows:

Average number of children ever born:	
Per native white mother	3.2
Per foreign white mother	4.0
Average number of surviving children:	
Per native white mother	2.8
Per foreign white mother	3.4

The data employed in the calculation of these averages have been taken from the Census Bureau's annual report, Birth Statistics, 1919. The figures relate to the birth-registration area, which in that year comprised 22 states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky—and the District of Columbia, with nearly three-fifths of the total population of the United States.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER NATIVE WHITE MOTHER.

Total births to native white mothers in 1919	912,792
Deduct number in connection with which no data as to total number of children ever born were given	47,041
<hr/>	
Number of births in connection with which total number of children ever born was stated	865,751
Divide by 1.0122 to account for plural births ¹	855,316
Total number of children ever born to these mothers	2,722,296
 Average number of children ever born per native white mother (2,722,296÷855,316)	
	3.2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN PER NATIVE WHITE MOTHER.

Total births to native white mothers in 1919	912,792
Deduct number in connection with which no data as to total number of children now living ² were given	70,707
<hr/>	
Number of births in connection with which total number of children now living was stated	842,085
Divide by 1.0122 to account for plural births ¹	831,935
Total number of children ever born to these mothers and now living ²	2,363,396
Average number of surviving children per native white mother (2,363,396÷831,935)	2.8

¹ In 1919 plural births averaged 12.2 cases per 1,000 mothers in the registration area, for all races; not computed by race and nativity. As exceedingly few cases are of triplets, quadruplets, etc., there is only a very slight departure from accuracy in the assumption that the number of children born is 1.0122 times the number of mothers.

² The phrase "now living" refers to the time at which the last birth occurred.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER FOREIGN WHITE MOTHER.

Total births to foreign white mothers in 1919.....	354,956
Deduct number in connection with which no data as to total number of children ever born were given.....	47,416
Number of births in connection with which total number of chil- dren ever born was stated.....	307,540
Divide by 1.0122 to account for plural births ¹	303,833
Total number of children ever born to these mothers.....	1,226,471
Average number of children ever born per foreign white mother (1,226,471÷303,833).....	4.0

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SURVIVING CHILDREN PER FOREIGN WHITE MOTHER.

Total births to foreign white mothers in 1919.....	354,956
Deduct number in connection with which no data as to total number of children now living ² were given.....	56,323
Number of births in connection with which total number of chil- dren now living was stated.....	298,633
Divide by 1.0122 to account for plural births ¹	295,031
Total number of children ever born to these mothers and now living ²	1,008,689
Average number of surviving children per foreign white mother (1,008,689÷295,031).....	3.4

¹ In 1919 plural births averaged 12.2 cases per 1,000 mothers in the registration area, for all races; not computed by race and nativity. As exceedingly few cases are of triplets, quadruplets, etc., there is only a very slight departure from accuracy in the assumption that the number of children born is 1.0122 times the number of mothers.

² The phrase "now living" refers to the time at which the last birth occurred.

DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 50.—NUMBER AND AGGREGATE POPULATION OF COUNTIES OR EQUIVALENT DIVISIONS AND STATES:

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920				
	Total population.	Total number of counties.	Counties in which population decreased during decade 1910-1920.		Per cent which population of decreasing counties formed of total population.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
UNITED STATES.....	105,710,620	3,065	1,086	18,527,979	17.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England.....	7,400,909	67	22	553,909	7.5
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	150	56	1,888,767	8.9
East North Central.....	21,475,543	436	224	4,680,425	21.7
West North Central.....	12,544,249	619	242	3,643,191	29.0
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	558	134	1,837,007	13.1
East South Central.....	8,893,307	364	163	3,015,458	33.9
West South Central.....	10,242,224	469	162	2,185,006	21.3
Mountain.....	3,336,101	269	48	327,413	9.8
Pacific.....	5,566,871	133	35	316,803	5.7
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine.....	768,014	16	5	135,619	17.7
New Hampshire.....	443,083	10	5	167,083	37.7
Vermont.....	352,428	14	8	192,436	54.6
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	14	3	33,839	0.9
Rhode Island.....	604,397	5	1	24,932	4.1
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	8			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York.....	10,385,227	62	32	1,338,299	12.9
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	21	3	77,250	2.4
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	67	21	575,218	6.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio.....	5,759,394	88	39	967,760	16.8
Indiana.....	2,930,390	92	64	1,238,271	42.3
Illinois.....	6,435,280	102	56	1,163,331	17.9
Michigan.....	3,668,412	83	48	962,387	26.2
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	71	17	328,156	12.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	86	9	168,826	7.1
Iowa.....	2,404,021	99	27	514,739	21.4
Missouri.....	3,404,055	115	89	1,565,036	46.0
North Dakota.....	646,872	53	10	118,218	18.3
South Dakota.....	636,547	68	17	116,010	18.2
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	93	33	392,441	30.3
Kansas.....	1,769,257	105	57	767,921	43.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware.....	223,003	3	2	74,764	33.5
Maryland.....	1,449,061	24	12	257,995	17.8
District of Columbia.....	437,571	1			
Virginia.....	2,308,187	120	36	457,585	19.8
West Virginia.....	1,403,701	55	15	231,263	15.8
North Carolina.....	2,659,123	100	11	107,690	4.2
South Carolina.....	1,938,724	46	1	21,716	1.3
Georgia.....	2,895,832	155	45	505,455	17.5
Florida.....	968,470	54	12	180,639	18.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	120	61	918,339	38.0
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	95	37	638,153	27.3
Alabama.....	2,348,174	67	21	571,961	24.4
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	82	44	887,005	49.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	75	25	438,500	25.0
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	64	27	462,484	25.7
Oklahoma.....	2,028,293	77	26	439,580	21.7
Texas.....	4,663,228	253	84	844,442	18.1
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana.....	543,889	51	4	37,200	6.8
Idaho.....	431,866	44	1	18,092	4.2
Wyoming.....	194,402	22	3	18,973	9.8
Colorado.....	939,629	63	12	87,851	9.3
New Mexico.....	880,350	29	12	119,167	33.1
Arizona.....	334,162	14			
Utah.....	449,396	29	1	9,871	2.2
Nevada.....	77,407	17	12	36,259	46.8
PACIFIC:					
Washington.....	1,358,621	39	13	153,904	11.4
Oregon.....	783,389	36	8	59,562	7.6
California.....	3,420,861	58	14	103,247	3.0

¹ Includes independent city of St. Louis.² Includes independent city of Baltimore.³ Includes 20 independent cities.⁴ Includes 18 independent cities.

DIVISIONS WHOSE POPULATION DECREASED DURING PRECEDING DECADE, BY
1920, 1900, 1880, AND 1860.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1900				
	Total population.	Total number of counties.	Counties in which popu- lation decreased dur- ing decade 1890-1900.		Per cent which popula- tion of de- creasing counties formed of total popula- tion.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
UNITED STATES.....	75,994,575	2,836	368	5,823,383	7.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England.....	5,592,017	67	15	331,080	5.9
Middle Atlantic.....	15,454,678	149	39	1,321,320	8.5
East North Central.....	15,985,581	435	62	1,371,077	8.6
West North Central.....	10,347,423	594	127	1,528,861	14.8
South Atlantic.....	10,443,480	520	42	549,549	5.3
East South Central.....	7,547,757	358	22	389,089	5.2
West South Central.....	6,832,290	400	20	183,155	2.8
Mountain.....	1,674,657	189	27	64,543	3.9
Pacific.....	2,416,692	126	14	84,709	3.5
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine.....	694,466	16	4	111,501	16.1
New Hampshire.....	411,588	10	2	36,421	8.8
Vermont.....	343,641	14	6	127,808	37.2
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	14	2	30,832	1.1
Rhode Island.....	428,556	5			
Connecticut.....	908,420	8	1	24,523	2.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York.....	7,268,894	61	22	845,285	11.6
New Jersey.....	1,838,669	21	1	34,507	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	67	16	441,528	7.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio.....	4,157,545	88	22	566,090	13.6
Indiana.....	2,516,462	92	14	229,666	9.1
Illinois.....	4,821,550	102	6	99,156	2.1
Michigan.....	2,420,983	83	19	453,506	18.7
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	70	1	22,719	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	82			
Iowa.....	2,281,853	99	1	54,610	2.4
Missouri.....	3,106,665	115	20	393,002	12.7
North Dakota.....	319,146	39			
South Dakota.....	401,570	64	16	77,037	19.2
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	90	35	492,529	46.2
Kansas.....	1,470,495	105	55	511,683	34.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware.....	184,735	3			
Maryland.....	1,188,044	24	3	71,295	6.0
District of Columbia.....	273,718	1			
Virginia.....	1,854,184	118	18	195,710	10.6
West Virginia.....	1,053,800	55			
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	97	9	145,881	7.7
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	40			
Georgia.....	2,216,331	137	9	99,816	4.5
Florida.....	528,542	45	3	35,847	7.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	119	10	160,466	7.5
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	96	8	180,365	8.9
Alabama.....	1,828,697	66	1	13,206	0.7
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	75	3	35,022	2.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	75	4	66,899	5.1
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	59	6	80,602	5.8
Oklahoma.....	790,391	23			
Texas.....	3,048,710	243	10	35,654	1.2
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana.....	243,329	24			
Idaho.....	161,772	21	3	8,733	5.4
Wyoming.....	92,531	14	1	369	0.4
Colorado.....	539,700	57	15	37,975	7.0
New Mexico.....	195,310	19	1	3,158	1.6
Arizona.....	122,931	13			
Utah.....	276,749	27			
Nevada.....	42,335	14	7	14,308	33.0
PACIFIC:					
Washington.....	518,108	36	2	6,163	1.2
Oregon.....	413,536	33	1	4,151	1.0
California.....	1,485,053	57	11	74,395	5.0

* Includes population of Indian Territory (392,060).

* Exclusive of Indian reservations.

* Includes Yellowstone National Park.

TABLE 50.—NUMBER AND AGGREGATE POPULATION OF COUNTIES OR EQUIVALENT DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920,

DIVISION AND STATE.	1880				
	Total population.	Total number of counties.	Counties in which population decreased during decade 1870-1880.		Per cent which population of decreasing counties formed of total population.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
UNITED STATES.....	50,155,783	2,592	82	1,711,453	3.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England.....	4,010,529	67	14	458,788	11.4
Middle Atlantic.....	10,496,878	148	9	351,488	3.3
East North Central.....	11,206,668	424	26	562,423	5.0
West North Central.....	6,157,443	531	10	172,899	2.8
South Atlantic.....	7,597,197	495	4	34,889	0.5
East South Central.....	5,885,151	351	5	85,792	1.5
West South Central.....	3,334,220	357	1	1,739	0.1
Mountain.....	653,119	119	10	30,709	4.7
Pacific.....	1,114,578	100	3	12,726	1.1
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine.....	648,936	16	7	263,958	40.7
New Hampshire.....	346,991	10			
Vermont.....	332,286	14	4	123,617	37.2
Massachusetts.....	1,783,085	14	2	35,624	2.0
Rhode Island.....	276,531	5			
Connecticut.....	622,700	8	1	35,589	5.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York.....	5,082,871	60	8	307,818	6.1
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	21			
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	67	1	43,670	1.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio.....	3,198,062	88	1	20,074	0.6
Indiana.....	1,978,301	92	4	67,533	3.4
Illinois.....	3,077,871	102	9	133,230	6.0
Michigan.....	1,636,037	179	1	2,565	0.2
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	63	11	289,021	22.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota.....	780,773	78	2	4,514	0.6
Iowa.....	1,624,615	99	5	109,283	6.7
Missouri.....	2,168,380	211	1	26,534	1.2
North Dakota.....	36,909	21			
South Dakota.....	98,268	45	1	203	0.2
Nebraska.....	452,402	69			
Kansas.....	996,096	104	1	32,355	3.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware.....	146,608	3			
Maryland.....	934,943	24			
District of Columbia.....	177,624	1			
Virginia.....	1,512,565	110	1	10,292	0.7
West Virginia.....	618,457	54			
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	94			
South Carolina.....	995,577	33			
Georgia.....	1,542,180	137	3	24,597	1.6
Florida.....	269,493	39			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	117	2	12,499	0.8
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	94	1	7,269	0.5
Alabama.....	1,262,505	66	2	66,024	5.2
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	74			
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas.....	802,525	74			
Louisiana.....	939,946	58			
Oklahoma.....					
Texas.....	1,591,749	225	1	1,739	0.1
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana.....	39,159	11	1	2,537	6.5
Idaho.....	32,610	13	2	3,683	11.3
Wyoming.....	20,789	7			
Colorado.....	194,327	31			
New Mexico.....	119,565	12	1	11,029	9.2
Arizona.....	40,440	7			
Utah.....	143,963	23	2	3,046	2.1
Nevada.....	62,266	15	4	10,414	16.7
PACIFIC:					
Washington.....	75,116	25			
Oregon.....	174,768	23			
California.....	884,694	52	3	12,726	1.5

1 Includes 1 unorganized county.

2 Includes independent city of St. Louis.

3 Dakota territory.

4 Includes independent city of Baltimore.

5 Includes 11 independent cities.

DIVISIONS WHOSE POPULATION DECREASED DURING PRECEDING DECADE, BY 1900, 1880, AND 1860—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1860				
	Total population.	Total number of counties.	Counties in which population decreased during decade 1850-1860.		Per cent which population of decreasing counties formed of total population.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
UNITED STATES.....	31,443,321	2,078	136	2,201,019	7.0
Geographic Divisions:					
New England.....	3,135,283	67	13	326,670	10.4
Middle Atlantic.....	7,458,985	146	9	229,871	3.1
East North Central.....	6,926,884	403	17	421,882	6.1
West North Central.....	2,169,832	349			
South Atlantic.....	5,364,703	459	48	558,363	10.4
East South Central.....	4,020,991	305	43	613,818	15.3
West South Central.....	1,747,667	236	4	37,176	2.1
Mountain.....	174,923	31	1	9,849	5.6
Pacific.....	444,053	82	1	3,390	0.8
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine.....	628,279	16	1	36,698	5.8
New Hampshire.....	326,073	10	3	88,735	27.2
Vermont.....	315,098	14	7	190,740	60.5
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	14	2	10,497	0.9
Rhode Island.....	174,620	5			
Connecticut.....	460,147	8			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York.....	3,880,735	60	8	216,818	5.6
New Jersey.....	672,085	21			
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,215	65	1	13,053	0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio.....	2,339,511	88	15	392,991	16.8
Indiana.....	1,350,428	92			
Illinois.....	1,711,951	102		28,891	2.1
Michigan.....	749,113	63			
Wisconsin.....	775,881	58			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota.....	172,023	64			
Iowa.....	674,913	97			
Missouri.....	1,182,012	113			
North Dakota.....	84,837				
South Dakota.....	28,841	34			
Nebraska.....	107,206	41			
Kansas.....					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware.....	112,216	3			
Maryland.....	687,049	42			
District of Columbia.....	75,080	1			
Virginia.....	1,219,630	98	15	155,088	12.7
West Virginia.....	376,688	50	2	28,448	7.6
North Carolina.....	992,622	86	5	43,412	4.4
South Carolina.....	703,708	30	4	121,128	17.2
Georgia.....	1,057,286	132	21	210,234	19.9
Florida.....	140,424	37	1	83	0.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	109	17	181,679	15.7
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	84	14	222,008	20.0
Alabama.....	964,201	52	6	128,753	13.4
Mississippi.....	791,305	60	6	81,348	10.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas.....	435,450	55			
Louisiana.....	708,002	48	4	37,176	5.3
Oklahoma.....					
Texas.....	604,215	133			
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana.....					
Idaho.....					
Wyoming.....					
Colorado.....	84,277				
New Mexico.....	98,516	11	1	9,849	10.5
Arizona.....					
Utah.....	40,273	17			
Nevada.....	6,857	3			
PACIFIC:					
Washington.....	11,594	19			
Oregon.....	52,465	19			
California.....	379,994	44	1	3,390	0.9

* Exclusive of 50 counties taken to form West Virginia between 1860 and 1870. Independent cities counted as parts of counties in which located.

† Fifty counties taken from Virginia to form West Virginia between 1860 and 1870.

‡ Population for area organized in 1861 as Colorado territory but included in 1860 in territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

TABLE 51.—URBAN POPULATION, CLASSIFIED IN THREE GROUPS, ACCORDING

[The percentages of increase given in this table relate to the several groups of cities *as constituted in 1920*. Increased by 24.9 per cent between 1910 and 1920, but in

DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL TERRITORY URBAN IN 1920.			PLACES OF 100,000 OR MORE IN 1920.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Per cent of increase.	Number.	Population.	Per cent of increase.
UNITED STATES	12,787	54,304,603	25.7	68	27,429,326	24.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	292	5,865,073	16.6	11	2,203,306	15.5
Middle Atlantic.....	604	16,672,595	19.3	15	10,549,599	17.6
East North Central.....	1,586	13,049,272	33.6	12	6,775,993	36.9
West North Central.....	322	4,727,372	19.7	7	2,131,833	20.0
South Atlantic.....	1,273	4,338,792	33.9	6	1,769,625	33.0
East South Central.....	1,169	1,994,207	19.2	4	694,390	15.8
West South Central.....	1,280	2,970,829	41.9	5	952,332	38.6
Mountain.....	117	1,214,980	24.4	2	374,601	22.4
Pacific.....	165	3,471,483	39.8	6	1,977,647	37.0
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	299,569	13.1	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	27	279,761	9.1	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	14	109,976	10.7	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	169	3,650,248	15.5	7	1,821,583	12.9
Rhode Island.....	27	589,180	11.8	1	237,595	5.9
Connecticut.....	30	936,339	29.7	3	444,128	32.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	169	8,589,844	18.7	6	6,807,810	18.9
New Jersey.....	121	2,474,936	24.2	5	1,084,100	16.3
Pennsylvania.....	314	5,007,815	18.1	4	2,637,689	15.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	148	3,677,136	35.9	7	2,171,635	38.1
Indiana.....	93	1,482,855	27.0	1	314,194	34.5
Illinois.....	171	4,403,153	24.6	1	2,701,705	23.4
Michigan.....	93	2,241,560	66.2	2	1,131,312	95.2
Wisconsin.....	82	1,244,568	21.6	1	457,147	22.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	59	1,051,593	20.6	2	615,280	19.2
Iowa.....	81	875,495	24.0	1	126,468	46.4
Missouri.....	63	1,586,903	14.0	2	1,097,307	17.3
North Dakota.....	12	88,239	29.1	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	14	101,872	33.7	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	31	405,306	25.2	1	191,601	22.6
Kansas.....	62	617,964	21.2	1	101,177	22.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	120,767	24.4	1	110,168	26.0
Maryland.....	18	869,422	31.0	1	733,826	31.4
District of Columbia.....	1	437,571	32.2	1	437,571	32.2
Virginia.....	39	673,954	35.8	2	287,444	45.0
West Virginia.....	35	369,007	42.4	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	55	490,370	40.1	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	32	233,937	22.2	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	59	727,359	27.8	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	30	355,825	52.9	1	200,616	29.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	51	633,543	9.8	1	234,891	4.9
Tennessee.....	47	611,226	25.5	2	280,693	15.4
Alabama.....	39	509,317	28.5	1	178,806	34.8
Mississippi.....	32	240,121	12.9	.....	.....	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	41	290,497	25.8	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	38	628,163	18.8	1	387,219	14.2
Oklahoma.....	63	539,480	59.0	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	119	1,512,689	52.1	4	665,113	62.5
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	17	172,011	23.6	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	20	119,037	41.9	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	8	57,348	31.9	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	26	453,259	14.4	1	256,491	20.2
New Mexico.....	12	64,960	24.5	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	15	117,527	60.2	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	17	215,584	23.0	1	118,110	27.3
Nevada.....	2	15,254	14.1	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	35	748,735	20.8	2	419,749	22.6
Oregon.....	23	391,019	22.2	1	258,288	21.1
California.....	107	2,331,729	51.1	3	1,299,610	46.3

¹ The total number of places in certain classes for the United States as a whole is less than the sum of the numbers shown for the individual states or divisions, for the reason that each of three cities lies in two adjoining states and one in two divisions. Each of these cities is counted in each state and each division. For full explanation, see note 1, Table 81, p. 50, Vol. I, Fourteenth Census Reports.

DETAILED TABLES.

221

TO SIZE OF CITIES, 1920, WITH PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1910-1920.

For example, the combined population of the 68 cities which had 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1920 1910 only 50 of these cities had 100,000 inhabitants or more.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	PLACES OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1920.			PLACES OF 2,500 TO 25,000 IN 1920.		
	Num- ber.	Population.	Per cent of in- crease.	Num- ber.	Population.	Per cent of in- crease.
UNITED STATES.....	219	10,340,788	33.0	12,500	16,534,489	23.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	35	1,699,018	20.2	246	1,962,749	14.7
Middle Atlantic.....	48	2,353,654	24.3	541	3,789,342	21.0
East North Central.....	61	2,681,461	43.5	1513	3,591,818	21.6
West North Central.....	14	733,831	23.2	301	1,861,708	18.1
South Atlantic.....	25	1,119,452	43.5	1242	1,449,715	28.3
East South Central.....	7	367,926	22.6	1158	931,891	20.5
West South Central.....	12	607,225	65.2	1243	1,411,272	35.8
Mountain.....	5	176,623	16.9	110	663,756	27.7
Pacific.....	12	601,598	47.5	147	892,238	41.4
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	3	127,041	15.9	22	172,528	11.1
New Hampshire.....	2	106,763	11.1	25	172,998	7.8
Vermont.....				14	109,976	10.7
Massachusetts.....	20	1,028,383	19.0	142	1,100,282	16.0
Rhode Island.....	4	167,406	21.3	22	184,179	11.8
Connecticut.....	6	269,425	31.4	21	222,786	22.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	16	755,097	20.6	147	1,026,937	16.4
New Jersey.....	16	718,899	30.0	100	671,937	32.4
Pennsylvania.....	16	879,658	23.2	294	2,070,468	20.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	14	535,822	46.6	1127	969,679	26.4
Indiana.....	11	559,351	42.6	181	609,310	14.2
Illinois.....	16	700,310	29.0	154	1,001,138	24.8
Michigan.....	12	583,309	78.5	79	526,939	19.2
Wisconsin.....	8	302,669	25.4	73	484,752	18.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	1	98,917	26.1	56	337,396	21.7
Iowa.....	6	285,053	30.7	74	463,974	15.5
Missouri.....	3	147,472	1.9	58	342,124	9.7
North Dakota.....				12	88,239	29.1
South Dakota.....	1	25,202	78.8	13	76,670	23.4
Nebraska.....	1	54,948	25.0	29	158,757	28.6
Kansas.....	2	122,239	27.2	59	394,548	19.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....				3	10,599	9.6
Maryland.....	2	57,901	51.0	15	77,695	16.0
District of Columbia.....						
Virginia.....	5	201,907	42.3	132	184,633	18.3
West Virginia.....	4	173,862	51.4	31	195,145	35.3
North Carolina.....	4	156,609	54.7	51	333,761	34.1
South Carolina.....	2	105,481	22.7	30	188,506	22.0
Georgia.....	4	219,920	26.3	54	307,323	27.7
Florida.....	4	203,772	64.4	26	152,053	39.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	127,972	6.3	47	270,680	16.5
Tennessee.....	2	135,713	51.0	143	194,820	26.5
Alabama.....	2	104,241	16.3	36	226,270	30.0
Mississippi.....				32	240,121	12.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	2	94,012	33.2	139	196,485	22.6
Louisiana.....	1	43,874	56.6	36	197,070	21.8
Oklahoma.....	3	193,647	79.9	60	345,833	49.3
Texas.....	6	275,692	70.8	1109	671,884	38.4
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1	41,611	6.2	16	130,400	30.4
Idaho.....				20	119,037	41.9
Wyoming.....				8	57,348	31.9
Colorado.....	2	73,155	-2.7	23	123,613	19.8
New Mexico.....				12	64,960	24.5
Arizona.....	1	29,053	160.9	14	88,474	42.2
Utah.....	1	32,804	28.2	15	64,670	13.5
Nevada.....				2	15,254	14.1
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	150,194	13.1	30	178,792	23.7
Oregon.....				22	132,731	24.4
California.....	9	451,404	64.2	95	580,715	53.0

TABLE 52.—POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1920, STATES: 1920

[The figures given in this table, for both 1920 and 1910, refer to those cities having 25,000 inhabitants or as constituted in that year. Thus the combined population, in 1910, of the cities which had 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1910, for the reason that a considerable number of cities passed the 25,000 limit between

DIVISION AND STATE.	CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER.			
	1920	1910	Increase: 1910-1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	37,770,114	29,746,272	8,023,842	27.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				
New England.....	3,902,324	3,319,991	582,333	17.5
Middle Atlantic.....	1,903,253	1,863,102	2,040,151	18.8
East North Central.....	9,457,454	6,817,514	2,639,940	38.7
West North Central.....	2,585,664	2,371,982	493,682	20.8
South Atlantic.....	2,889,077	2,110,337	778,740	36.9
East South Central.....	1,082,316	899,744	162,572	18.1
West South Central.....	1,559,557	1,054,553	505,004	47.9
Mountain.....	551,224	457,195	94,029	20.6
Pacific.....	2,579,245	1,851,854	727,391	39.3
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine.....	127,041	109,621	17,420	15.9
New Hampshire.....	106,763	96,068	10,695	11.1
Vermont.....				
Massachusetts.....	2,549,966	2,212,358	337,608	15.3
Rhode Island.....	405,001	362,329	42,672	11.8
Connecticut.....	713,553	539,615	173,938	32.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York.....	7,582,907	6,354,006	1,208,901	19.0
New Jersey.....	1,802,989	1,485,380	317,619	21.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,537,347	3,023,716	513,631	17.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	2,707,457	1,937,855	769,602	39.7
Indiana.....	873,545	625,839	247,706	39.6
Illinois.....	3,402,015	2,732,354	669,661	24.5
Michigan.....	1,714,621	906,317	808,304	89.2
Wisconsin.....	759,816	615,149	144,667	23.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota.....	714,197	594,618	119,579	20.1
Iowa.....	411,521	304,514	107,007	35.1
Missouri.....	1,244,779	1,080,087	164,692	15.2
North Dakota.....				
South Dakota.....	25,202	14,094	11,108	78.8
Nebraska.....	246,549	200,204	46,345	23.1
Kansas.....	223,416	178,465	44,951	25.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	110,168	87,411	22,757	26.0
Maryland.....	791,727	598,831	194,896	32.7
District of Columbia.....	437,571	331,069	106,502	32.2
Virginia.....	489,851	340,175	149,176	43.9
West Virginia.....	173,882	114,838	59,024	51.4
North Carolina.....	156,609	101,224	55,385	54.7
South Carolina.....	105,481	85,947	19,534	22.7
Georgia.....	420,536	328,908	91,628	27.9
Florida.....	203,772	123,934	79,838	64.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	362,863	344,357	18,506	5.4
Tennessee.....	416,406	333,045	83,361	25.0
Alabama.....	283,047	222,342	60,705	27.3
Mississippi.....				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	94,012	70,599	23,413	33.2
Louisiana.....	431,093	367,090	64,003	17.4
Oklahoma.....	193,647	107,065	85,982	79.9
Texas.....	840,805	509,199	331,606	65.1
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	41,611	39,165	2,446	6.2
Idaho.....				
Wyoming.....				
Colorado.....	329,646	283,539	41,107	14.2
New Mexico.....				
Arizona.....	29,053	11,134	17,919	160.9
Utah.....	150,914	118,357	32,557	27.5
Nevada.....				
PACIFIC:				
Washington.....	569,943	475,233	94,710	19.9
Oregon.....	258,288	213,251	45,037	21.1
California.....	1,751,014	1,163,370	587,644	50.5

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

AND OUTSIDE SUCH CITIES, WITH INCREASE OR DECREASE, BY DIVISIONS AND 1910.

more in 1920, and to those cities having under 25,000 inhabitants in 1920, together with the rural territory itants or more in 1920 was greater than the combined population of the cities which had 25,000 inhab- 1910 and 1920.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	CITIES UNDER 25,000 AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.			
	1920	1910	Increase or decrease: ¹ 1910-1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES	67,940,506	62,225,994	5,714,512	9.2
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				
New England.....	3,498,585	3,232,690	265,895	8.2
Middle Atlantic.....	9,357,891	8,452,790	905,101	10.7
East North Central.....	12,018,089	11,438,107	584,982	5.1
West North Central.....	9,678,585	9,265,939	412,646	4.5
South Atlantic.....	11,101,195	10,084,558	1,016,637	10.1
East South Central.....	7,830,991	7,510,157	320,834	4.3
West South Central.....	8,682,667	7,729,981	952,686	12.3
Mountain.....	2,784,877	2,176,322	608,555	28.0
Pacific.....	2,987,626	2,340,450	647,176	27.7
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine.....	640,973	632,750	8,223	1.3
New Hampshire.....	336,320	334,504	1,816	0.5
Vermont.....	352,428	355,956	-3,528	-1.0
Massachusetts.....	1,362,390	1,154,058	148,332	12.9
Rhode Island.....	199,396	180,281	19,115	10.6
Connecticut.....	667,078	575,141	91,937	16.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York.....	2,822,320	2,759,608	62,712	2.3
New Jersey.....	1,352,901	1,051,787	301,114	28.6
Pennsylvania.....	5,182,670	4,641,395	541,275	11.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	3,051,937	2,829,266	222,671	7.9
Indiana.....	2,056,845	2,075,037	-18,192	-0.9
Illinois.....	3,093,265	2,906,237	177,028	6.1
Michigan.....	1,953,791	1,908,866	44,925	2.8
Wisconsin.....	1,872,251	1,718,711	153,540	8.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota.....	1,672,928	1,481,090	191,838	13.0
Iowa.....	1,992,500	1,920,257	72,243	3.8
Missouri.....	2,159,276	2,213,248	-53,972	-2.4
North Dakota.....	646,872	577,056	69,816	12.1
South Dakota.....	611,345	569,794	41,551	7.3
Nebraska.....	1,049,823	992,010	57,813	5.8
Kansas.....	1,545,841	1,512,484	33,357	2.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	112,835	114,911	-2,076	-1.8
Maryland.....	657,934	698,515	-40,581	-5.8
District of Columbia.....				
Virginia.....	1,819,836	1,721,437	98,399	5.7
West Virginia.....	1,289,839	1,106,281	183,558	16.6
North Carolina.....	2,402,514	2,105,063	297,451	14.1
South Carolina.....	1,578,243	1,429,453	148,790	10.4
Georgia.....	2,475,296	2,280,213	195,083	8.6
Florida.....	764,698	628,685	136,013	21.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	2,053,767	1,945,548	108,219	5.6
Tennessee.....	1,921,479	1,851,744	69,735	3.8
Alabama.....	2,065,127	1,915,751	149,376	7.8
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,797,114	-6,496	-0.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	1,658,192	1,503,850	154,342	10.3
Louisiana.....	1,367,416	1,289,298	78,118	6.1
Oklahoma.....	1,834,636	1,549,490	285,146	18.4
Texas.....	3,822,423	3,387,343	435,080	12.8
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	507,278	336,888	170,390	50.6
Idaho.....	431,866	325,594	106,272	32.6
Wyoming.....	194,402	145,065	49,337	33.2
Colorado.....	609,983	510,485	99,498	19.5
New Mexico.....	360,350	327,301	33,049	10.1
Arizona.....	305,109	193,220	111,889	57.9
Utah.....	298,482	254,994	43,488	17.1
Nevada.....	77,407	81,875	-4,468	-5.5
PACIFIC:				
Washington.....	786,678	666,757	119,921	18.0
Oregon.....	525,101	459,514	65,587	14.3
California.....	1,675,847	1,214,179	461,668	38.0

TABLE 53.—INCREASE IN POPULATION, BY COLOR, NATIVITY,
[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL INCREASE.		NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	13, 738, 354	14.9	8, 933, 382	18.1	2, 778, 228	21.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	848, 228	12.9	189, 730	7.3	445, 775	30.5
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 945, 252	15.2	1, 185, 051	13.8	1, 284, 875	31.2
East North Central.....	3, 224, 522	17.7	2, 038, 402	20.9	593, 877	17.2
West North Central.....	3, 224, 522	7.8	951, 861	14.6	23, 423	1.1
South Atlantic.....	1, 795, 877	14.7	1, 438, 211	10.6	70, 192	28.9
East South Central.....	483, 406	5.7	640, 290	11.7	—8, 431	—
West South Central.....	1, 457, 690	16.6	1, 192, 336	20.7	51, 767	14.2
Mountain.....	702, 584	26.7	535, 884	38.5	81, 123	21.9
Pacific.....	1, 374, 567	32.8	778, 617	38.9	226, 827	34.5
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25, 643	3.5	873	0.2	12, 695	17.3
New Hampshire.....	12, 511	2.9	—4, 719	—2.0	13, 438	19.9
Vermont.....	—3, 528	—1.0	—1, 057	—0.5	2, 593	6.6
Massachusetts.....	485, 940	14.4	127, 344	11.5	245, 438	29.1
Rhode Island.....	61, 787	11.4	13, 732	8.6	38, 890	26.6
Connecticut.....	265, 875	23.9	53, 557	13.5	132, 221	45.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1, 271, 613	14.0	437, 941	13.6	602, 246	26.9
New Jersey.....	618, 738	24.4	202, 766	20.1	255, 047	43.9
Pennsylvania.....	1, 054, 906	13.8	527, 344	12.5	429, 582	33.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	992, 273	20.8	635, 863	21.0	168, 976	24.9
Indiana.....	229, 514	8.5	199, 456	9.4	16, 058	7.6
Illinois.....	946, 689	15.0	466, 008	17.9	234, 881	19.1
Michigan.....	858, 239	30.5	445, 606	36.4	163, 969	26.8
Wisconsin.....	298, 207	12.8	291, 469	38.2	11, 793	1.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	311, 417	15.0	252, 546	43.9	40, 666	6.1
Iowa.....	179, 250	8.1	225, 027	17.3	—18, 831	—4.8
Missouri.....	110, 720	3.4	149, 101	6.2	—11, 963	—3.8
North Dakota.....	69, 816	12.1	45, 505	28.0	23, 919	13.3
South Dakota.....	52, 659	9.0	62, 946	25.6	—1, 704	—1.2
Nebraska.....	104, 158	8.7	114, 989	17.9	—2, 722	—1.2
Kansas.....	78, 808	4.6	101, 747	8.4	—5, 942	—3.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	20, 681	10.2	12, 067	9.4	5, 722	32.6
Maryland.....	154, 815	11.9	126, 461	16.4	12, 832	9.9
District of Columbia.....	106, 502	32.2	72, 777	43.7	8, 607	32.5
Virginia.....	247, 575	12.0	205, 256	15.8	8, 801	41.2
West Virginia.....	242, 582	19.9	190, 750	18.3	21, 218	59.9
North Carolina.....	362, 836	16.0	279, 485	18.8	1, 851	47.6
South Carolina.....	168, 324	11.1	137, 448	20.8	1, 266	22.0
Georgia.....	286, 711	11.0	251, 639	18.1	3, 139	23.7
Florida.....	215, 851	28.7	158, 328	42.3	15, 606	77.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	126, 725	5.5	175, 940	9.4	—10, 592	—13.8
Tennessee.....	153, 096	7.0	178, 151	10.8	—149	—0.7
Alabama.....	210, 081	9.8	216, 670	18.4	1, 924	10.9
Mississippi.....	—6, 496	—0.4	69, 529	9.2	886	4.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	177, 755	11.3	149, 183	13.8	643	3.5
Louisiana.....	142, 121	8.6	165, 137	21.3	—1, 373	—2.0
Oklahoma.....	371, 128	22.4	368, 704	28.1	3, 206	6.4
Texas.....	766, 636	18.7	509, 312	19.6	49, 291	21.7
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	172, 836	46.0	113, 676	70.1	33, 512	48.6
Idaho.....	106, 272	32.6	90, 853	44.5	7, 845	19.6
Wyoming.....	48, 437	33.2	42, 188	52.3	5, 483	27.8
Colorado.....	140, 605	17.6	127, 905	26.9	15, 512	13.3
New Mexico.....	33, 049	10.1	17, 708	6.9	4, 455	30.9
Arizona.....	129, 808	63.5	68, 677	83.3	13, 417	51.4
Utah.....	76, 045	20.4	74, 113	43.2	1, 918	2.6
Nevada.....	—4, 468	—5.5	959	2.7	—419	—5.0
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	214, 631	18.8	126, 320	21.6	39, 773	22.7
Oregon.....	110, 624	16.4	80, 875	19.4	16, 491	20.8
California.....	1, 049, 312	44.1	571, 422	51.6	170, 563	42.3

AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910-1920.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	NATIVE WHITE OF MIXED PARENTAGE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
UNITED STATES.....	1,010,139	16.9	367,209	2.8	635,368	6.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	143,792	24.3	56,288	3.1	12,745	19.2
Middle Atlantic.....	222,066	15.0	86,396	1.8	182,313	43.6
East North Central.....	223,102	13.5	156,059	5.1	213,718	71.0
West North Central.....	139,752	12.6	-241,270	-15.0	35,859	14.8
South Atlantic.....	34,569	20.9	25,365	8.7	212,632	5.2
East South Central.....	-3,720	-4.1	-14,918	-17.2	-128,981	-4.9
West South Central.....	39,559	16.4	110,574	31.7	79,153	4.0
Mountain.....	59,122	23.9	16,315	3.7	9,334	43.5
Pacific.....	151,897	33.3	172,420	20.0	18,595	63.7
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	14,916	24.3	-2,784	-2.5	-53	-3.9
New Hampshire.....	9,031	25.4	-5,325	-5.5	57	10.1
Vermont.....	1,318	3.7	-5,335	-10.7	-1,949	-64.7
Massachusetts.....	73,332	24.2	26,484	2.5	7,411	19.5
Rhode Island.....	13,822	27.6	-4,526	-2.5	507	5.3
Connecticut.....	26,303	30.7	47,754	14.5	5,872	38.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	108,155	14.1	56,840	2.1	64,292	47.9
New Jersey.....	54,955	27.2	80,425	12.2	27,372	30.5
Pennsylvania.....	59,956	11.5	-50,899	-3.5	90,649	46.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	32,705	9.3	81,452	13.6	74,735	67.1
Indiana.....	2,050	1.5	-8,454	-5.3	20,490	34.0
Illinois.....	67,091	13.6	4,391	0.4	73,225	67.1
Michigan.....	75,694	21.4	131,111	22.0	42,967	251.0
Wisconsin.....	45,562	14.2	-52,441	-10.2	2,301	79.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	73,343	26.8	-56,846	-10.5	1,725	24.4
Iowa.....	16,631	7.0	-47,837	-17.5	4,032	26.9
Missouri.....	-4,156	-2.0	-42,870	-13.7	20,789	13.2
North Dakota.....	25,330	35.6	-24,655	-15.8	-150	-24.3
South Dakota.....	12,371	16.6	-18,237	-18.1	15	1.8
Nebraska.....	12,872	10.0	-26,213	-14.9	5,553	72.2
Kansas.....	3,261	2.8	-24,612	-18.2	3,895	7.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,334	16.1	2,390	13.7	-846	-2.7
Maryland.....	4,752	7.7	-1,997	-1.9	12,229	5.3
District of Columbia.....	5,151	27.8	4,197	17.2	15,520	16.4
Virginia.....	5,786	35.4	4,157	15.6	18,921	2.8
West Virginia.....	3,616	16.3	4,834	8.5	22,172	34.6
North Carolina.....	775	15.6	1,157	19.5	65,564	9.4
South Carolina.....	316	5.9	347	5.7	28,876	3.5
Georgia.....	1,420	11.4	1,114	7.4	29,378	2.5
Florida.....	11,419	72.8	9,166	27.1	20,818	6.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	-3,466	-7.2	-9,273	-23.2	-25,718	-9.8
Tennessee.....	-460	-2.6	-2,981	-16.1	-21,330	-4.5
Alabama.....	900	6.1	-1,294	-6.8	-7,630	-0.8
Mississippi.....	-694	-6.7	-1,370	-14.6	-74,303	-7.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,839	10.1	-2,934	-17.4	29,329	6.6
Louisiana.....	-1,328	-3.0	-6,911	-13.3	-13,617	-1.9
Oklahoma.....	4,869	11.0	-116	-0.3	11,796	8.6
Texas.....	34,179	25.4	120,535	50.2	51,645	7.5
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24,716	64.7	1,976	2.2	-176	-9.6
Idaho.....	9,413	26.8	-1,494	-3.6	269	41.3
Wyoming.....	4,020	31.5	-1,863	-6.9	-960	-38.5
Colorado.....	7,368	11.0	-9,897	-7.8	-135	-1.2
New Mexico.....	1,493	12.5	6,423	23.4	4,105	252.1
Arizona.....	6,612	41.2	31,275	68.3	5,996	298.5
Utah.....	6,220	10.8	-6,938	-10.9	802	26.4
Nevada.....	-720	-8.3	-3,197	-17.8	-167	-32.6
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	35,715	33.2	8,855	3.7	825	13.6
Oregon.....	17,540	31.4	-850	-0.8	652	43.7
California.....	98,642	42.4	164,412	31.8	17,118	79.1

TABLE 54.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY COLOR AND

[The percentages of increase in this table represent the growth of the urban and rural population, respectively, for the reason that certain places, by reason of the growth or decline in their population, passed from the between 1910 and 1920 in the total territory urban in 1920 was 25.7, and the corresponding percentage for

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	URBAN POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
UNITED STATES:				
1920.....	54,304,603	40,263,101	10,356,983	3,559,473
1910.....	42,166,120	29,846,561	9,532,733	2,684,797
Per cent of increase.....	28.8	34.9	8.6	32.6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.				
New England:				
1920.....	5,865,073	4,147,230	1,641,728	71,416
1910.....	4,998,082	3,363,394	1,573,954	56,445
Per cent of increase.....	17.3	23.3	4.3	26.5
Middle Atlantic:				
1920.....	16,672,595	11,901,974	4,239,681	517,432
1910.....	13,723,373	9,324,444	4,049,477	339,246
Per cent of increase.....	21.5	27.6	4.7	52.5
East North Central:				
1920.....	13,049,272	10,080,910	2,511,626	448,873
1910.....	9,617,271	7,192,361	2,189,291	230,542
Per cent of increase.....	35.7	40.2	14.7	94.7
West North Central:				
1920.....	4,727,372	3,903,214	607,384	212,591
1910.....	3,873,716	3,074,396	631,696	164,301
Per cent of increase.....	22.0	27.0	—3.8	29.4
South Atlantic:				
1920.....	4,338,792	2,969,600	222,488	1,144,371
1910.....	3,092,153	1,989,234	181,756	909,520
Per cent of increase.....	40.3	49.3	16.0	25.8
East South Central:				
1920.....	1,994,207	1,374,153	48,407	571,316
1910.....	1,574,229	1,006,808	57,932	509,097
Per cent of increase.....	26.7	36.5	—16.4	12.2
West South Central:				
1920.....	2,970,829	2,238,154	220,460	585,282
1910.....	1,957,456	1,378,925	136,808	435,838
Per cent of increase.....	51.8	60.1	61.1	22.8
Mountain:				
1920.....	1,214,980	1,009,436	181,439	16,678
1910.....	947,511	750,960	173,331	15,446
Per cent of increase.....	28.2	34.4	4.7	8.0
Pacific:				
1920.....	3,471,483	2,668,430	683,770	41,514
1910.....	2,382,329	1,766,039	528,488	24,362
Per cent of increase.....	45.7	51.1	29.4	70.4
NEW ENGLAND.				
Maine:				
1920.....	299,569	239,156	59,152	766
1910.....	262,248	203,508	57,826	792
Per cent of increase.....	14.2	17.5	2.3	—3.3
New Hampshire:				
1920.....	279,761	207,774	71,429	441
1910.....	255,099	179,490	75,174	356
Per cent of increase.....	9.7	15.8	—5.0	23.9
Vermont:				
1920.....	109,976	91,597	18,146	220
1910.....	98,917	77,837	21,239	326
Per cent of increase.....	11.2	18.4	—14.6	—32.5
Massachusetts:				
1920.....	3,650,248	2,558,510	1,045,106	43,624
1910.....	3,125,367	2,078,585	1,008,581	35,243
Per cent of increase.....	16.8	23.1	3.6	23.8
Rhode Island:				
1920.....	589,180	407,412	171,685	9,710
1910.....	524,654	339,606	175,405	9,055
Per cent of increase.....	12.3	20.0	—2.1	7.2
Connecticut:				
1920.....	936,339	642,781	276,210	16,655
1910.....	731,797	484,888	235,729	10,673
Per cent of increase.....	28.0	32.6	17.2	56.0

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

NATIVITY, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

ly, but do not represent the actual increase in the population of urban and rural areas as constituted in 1920, rural to the urban or from the urban to the rural class between 1910 and 1920. The percentage of increase the total territory rural in 1920 was 5.4. (See Table 39, pp. 60 and 61, Vol. I, Fourteenth Census Reports.)]

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
UNITED STATES:				
1920.....	51,406,017	40,845,060	3,355,771	6,903,686
1910.....	49,806,146	38,639,851	3,512,812	7,142,966
Per cent of increase.....	3.2	6.0	-12.0	-3.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.				
New England:				
1920.....	1,535,836	1,298,195	228,926	7,635
1910.....	1,554,599	1,302,734	240,432	9,861
Per cent of increase.....	-1.2	-0.3	-4.8	-22.6
Middle Atlantic:				
1920.....	5,588,549	4,827,291	672,594	82,751
1910.....	5,592,519	4,729,829	776,702	78,624
Per cent of increase.....	-0.1	2.1	-13.4	5.2
East North Central:				
1920.....	8,426,271	7,634,673	711,653	65,681
1910.....	8,633,350	7,668,041	877,929	70,294
Per cent of increase.....	-2.4	-0.4	-18.9	-6.6
West North Central:				
1920.....	7,816,877	6,950,212	764,577	65,930
1910.....	7,764,205	6,663,994	981,535	78,361
Per cent of increase.....	0.7	4.3	-22.1	-15.9
South Atlantic:				
1920.....	9,651,480	6,363,420	93,432	3,180,749
1910.....	9,102,742	5,791,814	98,799	3,202,968
Per cent of increase.....	6.0	9.9	-5.4	-0.7
East South Central:				
1920.....	6,899,100	4,921,455	23,532	1,952,216
1910.....	6,835,672	4,660,661	28,925	2,143,416
Per cent of increase.....	0.9	5.6	-18.6	-8.9
West South Central:				
1920.....	7,271,395	5,448,240	238,873	1,528,297
1910.....	6,827,078	4,993,907	211,951	1,548,588
Per cent of increase.....	6.5	9.1	12.7	-1.3
Mountain:				
1920.....	2,121,121	1,750,238	271,786	14,123
1910.....	1,686,006	1,332,585	263,579	6,021
Per cent of increase.....	25.8	31.3	3.1	134.6
Pacific:				
1920.....	2,095,388	1,651,336	350,098	6,276
1910.....	1,809,975	1,396,386	332,960	4,833
Per cent of increase.....	15.8	18.3	5.1	29.9
NEW ENGLAND.				
Maine:				
1920.....	468,445	419,190	48,197	544
1910.....	480,123	426,354	52,307	571
Per cent of increase.....	-2.4	-1.7	-7.9	-4.7
New Hampshire:				
1920.....	163,322	143,324	19,804	189
1910.....	175,473	153,858	21,384	208
Per cent of increase.....	-6.9	-6.8	-7.4	-13.5
Vermont:				
1920.....	242,452	215,694	26,380	252
1910.....	257,039	227,100	28,922	1,295
Per cent of increase.....	-5.7	-5.0	-7.8	-72.8
Massachusetts:				
1920.....	202,108	167,480	32,428	1,842
1910.....	241,049	195,311	42,469	2,312
Per cent of increase.....	-16.2	-14.2	-23.6	-34.5
Rhode Island:				
1920.....	15,217	13,069	1,814	326
1910.....	17,956	14,861	2,620	474
Per cent of increase.....	-15.3	-12.1	-30.8	-31.2
Connecticut:				
1920.....	444,292	339,438	100,303	4,391
1910.....	382,959	285,250	93,080	4,501
Per cent of increase.....	16.0	19.0	7.8	-2.4

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

TABLE 54.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY COLOR AND

[The percentages of increase in this table represent the growth of the urban and rural population, respectively, for the reason that certain places, by reason of the growth or decline in their population, passed from the between 1910 and 1920 in the total territory urban in 1920 was 25.7, and the corresponding percentage for

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	URBAN POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.				
New York:				
1920.....	8,589,844	5,809,720	2,585,350	185,212
1910.....	7,185,494	4,578,556	2,482,487	117,436
Per cent of increase.....	19.5	26.9	4.1	57.6
New Jersey:				
1920.....	2,474,936	1,752,736	628,402	92,328
1910.....	1,907,210	1,291,286	549,274	65,427
Per cent of increase.....	29.8	35.7	14.4	41.1
Pennsylvania:				
1920.....	5,607,815	4,339,518	1,025,929	239,892
1910.....	4,680,669	3,454,602	1,017,716	156,333
Per cent of increase.....	21.1	25.6	0.8	53.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.				
Ohio:				
1920.....	3,677,136	2,949,461	570,449	155,975
1910.....	2,665,143	2,105,641	476,502	82,282
Per cent of increase.....	38.0	40.1	19.7	89.6
Indiana:				
1920.....	1,482,855	1,291,795	118,813	71,813
1910.....	1,143,835	983,630	111,396	48,425
Per cent of increase.....	29.6	31.3	6.7	48.3
Illinois:				
1920.....	4,403,153	3,191,148	1,046,677	161,728
1910.....	3,476,929	2,390,991	997,890	85,538
Per cent of increase.....	26.6	33.5	4.9	89.1
Michigan:				
1920.....	2,241,560	1,663,124	521,554	55,006
1910.....	1,327,044	967,108	347,078	12,156
Per cent of increase.....	68.9	72.0	50.3	352.5
Wisconsin:				
1920.....	1,244,568	985,382	254,133	4,351
1910.....	1,004,320	744,991	256,425	2,141
Per cent of increase.....	23.9	32.3	-0.9	103.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.				
Minnesota:				
1920.....	1,051,598	801,114	241,463	8,250
1910.....	850,294	598,280	245,042	6,518
Per cent of increase.....	23.7	33.9	-1.5	26.6
Iowa:				
1920.....	875,495	789,731	90,019	15,345
1910.....	680,054	579,682	90,353	9,736
Per cent of increase.....	28.7	32.8	-0.4	56.8
Missouri:				
1920.....	1,586,903	1,303,223	148,813	134,167
1910.....	1,398,817	1,119,759	173,795	104,462
Per cent of increase.....	13.4	16.4	-14.4	28.4
North Dakota:				
1920.....	88,239	71,497	16,161	272
1910.....	63,236	47,596	15,169	306
Per cent of increase.....	39.5	50.2	6.5	-11.1
South Dakota:				
1920.....	101,872	89,139	12,150	840
1910.....	76,673	63,572	12,498	412
Per cent of increase.....	32.9	40.2	-2.8	-17.5
Nebraska:				
1920.....	405,306	333,195	59,346	12,121
1910.....	310,852	246,732	57,035	6,821
Per cent of increase.....	30.4	35.0	4.1	83.1
Kansas:				
1920.....	617,964	535,315	39,432	42,096
1910.....	493,790	418,775	37,804	36,196
Per cent of increase.....	25.1	27.8	4.3	16.3

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

NATIVITY, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

ly, but do not represent the actual increase in the population of urban and rural areas as constituted in 1920, rural to the urban or from the urban to the rural class between 1910 and 1920. The percentage of increase the total territory rural in 1920 was 5.4. (See Table 39, pp. 60 and 61, Vol. I, Fourteenth Census Reports.)]

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.				
New York:				
1920.....	1,795,383	1,576,195	200,762	13,271
1910.....	1,928,120	1,659,017	246,785	16,705
Per cent of increase.....	-6.9	-5.0	-18.6	-20.6
New Jersey:				
1920.....	680,964	545,738	110,211	24,804
1910.....	629,957	496,420	108,914	24,333
Per cent of increase.....	8.1	9.9	1.2	1.9
Pennsylvania:				
1920.....	3,112,202	2,705,358	361,921	44,676
1910.....	3,034,442	2,574,392	421,003	37,586
Per cent of increase.....	2.6	5.1	-14.0	18.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.				
Ohio:				
1920.....	2,082,258	1,943,735	108,248	30,212
1910.....	2,101,978	1,952,011	120,743	29,170
Per cent of increase.....	-0.9	-0.4	-10.3	3.6
Indiana:				
1920.....	1,447,535	1,406,408	32,055	8,997
1910.....	1,557,041	1,497,009	47,926	11,895
Per cent of increase.....	-7.0	-6.1	-33.1	-24.4
Illinois:				
1920.....	2,082,127	1,901,234	160,274	20,546
1910.....	2,161,662	1,963,411	204,670	23,511
Per cent of increase.....	-3.7	-1.7	-21.7	-12.6
Michigan:				
1920.....	1,426,852	1,211,868	205,081	5,076
1910.....	1,483,129	1,222,615	248,446	4,959
Per cent of increase.....	-3.8	-0.9	-17.5	2.4
Wisconsin:				
1920.....	1,387,499	1,171,428	205,995	850
1910.....	1,329,540	1,062,995	256,144	759
Per cent of increase.....	4.4	10.2	-19.6	12.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.				
Minnesota:				
1920.....	1,335,532	1,081,658	244,701	559
1910.....	1,225,414	917,937	297,968	566
Per cent of increase.....	9.0	17.8	-17.9	-1.2
Iowa:				
1920.....	1,523,526	1,388,803	135,623	3,660
1910.....	1,544,717	1,356,025	183,131	5,137
Per cent of increase.....	-1.0	2.4	-25.9	-29.4
Missouri:				
1920.....	1,817,152	1,735,795	37,213	44,074
1910.....	1,894,518	1,786,277	55,101	52,990
Per cent of increase.....	-4.1	-2.8	-32.5	-16.8
North Dakota:				
1920.....	558,633	438,954	115,342	195
1910.....	513,820	366,101	140,989	311
Per cent of increase.....	8.7	19.4	-18.2	-37.3
South Dakota:				
1920.....	534,675	447,617	70,241	492
1910.....	507,215	399,571	88,130	405
Per cent of increase.....	5.4	12.0	-20.3	21.5
Nebraska:				
1920.....	891,066	796,372	90,306	1,121
1910.....	881,362	757,696	118,830	1,068
Per cent of increase.....	1.1	5.1	-24.0	5.0
Kansas:				
1920.....	1,151,293	1,063,013	71,146	15,829
1910.....	1,197,159	1,080,387	97,386	17,834
Per cent of increase.....	-3.8	-1.6	-26.9	-11.2

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

TABLE 54.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY COLOR AND

[The percentages of increase in this table represent the growth of the urban and rural *population*, respectively, for the reason that certain places, by reason of the growth or decline in their population, passed from the between 1910 and 1920 in the total territory urban in 1920 was 25.7, and the corresponding percentage for [A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	URBAN POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.				
Delaware:				
1920.....	120,767	90,919	16,815	12,992
1910.....	97,085	71,843	14,060	11,157
Per cent of increase.....	24.4	26.6	19.6	16.4
Maryland:				
1920.....	869,422	656,770	87,740	124,509
1910.....	658,192	477,984	80,598	99,230
Per cent of increase.....	32.1	37.4	8.9	25.5
District of Columbia:				
1920.....	437,571	298,312	28,548	109,966
1910.....	331,069	211,777	24,351	94,446
Per cent of increase.....	32.2	40.9	17.2	16.4
Virginia:				
1920.....	673,984	445,247	19,226	209,134
1910.....	476,529	304,478	13,681	158,218
Per cent of increase.....	41.4	46.2	40.5	32.2
West Virginia:				
1920.....	369,007	326,671	19,755	22,484
1910.....	228,242	197,130	15,653	15,390
Per cent of increase.....	61.7	65.7	26.2	46.2
North Carolina:				
1920.....	490,370	330,852	4,239	155,165
1910.....	318,474	199,342	3,096	115,975
Per cent of increase.....	54.0	66.0	36.9	33.8
South Carolina:				
1920.....	293,987	173,142	4,224	116,489
1910.....	224,832	119,045	4,044	101,702
Per cent of increase.....	30.3	45.4	4.5	14.5
Georgia:				
1920.....	727,859	442,170	12,432	273,036
1910.....	538,650	301,848	11,758	224,826
Per cent of increase.....	35.1	46.5	5.7	21.4
Florida:				
1920.....	355,825	205,517	29,509	120,596
1910.....	219,080	105,787	24,515	88,586
Per cent of increase.....	62.4	94.3	20.4	36.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.				
Kentucky:				
1920.....	633,543	506,508	21,561	105,393
1910.....	555,442	418,602	30,125	106,631
Per cent of increase.....	14.1	21.0	—28.4	—1.2
Tennessee:				
1920.....	611,226	429,189	11,484	170,464
1910.....	441,045	277,833	12,598	150,506
Per cent of increase.....	38.6	54.5	—8.8	13.3
Alabama:				
1920.....	509,317	301,227	11,183	196,833
1910.....	370,431	203,145	10,611	156,603
Per cent of increase.....	37.5	48.3	5.4	25.7
Mississippi:				
1920.....	240,121	137,229	4,179	98,626
1910.....	207,311	107,228	4,598	95,357
Per cent of increase.....	15.3	28.0	—9.1	3.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.				
Arkansas:				
1920.....	290,497	211,251	5,590	73,592
1910.....	202,681	137,272	6,054	59,147
Per cent of increase.....	43.3	53.9	—7.7	24.4
Louisiana:				
1920.....	628,163	404,612	32,609	190,413
1910.....	496,516	301,918	33,257	160,845
Per cent of increase.....	26.5	34.0	—1.9	18.4

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

NATIVITY, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

ly, but do not represent the actual increase in the population of urban and rural areas as constituted in 1900, rural to the urban or from the urban to the rural class between 1910 and 1920. The percentage of increase the total territory rural in 1920 was 5.4. (See Table 39, pp. 60 and 61, Vol. I, Fourteenth Census Reports.)]

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.				
Delaware:				
1920.....	102,236	81,886	2,995	17,343
1910.....	105,237	81,839	3,360	20,024
Per cent of increase.....	-2.9	0.1	-10.9	-13.4
Maryland:				
1920.....	580,239	445,790	14,437	119,970
1910.....	637,154	480,481	23,576	133,020
Per cent of increase.....	-8.9	-7.2	-38.8	-9.8
District of Columbia:				
1920.....				
1910.....				
Per cent of increase.....				
Virginia:				
1920.....	1,635,203	1,141,877	11,559	480,833
1910.....	1,585,083	1,088,703	12,947	512,373
Per cent of increase.....	3.2	7.9	-10.7	-6.2
West Virginia:				
1920.....	1,094,694	988,658	42,151	63,861
1910.....	992,877	902,615	41,419	48,793
Per cent of increase.....	10.3	9.5	1.8	30.9
North Carolina:				
1920.....	2,068,753	1,445,828	2,860	608,242
1910.....	1,887,813	1,295,227	2,846	581,868
Per cent of increase.....	9.6	11.6	0.5	4.5
South Carolina:				
1920.....	1,389,737	638,995	2,177	748,230
1910.....	1,290,568	554,062	2,010	734,141
Per cent of increase.....	7.7	15.3	8.3	1.9
Georgia:				
1920.....	2,167,973	1,230,758	3,754	933,329
1910.....	2,070,471	1,114,882	3,314	952,161
Per cent of increase.....	4.7	10.4	13.3	-2.0
Florida:				
1920.....	612,645	389,628	13,499	208,891
1910.....	533,539	304,005	9,327	220,063
Per cent of increase.....	14.8	28.2	44.7	-5.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.				
Kentucky:				
1920.....	1,783,037	1,643,272	9,219	130,545
1910.....	1,734,463	1,569,296	9,928	155,025
Per cent of increase.....	2.8	4.7	-7.1	-15.8
Tennessee:				
1920.....	1,726,659	1,441,326	3,994	281,294
1910.....	1,743,744	1,415,140	5,861	322,582
Per cent of increase.....	-1.0	1.9	-81.9	-12.8
Alabama:				
1920.....	1,838,857	1,128,143	6,479	703,819
1910.....	1,767,662	1,006,731	8,345	751,679
Per cent of increase.....	4.0	12.1	-22.4	-6.4
Mississippi:				
1920.....	1,550,497	708,714	3,840	836,553
1910.....	1,593,803	689,494	4,791	914,130
Per cent of increase.....	-2.5	5.9	-19.8	-8.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.				
Arkansas:				
1920.....	1,461,707	1,054,531	8,385	398,628
1910.....	1,371,768	976,845	10,855	383,744
Per cent of increase.....	6.6	8.0	-22.8	3.9
Louisiana:				
1920.....	1,170,346	647,128	12,262	509,844
1910.....	1,159,872	587,886	18,525	553,029
Per cent of increase.....	0.9	10.2	-33.8	-7.8

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

TABLE 54.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY COLOR AND

[The percentages of increase in this table represent the growth of the urban and rural population, respectively, for the reason that certain places, by reason of the growth or decline in their population, passed from the between 1910 and 1920 in the total territory urban in 1920 was 25.7, and the corresponding percentage for

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	URBAN POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued.				
Oklahoma:				
1920.....	539,480	472,154	14,211	47,904
1910.....	320,155	267,292	11,406	36,982
Per cent of increase.....	68.5	76.6	24.6	29.5
Texas:				
1920.....	1,512,689	1,120,137	168,050	223,373
1910.....	938,104	672,443	86,061	178,864
Per cent of increase.....	61.2	66.6	95.2	24.9
MOUNTAIN.				
Montana:				
1920.....	172,011	136,933	32,763	1,270
1910.....	133,420	95,875	34,656	1,455
Per cent of increase.....	28.9	42.8	-5.5	-12.7
Idaho:				
1920.....	119,037	106,426	11,124	645
1910.....	69,898	59,123	9,481	426
Per cent of increase.....	70.3	80.0	17.3	51.4
Wyoming:				
1920.....	57,348	47,449	8,437	833
1910.....	43,221	33,202	8,242	1,041
Per cent of increase.....	32.7	42.9	2.4	-20.0
Colorado:				
1920.....	453,259	383,167	59,626	9,364
1910.....	404,840	330,458	63,693	9,359
Per cent of increase.....	12.0	16.0	-6.4	0.1
New Mexico:				
1920.....	64,960	57,484	5,665	861
1910.....	46,571	41,498	4,090	795
Per cent of increase.....	39.5	38.5	38.5	8.3
Arizona:				
1920.....	117,527	84,629	28,910	2,631
1910.....	63,260	43,166	17,189	1,310
Per cent of increase.....	85.8	96.1	68.2	100.8
Utah:				
1920.....	215,584	181,159	32,311	1,006
1910.....	172,934	137,490	33,394	959
Per cent of increase.....	24.7	31.8	-3.2	4.9
Nevada:				
1920.....	15,254	12,189	2,603	68
1910.....	13,367	10,148	2,581	101
Per cent of increase.....	14.1	20.1	0.9	-32.7
PACIFIC.				
Washington:				
1920.....	748,735	579,856	149,686	5,782
1910.....	606,530	450,599	139,582	4,699
Per cent of increase.....	23.6	28.7	7.2	23.0
Oregon:				
1920.....	391,019	322,583	61,508	1,844
1910.....	307,060	240,025	57,070	1,264
Per cent of increase.....	27.3	34.4	7.8	45.9
California:				
1920.....	2,331,729	1,765,991	472,576	33,888
1910.....	1,469,739	1,075,415	331,836	18,399
Per cent of increase.....	58.6	64.2	42.4	84.2

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

NATIVITY, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

ly, but do not represent the actual increase in the population of urban and rural areas as constituted in 1920, rural to the urban or from the urban to the rural class between 1910 and 1920. The percentage of increase the total territory rural in 1920 was 5.4. (See Table 39, pp. 60 and 61, Vol. I, Fourteenth Census Reports.)]

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL POPULATION.			
	Total. ¹	White.		Negro.
		Native.	Foreign-born.	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL—Continued.				
Oklahoma:				
1920.....	1,488,803	1,309,072	25,757	101,504
1910.....	1,337,000	1,137,155	28,678	100,630
Per cent of increase.....	11.4	15.1	-10.2	0.9
Texas:				
1920.....	3,150,539	2,437,509	192,469	518,321
1910.....	2,958,438	2,292,421	153,898	511,185
Per cent of increase.....	6.5	6.3	25.1	1.4
MOUNTAIN.				
Montana:				
1920.....	376,878	303,707	60,857	388
1910.....	242,633	178,061	56,988	379
Per cent of increase.....	55.3	75.5	6.8	2.4
Idaho:				
1920.....	312,829	280,279	27,839	275
1910.....	255,696	219,671	30,946	225
Per cent of increase.....	22.3	27.6	-10.0	22.2
Wyoming:				
1920.....	137,054	117,442	16,818	542
1910.....	102,744	79,998	18,876	1,194
Per cent of increase.....	33.4	46.8	-10.9	-54.6
Colorado:				
1920.....	486,370	423,982	57,328	1,954
1910.....	394,184	326,106	68,153	2,094
Per cent of increase.....	23.4	30.0	-9.2	-6.7
New Mexico:				
1920.....	295,390	248,112	23,412	4,872
1910.....	280,730	240,442	18,564	833
Per cent of increase.....	5.2	3.2	26.1	484.9
Arizona:				
1920.....	216,635	128,721	49,189	5,374
1910.....	141,094	81,478	29,635	699
Per cent of increase.....	53.5	58.0	66.0	668.8
Utah:				
1920.....	233,812	204,287	24,144	440
1910.....	200,417	165,700	20,999	185
Per cent of increase.....	16.7	23.3	-19.5	137.8
Nevada:				
1920.....	62,153	43,708	12,199	278
1910.....	68,508	46,129	15,418	412
Per cent of increase.....	-9.3	-5.2	-20.9	-32.5
PACIFIC.				
Washington:				
1920.....	607,888	489,866	100,369	1,101
1910.....	536,460	417,315	101,615	1,359
Per cent of increase.....	13.3	17.4	-1.2	-19.0
Oregon:				
1920.....	392,370	344,412	40,643	300
1910.....	365,705	312,064	45,931	228
Per cent of increase.....	7.3	10.4	-11.5	31.6
California:				
1920.....	1,095,132	817,058	209,086	4,875
1910.....	907,810	667,007	185,414	3,246
Per cent of increase.....	20.6	22.5	12.8	50.2

¹Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

TABLE 55.—NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN TOTAL, URBAN,

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.		COMBINED URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.		
		Total.	Native white, native parentage.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
1	UNITED STATES:			
2	1920.....	105,710,620	58,421,957	55.3
	1910.....	91,972,266	49,488,575	53.8
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.			
3	New England:			
4	1920.....	7,400,909	2,803,149	37.9
	1910.....	6,552,681	2,613,419	39.9
5	Middle Atlantic:			
6	1920.....	22,261,144	9,631,012	43.3
	1910.....	19,315,892	8,462,961	43.8
7	East North Central:			
8	1920.....	21,475,543	11,790,370	54.9
	1910.....	18,250,621	9,751,968	53.4
9	West North Central:			
10	1920.....	12,544,249	7,475,548	59.6
	1910.....	11,637,621	6,523,687	56.1
11	South Atlantic:			
12	1920.....	13,990,272	8,779,416	62.8
	1910.....	12,194,895	7,341,205	60.2
13	East South Central:			
14	1920.....	8,893,307	6,092,782	68.5
	1910.....	8,409,901	5,452,492	64.8
15	West South Central:			
16	1920.....	10,242,224	6,959,785	68.0
	1910.....	8,784,534	5,767,449	65.7
17	Mountain:			
18	1920.....	3,336,101	2,002,508	60.0
	1910.....	2,633,517	1,466,624	55.7
19	Pacific:			
20	1920.....	5,566,871	2,887,387	51.9
	1910.....	4,192,304	2,103,770	50.3
	NEW ENGLAND.			
21	Maine:			
22	1920.....	768,014	495,780	64.6
	1910.....	742,371	494,907	66.7
23	New Hampshire:			
24	1920.....	443,083	225,512	50.9
	1910.....	430,572	230,231	53.5
25	Vermont:			
26	1920.....	352,428	228,325	64.8
	1910.....	355,956	229,382	64.4
27	Massachusetts:			
28	1920.....	3,852,356	1,230,773	31.9
	1910.....	3,366,416	1,103,429	32.8
29	Rhode Island:			
30	1920.....	604,397	173,553	28.7
	1910.....	542,610	159,821	29.5
31	Connecticut:			
32	1920.....	1,380,631	449,206	32.5
	1910.....	1,114,756	395,649	35.5
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			
33	New York:			
34	1920.....	10,385,227	3,668,266	35.3
	1910.....	9,113,614	3,230,325	35.4
35	New Jersey:			
36	1920.....	3,155,900	1,212,675	38.4
	1910.....	2,537,187	1,009,909	39.8
37	Pennsylvania:			
38	1920.....	8,720,017	4,750,071	54.5
	1910.....	7,665,111	4,222,727	55.1

AND RURAL POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

URBAN POPULATION.			RURAL POPULATION.			Per cent urban in total population.	
Total.	Native white, native parentage.		Total.	Native white, native parentage.			
	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.		
54,304,603 42,166,120	24,556,729 17,621,230	45.2 41.8	51,406,017 49,806,146	33,865,228 31,867,345	65.9 64.0	51.4 45.8	1 2
5,865,073 4,998,082	1,867,235 1,619,070	31.8 32.4	1,535,836 1,554,599	935,914 994,349	60.9 64.0	79.2 76.3	3 4
16,672,595 13,723,373	5,976,653 4,718,468	35.8 34.4	5,583,549 5,592,519	3,654,359 3,744,498	65.4 67.0	74.9 71.0	5 6
13,049,272 9,617,271	5,970,956 4,014,669	45.8 41.7	8,426,271 8,636,350	5,819,414 5,737,299	69.1 66.5	60.8 52.7	7 8
4,727,372 3,873,716	2,627,908 1,984,327	55.6 51.2	7,816,877 7,764,205	4,847,640 4,539,360	62.0 58.5	37.7 33.3	9 10
4,338,792 3,092,153	2,559,203 1,675,819	59.0 54.2	9,651,480 9,102,742	6,220,213 5,665,386	64.4 62.2	31.0 25.4	11 12
1,994,207 1,574,229	1,231,225 856,826	61.7 54.4	6,899,100 6,835,672	4,861,557 4,595,666	70.5 67.2	22.4 18.7	13 14
2,970,829 1,957,456	1,904,386 1,142,686	64.1 58.4	7,271,395 6,827,078	5,055,399 4,624,813	69.5 67.7	29.0 22.3	15 16
1,214,980 947,511	695,078 491,829	57.2 51.9	2,121,121 1,686,006	1,307,430 974,795	61.6 57.8	36.4 36.0	17 18
3,471,483 2,382,329	1,724,085 1,117,591	49.7 46.9	2,095,388 1,809,975	1,163,302 991,179	55.5 54.8	62.4 56.8	19 20
299,569 262,248	153,986 137,519	51.4 52.4	468,445 480,123	341,794 357,388	73.0 74.4	39.0 35.3	21 22
279,761 255,099	112,873 104,701	40.3 41.0	163,322 175,473	112,639 125,530	69.0 71.5	63.1 59.2	23 24
109,976 98,917	59,302 49,623	53.9 50.2	242,452 257,039	169,023 179,759	69.7 69.9	31.2 27.8	25 26
3,650,248 3,125,367	1,116,638 962,238	30.6 30.8	202,108 241,049	114,135 141,191	56.5 58.6	94.8 92.8	27 28
589,180 524,654	163,733 147,938	27.8 28.2	15,217 17,956	9,820 11,883	64.5 66.2	97.5 96.7	29 30
936,339 731,797	260,703 217,051	27.8 29.7	444,292 382,959	188,503 178,598	42.4 46.6	67.8 65.6	31 32
8,589,844 7,185,494	2,487,080 1,955,409	29.0 27.2	1,795,383 1,928,120	1,181,186 1,274,916	65.8 66.1	82.7 78.8	33 34
2,474,936 1,907,210	837,624 639,962	33.8 33.6	680,964 629,957	375,051 369,947	55.1 58.7	78.4 75.2	35 36
5,607,815 4,630,669	2,651,949 2,123,092	47.3 45.8	3,112,202 3,084,442	2,098,122 2,099,635	67.4 69.2	64.3 60.4	37 38

TABLE 55.—NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN TOTAL, URBAN, AND

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.		COMBINED URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.		
		Total.	Native white, native parentage.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.				
1	Ohio:			
2	1920.....	5,759,394	3,669,122	63.7
3	1910.....	4,767,121	3,033,259	63.6
4	Indiana:			
5	1920.....	2,930,390	2,329,544	79.5
6	1910.....	2,700,876	2,130,088	78.9
7	Illinois:			
8	1920.....	6,485,280	3,066,563	47.3
9	1910.....	5,638,591	2,600,555	46.1
10	Michigan:			
11	1920.....	3,668,412	1,670,447	45.5
12	1910.....	2,810,173	1,224,841	43.6
13	Wisconsin:			
14	1920.....	2,632,067	1,054,694	40.1
15	1910.....	2,333,860	763,225	32.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.				
16	Minnesota:			
17	1920.....	2,387,125	827,627	34.7
18	1910.....	2,075,708	575,081	27.7
19	Iowa:			
20	1920.....	2,404,021	1,528,553	63.6
21	1910.....	2,224,771	1,303,526	58.6
22	Missouri:			
23	1920.....	3,404,055	2,536,936	74.5
24	1910.....	3,293,335	2,387,835	72.5
25	North Dakota:			
26	1920.....	646,872	207,966	32.1
27	1910.....	577,056	162,461	28.2
28	South Dakota:			
29	1920.....	636,547	308,598	48.5
30	1910.....	583,888	245,652	42.1
31	Nebraska:			
32	1920.....	1,296,372	757,064	58.4
33	1910.....	1,192,214	642,075	53.9
34	Kansas:			
35	1920.....	1,769,257	1,308,804	74.0
36	1910.....	1,690,949	1,207,057	71.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC.				
37	Delaware:			
38	1920.....	223,003	139,876	62.7
39	1910.....	202,322	127,809	63.2
40	Maryland:			
41	1920.....	1,449,661	893,088	61.6
42	1910.....	1,295,346	766,627	59.2
43	District of Columbia:			
44	1920.....	437,571	239,488	54.7
45	1910.....	331,069	166,711	50.4
46	Virginia:			
47	1920.....	2,309,187	1,534,494	66.5
48	1910.....	2,061,612	1,325,238	64.3
49	West Virginia:			
50	1920.....	1,468,701	1,232,857	84.2
51	1910.....	1,221,119	1,042,107	85.3
52	North Carolina:			
53	1920.....	2,559,123	1,765,203	69.0
54	1910.....	2,206,287	1,485,718	67.3
55	South Carolina:			
56	1920.....	1,683,724	799,418	47.5
57	1910.....	1,515,400	681,970	45.7
58	Georgia:			
59	1920.....	2,895,832	1,642,697	56.7
60	1910.....	2,609,121	1,391,053	53.3
61	Florida:			
62	1920.....	963,470	532,295	55.0
63	1910.....	752,619	373,967	49.7

RURAL POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

URBAN POPULATION.			RURAL POPULATION.			Per cent urban in total pop- ulation.	
Total.	Native white, native parentage.		Total.	Native white, native parentage.			
	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.		
3,677,136	1,996,363	54.3	2,082,258	1,672,759	80.3	63.8	1
2,665,143	1,360,068	51.0	2,101,978	1,673,191	79.6	55.9	2
1,482,855	1,043,866	70.4	1,447,535	1,285,678	88.8	50.6	3
1,143,835	775,755	67.8	1,557,041	1,354,333	87.0	42.4	4
4,403,153	1,583,665	36.0	2,082,127	1,482,898	71.2	67.9	5
3,476,929	1,122,044	32.3	2,161,662	1,478,511	68.4	61.7	6
2,241,560	902,177	40.2	1,426,852	768,270	53.8	61.1	7
1,327,044	470,803	35.5	1,483,129	754,038	50.8	47.2	8
1,244,568	444,885	35.7	1,387,499	609,809	44.0	47.3	9
1,004,320	285,999	28.5	1,329,540	477,226	35.9	43.0	10
1,051,593	356,046	33.9	1,335,532	471,581	35.3	44.1	11
850,294	248,321	29.2	1,225,414	326,760	26.7	41.0	12
875,495	552,275	63.1	1,528,526	976,278	63.9	36.4	13
680,054	395,577	58.2	1,544,717	907,949	58.8	30.6	14
1,586,903	949,293	59.8	1,817,152	1,587,643	87.4	46.6	15
1,398,817	768,923	55.0	1,894,518	1,618,912	85.5	42.5	16
88,239	36,448	41.3	558,633	171,518	30.7	13.6	17
63,236	23,814	37.7	513,820	138,647	27.0	11.0	18
101,872	58,251	57.2	534,675	250,347	46.8	16.0	19
76,673	39,523	51.5	507,215	206,129	40.6	13.1	20
405,306	225,605	55.7	891,066	531,459	59.6	31.3	21
310,852	160,880	51.8	881,362	481,195	54.6	26.1	22
617,964	449,990	72.8	1,151,293	858,814	74.6	34.9	23
493,790	347,289	70.3	1,197,159	859,768	71.8	29.2	24
120,767	63,747	52.8	102,236	76,129	74.5	54.2	25
97,085	51,323	52.9	105,237	76,486	72.7	43.0	26
869,422	482,491	55.5	580,239	410,597	70.8	60.0	27
658,192	333,781	50.7	637,154	432,846	67.9	50.8	28
437,571	239,488	54.7				100.0	29
331,069	166,711	50.4				100.0	30
673,984	413,778	61.4	1,635,203	1,120,716	68.5	29.2	31
476,529	283,140	59.4	1,585,083	1,042,098	65.7	23.1	32
369,037	288,802	78.3	1,094,694	944,055	86.2	25.2	33
228,242	170,675	74.8	992,877	871,432	87.8	13.7	34
490,370	324,229	66.1	2,068,753	1,440,974	69.7	19.2	35
318,474	194,816	61.2	1,887,813	1,290,902	68.4	14.4	36
293,987	164,425	55.9	1,389,737	634,993	45.7	17.5	37
224,832	111,531	49.6	1,290,568	550,439	42.7	14.8	38
727,859	419,183	57.6	2,167,973	1,223,514	56.4	25.1	39
538,650	282,493	52.4	2,070,471	1,108,565	53.5	20.6	40
355,825	163,060	45.8	612,645	369,235	60.3	36.7	41
219,080	81,349	37.1	533,539	292,618	54.8	29.1	42

TABLE 55.—NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN TOTAL, URBAN, AND

	DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	COMBINED URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.		
		Total.	Native white, native parentage.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
1	Kentucky:			
2	1920.....	2,416,630	2,039,134	84.4
3	1910.....	2,289,905	1,863,194	81.4
4	Tennessee:			
5	1920.....	2,337,685	1,832,757	78.4
6	1910.....	12,184,789	1,654,606	75.7
7	Alabama:			
8	1920.....	2,348,174	1,394,129	59.4
9	1910.....	2,138,093	1,177,459	55.1
10	Mississippi:			
11	1920.....	1,790,618	826,762	46.2
12	1910.....	1,797,114	757,233	42.1
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
13	Arkansas:			
14	1920.....	1,752,204	1,226,692	70.0
15	1910.....	1,574,449	1,077,509	68.4
16	Louisiana:			
17	1920.....	1,798,509	941,724	52.4
18	1910.....	1,656,388	776,587	46.9
19	Oklahoma:			
20	1920.....	2,028,263	1,679,107	82.8
21	1910.....	1,657,155	1,310,403	79.1
22	Texas:			
23	1920.....	4,663,228	3,112,262	66.7
24	1910.....	3,896,542	2,602,950	66.8
	MOUNTAIN.			
25	Montana:			
26	1920.....	548,889	275,803	50.2
27	1910.....	376,053	162,127	43.1
28	Idaho:			
29	1920.....	431,866	294,252	68.1
30	1910.....	325,594	203,599	62.5
31	Wyoming:			
32	1920.....	194,402	122,884	63.2
33	1910.....	145,965	80,696	55.3
34	Colorado:			
35	1920.....	939,629	608,041	64.2
36	1910.....	799,024	475,136	59.5
37	New Mexico:			
38	1920.....	360,350	273,317	75.8
39	1910.....	327,301	255,609	78.1
40	Arizona:			
41	1920.....	334,162	151,145	45.2
42	1910.....	204,354	82,468	40.4
43	Utah:			
44	1920.....	449,396	245,781	54.7
45	1910.....	373,351	171,663	46.0
46	Nevada:			
47	1920.....	77,407	36,285	46.9
48	1910.....	81,875	35,326	43.1
	PACIFIC.			
49	Washington:			
50	1920.....	1,356,621	711,706	52.5
51	1910.....	1,141,990	585,386	51.3
52	Oregon:			
53	1920.....	783,389	497,726	63.5
54	1910.....	672,765	416,851	62.0
55	California:			
56	1920.....	3,426,861	1,677,955	49.0
57	1910.....	2,377,549	1,106,533	46.5

DETAILED TABLES.

239

RURAL POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

URBAN POPULATION.			RURAL POPULATION.			Percent urban in total population.	
Total.	Native white, native parentage.		Total.	Native white, native parentage.			
	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.		
633,543	422,898	66.8	1,783,087	1,616,236	90.6	26.2	1
555,442	323,488	58.2	1,734,468	1,539,706	88.8	24.8	2
611,226	402,359	65.8	1,726,659	1,430,398	82.8	26.1	3
441,045	252,188	57.2	1,743,744	1,402,418	80.4	20.2	4
509,317	278,827	54.7	1,838,857	1,115,302	60.7	21.7	5
370,431	184,386	49.8	1,767,662	998,073	56.2	17.3	6
240,121	127,141	52.9	1,550,497	699,621	45.1	13.4	7
207,311	96,764	46.7	1,589,803	660,469	41.5	11.5	8
290,497	195,777	67.4	1,461,707	1,030,915	70.5	16.6	9
202,681	123,733	61.0	1,371,768	953,776	69.5	12.9	10
628,163	320,229	51.0	1,170,346	621,495	53.1	34.9	11
496,516	217,517	43.8	1,159,872	559,070	48.2	30.0	12
539,480	437,374	81.1	1,488,803	1,241,733	83.4	26.6	13
320,155	243,172	76.0	1,337,000	1,067,231	79.8	19.3	14
1,512,689	951,006	62.9	3,150,539	2,161,256	68.6	32.4	15
938,104	558,214	59.5	2,958,438	2,044,736	69.1	24.1	16
172,011	81,508	47.4	376,878	194,295	51.6	31.3	17
133,420	58,774	40.3	242,633	108,353	44.7	35.5	18
119,037	80,213	67.4	312,829	214,039	68.4	27.6	19
69,898	43,808	62.7	255,696	159,791	62.5	21.5	20
57,348	33,705	58.8	137,054	89,179	65.1	29.5	21
43,221	22,365	51.7	102,744	58,331	56.8	29.6	22
453,259	276,329	61.0	486,370	326,712	67.2	48.2	23
404,840	230,544	56.9	394,184	244,592	62.1	50.7	24
64,960	48,859	75.2	295,390	224,458	76.0	18.0	25
46,571	34,473	74.0	280,730	221,136	78.8	14.2	26
117,527	58,330	49.6	216,635	92,815	42.8	35.2	27
63,260	26,644	42.1	141,094	55,824	39.6	31.0	28
215,584	108,034	50.1	233,812	137,747	58.9	48.0	29
172,934	73,559	42.5	200,417	98,104	48.9	46.3	30
15,254	8,100	53.1	62,153	28,185	45.3	19.7	31
13,367	6,662	49.8	68,508	28,664	41.8	16.3	32
748,735	373,611	49.9	607,886	338,095	55.6	55.2	33
605,530	294,854	48.7	536,460	290,532	54.2	53.0	34
391,019	227,549	58.2	392,370	270,177	68.9	49.9	35
307,060	170,078	55.4	365,705	246,773	67.5	45.6	36
2,331,729	1,122,925	48.2	1,095,132	553,030	50.7	68.0	37
1,469,739	652,659	44.4	907,810	453,674	50.0	61.8	38

TABLE 56.—PROPORTION NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1920 AND 1910.

CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.		NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total.....	27,429,326	21,885,419	9,852,391	7,123,131	35.9	32.5
Akron, Ohio.....	208,435	69,067	125,079	37,793	60.0	54.7
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	100,253	56,265	44,473	49.6	44.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	154,639	124,945	91,987	62.3	59.4
Baltimore, Md.....	738,526	558,485	378,580	281,474	51.6	46.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,806	129,635	92,211	66,312	51.6	50.0
Boston, Mass.....	748,060	670,685	181,811	157,870	24.3	23.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,555	102,054	86,816	27,158	25.6	26.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	506,775	423,715	165,135	119,692	32.6	28.2
Cambridge, Mass.....	109,694	104,839	29,045	25,615	26.5	24.4
Camden, N. J.....	116,809	94,538	56,249	49,531	48.4	52.4
Chicago, Ill.....	2,701,705	2,185,283	642,871	445,139	23.8	20.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	401,247	363,591	206,605	154,937	51.5	42.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	796,841	580,663	212,247	132,314	26.6	23.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	237,081	181,511	159,069	116,846	67.1	64.4
Dallas, Tex.....	158,976	92,104	112,509	59,746	70.8	64.9
Dayton, Ohio.....	152,559	116,577	100,966	72,301	66.2	62.0
Denver, Colo.....	256,491	213,381	144,678	106,945	56.4	50.1
Des Moines, Iowa.....	126,468	86,868	84,361	53,785	66.7	62.3
Detroit, Mich.....	993,678	465,766	313,997	116,106	31.6	24.7
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	119,295	19,168	15,858	15.9	13.3
Fort Worth, Tex.....	106,482	73,312	75,515	50,139	70.9	68.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634	112,671	56,079	40,777	40.7	36.2
Hartford, Conn.....	138,036	98,915	40,327	31,011	29.2	31.4
Houston, Tex.....	138,276	78,800	72,433	37,181	52.4	47.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	314,194	233,650	219,297	150,593	69.8	64.5
Jersey City, N. J.....	288,103	267,779	87,638	74,381	29.2	28.0
Kansas City, Kans.....	101,177	82,331	66,075	48,021	55.9	58.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	324,410	248,381	209,134	153,717	64.5	61.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	576,673	319,198	294,458	169,967	51.1	53.2
Louisville, Ky.....	234,891	223,928	139,403	113,543	59.3	50.7
Lowell, Mass.....	112,759	106,294	24,676	20,708	21.9	19.5
Memphis, Tenn.....	162,351	131,105	82,795	59,985	51.0	45.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	457,147	373,857	130,845	78,823	28.6	21.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	380,582	301,408	133,178	96,186	35.0	31.9
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	110,364	74,022	63,687	62.5	57.7
New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217	96,652	20,068	18,738	16.6	19.4
New Haven, Conn.....	162,537	133,605	44,401	37,726	27.3	28.2
New Orleans, La.....	387,219	339,075	190,641	147,473	49.2	43.5
New York, N. Y.....	5,620,048	4,766,883	1,164,834	921,313	20.7	19.3
Newark, N. J.....	414,524	347,469	113,413	94,737	27.4	27.3
Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	67,452	57,759	34,471	49.9	51.1
Oakland, Calif.....	216,261	150,174	90,279	55,198	41.7	36.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	191,601	115,055	86,525	161,416	45.2	40.8
Paterson, N. J.....	135,875	125,600	31,524	28,392	23.4	22.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,823,779	1,549,008	698,732	584,008	38.3	37.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	588,343	533,905	216,580	179,089	36.8	33.0
Portland, Oreg.....	258,288	207,214	136,216	104,183	52.7	50.3
Providence, R. I.....	237,595	224,326	63,728	59,966	26.8	26.7
Reading, Pa.....	107,784	96,071	81,000	74,714	75.2	77.8
Richmond, Va.....	171,667	127,628	102,956	69,130	60.0	54.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	295,750	218,149	111,976	74,525	37.9	34.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	772,897	687,029	359,482	269,538	46.5	39.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	234,698	214,744	77,378	61,594	33.0	28.7
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	118,110	92,777	56,234	38,152	47.6	41.1
San Antonio, Tex.....	161,379	96,614	76,299	44,629	47.3	46.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	506,676	416,912	167,179	115,359	33.0	27.7
Scranton, Pa.....	137,783	129,867	48,715	38,745	35.4	29.8
Seattle, Wash.....	315,312	237,194	139,701	105,784	44.3	44.6
Spokane, Wash.....	104,437	104,402	57,324	54,374	54.9	52.3
Springfield, Mass.....	129,614	88,926	48,945	35,732	37.8	40.2
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,717	137,249	80,072	58,408	46.6	42.6
Toledo, Ohio.....	248,164	168,497	124,055	75,147	51.0	44.6
Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	96,815	44,195	38,679	37.0	40.0
Washington, D. C.....	437,871	381,069	239,488	166,711	54.7	50.4
Wilmington, Del.....	110,168	87,411	56,883	44,897	51.6	51.4
Worcester, Mass.....	179,754	145,986	50,718	41,211	28.2	28.4
Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176	79,803	30,059	21,640	30.0	27.1
Youngstown, Ohio.....	132,358	79,066	46,459	25,695	35.1	32.4

¹ Includes population of South Omaha, consolidated with Omaha since 1910.

TABLE 57.—PER CENT OF INCREASE BY NATIVITY AND ACCORDING TO WHETHER BORN IN DIVISION OR STATE OF RESIDENCE, 1910-1920, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION, 1920.

[In this table the divisions and states are arranged in descending order, the position of each division or state being determined by the rate of increase in the population born and living in it.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) IN POPULATION: 1910-1920.				AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION OF NATIVE WHITE AND TOTAL NEGRO ¹ POPULATION: 1920.			
	Total. ²	Born and living in specified division or state.	Born in other divisions or states.	Foreign born.	Per cent under 15 years.	Per cent 15 to 44 years.	Per cent 45 years and over.	Percent mar- ried, 15 to 44 years.
UNITED STATES ...	14.9	16.7	18.4	3.0	36.0	45.9	18.0	53.6
Pacific.....	32.8	42.4	32.3	18.3	30.0	48.4	21.3	54.0
Mountain.....	26.7	38.1	24.4	3.2	37.3	46.6	15.6	55.9
West South Central.....	16.6	20.7	1.0	32.0	37.6	46.8	15.5	58.2
Middle Atlantic.....	15.2	18.5	33.3	2.2	37.3	44.5	18.1	49.1
East North Central.....	17.7	17.9	39.2	5.2	34.0	46.8	19.1	53.9
West North Central.....	7.8	16.9	-5.8	-14.9	34.6	47.6	17.6	52.8
New England.....	12.9	16.2	23.5	3.3	36.8	42.8	20.3	44.9
South Atlantic.....	14.7	12.6	57.6	10.2	37.3	45.5	17.1	56.2
East South Central.....	5.7	6.5	0.2	-16.9	37.4	44.9	17.6	58.2
UNITED STATES ...	14.9	16.2	19.9	3.0	36.0	45.9	18.0	53.6
Montana.....	46.0	74.0	54.6	0.9	38.4	47.2	14.0	55.8
Idaho.....	32.6	64.1	26.4	-4.3	38.6	46.0	15.4	57.8
Oklahoma.....	22.4	59.0	5.8	(³)	38.0	46.2	15.6	60.4
Washington.....	18.8	56.1	8.9	3.5	32.8	48.5	18.3	54.7
Wyoming.....	33.2	54.1	38.6	-8.5	35.5	50.4	13.7	57.7
North Dakota.....	12.1	54.0	-5.9	-15.8	48.1	43.6	8.1	47.0
California.....	44.1	40.3	58.0	29.2	28.6	48.5	22.6	53.1
Arizona.....	63.5	39.0	84.2	65.2	37.9	47.4	14.4	55.7
Colorado.....	17.6	36.0	14.4	-8.1	33.5	46.9	18.7	55.5
South Dakota.....	9.0	34.7	-3.0	-18.1	39.6	48.0	12.2	51.4
Oregon.....	16.4	31.4	13.6	-4.9	30.9	48.0	21.0	56.0
Utah.....	20.4	29.2	22.0	-10.1	42.9	45.3	11.7	55.3
Michigan.....	30.5	26.2	59.8	22.0	36.3	46.5	17.1	54.8
New Jersey.....	24.4	26.0	35.5	12.4	38.3	44.7	16.9	49.4
Connecticut.....	23.9	24.6	38.4	14.8	40.0	42.1	17.8	44.8
Minnesota.....	15.0	24.1	24.2	-10.4	35.6	46.2	12.1	44.9
Nebraska.....	8.7	23.5	-2.7	-14.7	35.9	48.3	15.5	53.3
Massachusetts.....	14.4	21.7	12.2	2.8	37.6	43.5	18.8	42.2
Rhode Island.....	11.4	21.6	8.5	-2.2	38.9	43.9	17.1	42.0
Texas.....	19.7	21.1	6.7	9.0	37.1	47.6	15.0	56.9
Florida.....	28.7	21.0	42.8	32.6	34.7	46.7	18.4	58.9
Illinois.....	15.0	20.1	16.0	0.4	35.2	47.4	17.2	51.7
West Virginia.....	19.9	19.6	23.3	8.5	38.6	44.5	16.7	57.7
Wisconsin.....	12.8	18.9	20.8	-10.2	37.3	47.7	14.9	48.4
Kansas.....	4.6	17.5	-5.8	-18.1	33.0	46.7	20.1	56.6
New York.....	14.0	17.5	28.1	2.8	36.7	45.1	18.1	46.8
Pennsylvania.....	13.8	16.4	30.8	-3.5	37.6	43.9	18.4	51.5
Ohio.....	20.8	15.0	61.9	13.7	31.9	46.6	21.4	55.8
District of Columbia.....	32.2	14.9	48.4	17.9	21.9	56.1	21.7	47.9
Iowa.....	8.1	14.7	3.6	-17.4	32.8	47.5	19.6	53.8
Nevada.....	-5.5	14.4	-10.0	-18.7	30.4	49.2	20.2	53.8
North Carolina.....	16.0	14.4	45.5	19.4	40.4	43.5	16.0	56.3
Arkansas.....	11.3	13.4	7.9	-17.1	38.6	44.9	16.4	60.7
New Mexico.....	10.1	13.2	1.6	28.8	39.0	44.7	16.2	55.1
Alabama.....	9.8	10.6	5.0	-6.5	39.3	44.4	16.2	58.1
Georgia.....	11.0	9.8	26.0	7.0	38.6	45.4	15.9	58.6
South Carolina.....	11.1	9.4	42.0	6.5	41.0	44.6	14.3	56.7
Indiana.....	8.5	8.8	11.9	-5.2	30.4	45.8	23.7	58.1
Louisiana.....	8.6	8.3	17.2	-12.0	37.1	47.3	15.3	56.5
Maryland.....	11.9	7.9	46.0	-1.7	31.7	47.5	20.7	53.4
Virginia.....	12.0	7.4	55.4	17.2	36.2	45.4	18.3	54.3
Missouri.....	3.4	7.2	-0.2	-18.7	31.0	47.5	21.4	55.8
Tennessee.....	7.0	6.5	12.5	-15.9	36.3	45.2	18.4	58.3
Kentucky.....	5.5	5.1	14.9	-23.0	35.6	44.9	19.4	58.1
Delaware.....	10.2	4.3	24.9	13.8	31.3	45.7	22.7	55.7
Maine.....	3.5	3.4	16.9	-2.5	31.9	41.7	26.2	53.0
New Hampshire.....	2.9	3.4	11.4	-5.5	32.9	41.1	25.8	48.8
Mississippi.....	-0.4	2.0	-16.2	-13.9	38.6	45.0	16.2	58.6
Vermont.....	-1.0	(³)	5.0	-10.7	31.5	41.7	26.7	52.7

¹ Native and foreign-born Negroes not tabulated separately by age groups.

² Includes persons born in United States, state of birth not reported; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and persons of foreign birth whose parents were American citizens temporarily absent from the United States.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 58.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND OF NATIVE
1920 AND
[In this table the divisions and states are arranged in descending order, the position of each division or
in it, as shown]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL POPULATION. ¹		POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION OR STATE.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	91,972,266	77,906,515	66,746,379
Pacific.....	5,566,871	4,192,304	2,137,746	1,501,287
Mountain.....	3,336,101	2,633,517	1,520,606	1,101,006
West South Central.....	10,242,224	8,784,534	7,658,879	6,347,452
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	19,315,892	15,949,575	13,461,446
East North Central.....	21,475,543	18,250,621	15,796,227	13,402,685
West North Central.....	12,544,249	11,637,921	8,893,937	7,603,995
New England.....	7,400,909	6,552,681	5,040,243	4,338,452
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	12,194,895	12,718,854	11,292,714
East South Central.....	8,893,807	8,409,901	8,190,448	7,692,342
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	91,972,266	71,071,013	61,185,305
Montana.....	549,889	376,053	172,818	99,314
Idaho.....	431,866	325,594	143,028	90,225
Oklahoma.....	2,023,283	1,037,155	819,229	515,212
Washington.....	1,356,621	1,141,900	410,175	262,694
Wyoming.....	194,402	145,965	48,982	31,782
North Dakota.....	646,872	577,056	304,679	197,847
California.....	3,426,861	2,377,549	1,268,243	903,996
Arizona.....	334,162	204,354	109,776	78,949
Colorado.....	939,629	799,024	317,506	233,516
South Dakota.....	636,547	553,888	303,260	225,125
Oregon.....	783,389	672,765	295,723	225,102
Utah.....	449,396	373,351	314,006	243,054
Michigan.....	3,668,412	2,810,173	2,223,333	1,761,085
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	2,537,187	1,693,459	1,344,164
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	1,114,766	756,212	607,074
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2,075,708	1,392,176	1,121,376
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	1,192,214	735,442	595,551
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	3,366,416	2,265,287	1,861,820
Rhode Island.....	604,397	542,610	324,792	267,116
Texas.....	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,308,311	2,730,757
Florida.....	968,470	752,619	580,103	463,003
Illinois.....	6,485,280	5,638,591	4,090,918	3,406,638
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,113,343	931,077
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2,333,860	1,852,574	1,558,455
Kansas.....	1,769,257	1,690,949	967,838	823,628
New York.....	10,385,227	9,113,614	6,634,469	5,647,063
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	7,665,111	6,564,988	5,634,263
Ohio.....	5,759,394	4,707,121	4,079,768	3,540,991
District of Columbia.....	437,571	331,069	160,108	139,351
Iowa.....	2,404,021	2,224,771	1,624,606	1,416,534
Nevada.....	77,407	61,875	24,761	21,640
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	2,206,287	2,391,258	2,089,728
Arkansas.....	1,732,204	1,574,449	1,196,930	1,055,940
New Mexico.....	360,350	327,301	209,234	184,749
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2,138,093	2,055,273	1,857,916
Georgia.....	2,895,832	2,609,121	2,595,423	2,364,349
South Carolina.....	1,633,724	1,515,400	1,565,791	1,431,028
Indiana.....	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,209,448	2,031,345
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,522,615	1,405,936
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,107,290	1,026,355
Virginia.....	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,978,940	1,843,152
Missouri.....	3,404,055	3,293,335	2,332,282	2,222,925
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2,134,789	1,994,580	1,873,227
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,134,989	2,031,385
Delaware.....	223,003	202,322	142,963	137,131
Maine.....	768,014	742,371	598,345	578,739
New Hampshire.....	443,083	430,572	257,074	245,629
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,797,114	1,595,136	1,563,539
Vermont.....	352,428	355,956	250,538	250,480

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and persons of foreign birth whose parents were American citizens temporarily absent from the United States.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO WHETHER BORN IN DIVISION OR STATE OF RESIDENCE: 1910.

state being determined by the rate of increase between 1910 and 1920 in the population born and living in Table 57.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE.	POPULATION BORN IN OTHER DIVISIONS OR STATES.		FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.		PER CENT WHICH POPU- LATION BORN AND LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION OR STATE FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION LIVING THEREIN.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES.....	13,438,948	11,349,040	13,920,692	13,515,886	73.7	72.6
Pacific.....	2,237,089	1,691,505	1,130,561	955,809	38.4	35.8
Mountain.....	1,315,787	1,057,610	467,620	453,322	45.6	41.8
West South Central.....	2,066,629	2,045,529	464,828	352,192	74.8	72.3
Middle Atlantic.....	1,264,649	948,939	4,060,418	4,851,173	71.6	69.7
East North Central.....	2,367,738	1,700,645	3,232,141	3,073,766	73.6	73.4
West North Central.....	2,216,017	2,352,472	1,375,653	1,616,695	70.9	65.4
New England.....	449,015	363,636	1,885,945	1,825,110	68.1	66.2
South Atlantic.....	909,047	576,944	330,537	299,994	90.9	92.6
East South Central.....	612,977	611,760	72,989	87,825	92.1	91.5
UNITED STATES.....	20,274,450	16,910,114	13,920,692	13,515,886	67.2	66.5
Montana.....	274,877	177,783	95,591	94,713	31.5	26.4
Idaho.....	240,313	190,063	40,747	42,578	34.3	27.7
Oklahoma.....	1,155,880	1,092,844	40,432	40,442	40.4	31.1
Washington.....	662,451	608,226	265,292	256,241	30.2	23.0
Wyoming.....	116,830	84,269	26,567	29,020	25.2	21.8
North Dakota.....	204,092	216,996	131,863	156,654	47.1	34.3
California.....	1,363,951	863,236	757,625	586,432	37.0	38.0
Arizona.....	1,137,573	74,699	80,566	45,765	32.9	38.6
Colorado.....	492,079	430,264	119,138	129,587	33.8	29.2
South Dakota.....	247,194	254,762	82,534	100,790	47.6	38.6
Oregon.....	374,292	329,538	107,644	113,136	37.7	33.5
Utah.....	73,999	60,655	59,200	65,822	69.9	65.1
Michigan.....	697,365	436,326	729,292	597,550	60.6	62.7
New Jersey.....	711,531	525,075	742,486	660,788	53.7	53.0
Connecticut.....	241,805	174,680	378,439	329,574	54.8	54.5
Minnesota.....	499,584	402,137	486,795	543,595	58.3	54.0
Nebraska.....	402,676	414,056	150,665	176,662	56.7	50.0
Massachusetts.....	487,242	434,104	1,088,548	1,059,245	58.8	55.3
Rhode Island.....	102,790	94,710	175,189	179,141	53.7	49.2
Texas.....	968,382	907,908	363,832	241,938	70.9	70.1
Florida.....	349,624	244,836	53,864	40,633	57.8	61.5
Illinois.....	1,156,685	997,189	1,210,584	1,205,314	63.1	60.4
West Virginia.....	283,552	229,925	62,105	57,218	76.1	76.2
Wisconsin.....	309,809	256,529	460,485	512,885	70.4	66.8
Kansas.....	681,185	722,968	110,967	135,450	54.7	48.7
New York.....	865,523	686,616	2,825,375	2,748,011	63.9	62.0
Pennsylvania.....	744,254	569,204	1,392,557	1,442,374	75.3	73.6
Ohio.....	983,017	607,352	680,452	598,374	70.8	74.4
District of Columbia.....	244,222	164,628	29,365	24,902	36.6	42.1
Iowa.....	543,565	524,774	225,994	273,765	67.6	63.7
Nevada.....	35,734	39,700	16,003	19,691	32.0	26.4
North Carolina.....	157,996	108,605	7,272	6,092	93.4	94.7
Arkansas.....	533,148	494,075	14,137	17,046	68.3	67.1
New Mexico.....	119,877	117,954	29,808	23,146	58.1	54.4
Alabama.....	269,981	257,031	18,027	19,286	87.5	86.9
Georgia.....	279,246	221,545	16,564	15,477	89.6	90.6
South Carolina.....	109,369	76,996	6,582	6,179	93.0	94.4
Indiana.....	561,058	501,420	151,328	159,663	75.4	75.2
Louisiana.....	223,013	190,309	46,427	52,766	84.7	84.9
Maryland.....	236,134	161,783	103,179	104,944	76.4	79.2
Virginia.....	293,493	188,886	31,705	27,057	85.7	89.4
Missouri.....	821,375	822,738	186,835	229,779	70.0	67.5
Tennessee.....	322,329	286,419	15,648	18,607	85.3	85.7
Kentucky.....	247,732	215,517	30,906	40,162	83.3	88.7
Delaware.....	59,945	47,285	19,901	17,462	64.1	67.8
Maine.....	58,475	50,009	107,814	110,562	77.9	78.0
New Hampshire.....	91,950	82,562	91,397	96,667	58.0	57.7
Mississippi.....	183,405	218,768	8,408	9,770	89.1	87.0
Vermont.....	54,748	52,165	44,558	49,921	71.1	70.4

TABLE 59.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO COLOR, NATIVITY, AND CLASS TO TOTAL INCREASE, FOR

[The states for which figures are given in this table are those in which Negroes constituted 5 per cent or being determined by the rate of increase in the white

	STATE AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population. ¹	Total white population. ²	White population born and living in specified state.	White population born in other states.	Foreign-born white population.
1	Oklahoma:					
	1920.....	2,023,283	1,821,194	702,130	1,068,052	39,968
	1910.....	1,657,155	1,444,531	403,005	994,333	40,084
2	Florida:					
	1920.....	968,470	638,153	342,353	250,440	43,008
	1910.....	752,619	443,634	264,455	143,503	33,842
3	Texas:					
	1920.....	4,663,228	3,913,165	2,650,041	886,806	360,519
	1910.....	3,896,542	3,204,848	2,127,423	825,846	239,984
4	West Virginia:					
	1920.....	1,463,701	1,377,235	1,079,987	231,288	61,906
	1910.....	1,221,119	1,156,817	908,885	193,320	57,072
5	Alabama:					
	1920.....	2,348,174	1,447,032	1,213,217	213,626	17,662
	1910.....	2,138,093	1,228,832	1,017,267	190,952	18,966
6	South Carolina:					
	1920.....	1,683,724	818,538	718,524	92,445	6,401
	1910.....	1,515,400	679,161	609,677	62,878	6,054
7	North Carolina:					
	1920.....	2,559,123	1,733,779	1,665,379	109,612	7,099
	1910.....	2,206,287	1,500,511	1,418,606	75,073	5,942
8	Arkansas:					
	1920.....	1,752,204	1,279,757	885,648	375,105	13,975
	1910.....	1,574,449	1,131,026	759,647	349,789	16,909
9	Louisiana:					
	1920.....	1,798,509	1,096,611	887,092	160,368	44,871
	1910.....	1,656,388	941,086	762,369	122,163	51,782
10	Georgia:					
	1920.....	2,895,832	1,689,114	1,471,937	198,469	16,186
	1910.....	2,609,121	1,431,802	1,267,017	145,649	15,072
11	District of Columbia:					
	1920.....	437,571	326,860	113,486	181,813	23,543
	1910.....	331,069	236,128	98,843	111,452	24,351
12	Virginia:					
	1920.....	2,309,187	1,617,909	1,360,807	223,106	30,785
	1910.....	2,061,612	1,389,809	1,219,171	142,251	26,628
13	Mississippi:					
	1920.....	1,790,618	853,962	732,695	111,921	8,019
	1910.....	1,797,114	788,111	662,897	112,279	9,339
14	Maryland:					
	1920.....	1,449,661	1,204,737	910,534	189,777	102,177
	1910.....	1,295,346	1,062,639	824,742	131,896	104,174
15	Tennessee:					
	1920.....	2,337,885	1,885,993	1,628,768	238,751	15,478
	1910.....	2,184,789	1,711,432	1,479,902	208,647	18,459
16	Missouri:					
	1920.....	3,404,055	3,225,044	2,280,498	746,767	186,026
	1910.....	3,293,335	3,134,932	2,112,820	777,207	228,898
17	Kentucky:					
	1920.....	2,416,630	2,180,560	1,933,612	213,855	30,780
	1910.....	2,289,905	2,027,951	1,797,734	187,998	40,053
18	Delaware:					
	1920.....	223,008	192,615	122,524	49,445	19,810
	1910.....	202,322	171,102	114,463	38,884	17,420

¹ Includes Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.² Includes native white persons for whom state of birth was not reported, and white persons born in outlying possessions.

WHETHER BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE, WITH RATIO OF INCREASE IN EACH
SELECTED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

more of the total population in 1920. The states are arranged in descending order, the position of each population born and living in it, as shown in Table 60.]

Total Negro popula- tion. ²	Negro popula- tion born and living in spec- ified state.	Negro popula- tion born in other states.	RATIO (PER CENT) OF INCREASE IN SPECIFIED POPULATION CLASS TO INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1910-1920.							
			Total white popula- tion.	White popula- tion born and living in spec- ified state.	White popula- tion born in other states.	For- eign- born white popula- tion.	Total Negro popula- tion.	Negro popula- tion born and living in spec- ified state.	Negro popula- tion born in other states.	
149,408 137,612	64,079 45,976	83,941 90,420	101.5	80.6	19.9	(4)	3.2	4.9	(4)	1
329,487 308,669	217,229 198,496	99,079 101,278								
741,694 690,049	655,065 602,761	81,246 81,883	93.0	68.2	8.0	15.7	6.7	6.8	(4)	3
86,345 64,173	33,347 27,160	52,226 36,573								
900,652 908,282	841,668 839,821	56,309 65,981	103.9	93.3	10.8	(4)	(4)	0.9	(4)	5
804,719 835,843	847,026 821,058	16,827 14,068								
763,407 697,843	714,449 663,394	47,963 38,392	80.3	69.9	9.8	0.3	18.6	14.5	4.1	7
472,220 442,891	311,247 296,040	157,935 144,065								
700,257 713,874	634,353 642,733	62,587 68,022	109.4	87.8	26.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	9
1,206,365 1,176,987	1,123,394 1,097,257	80,682 75,821								
109,966 94,446	46,569 40,459	62,305 53,058	85.2	13.7	66.1	3.9	14.6	5.7	8.7	11
690,017 671,096	617,324 623,472	70,301 46,570								
935,184 1,009,487	861,340 899,690	71,401 106,436	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	13
244,479 232,250	196,729 201,594	46,255 29,769								
451,768 473,088	365,769 393,173	83,546 77,705	114.0	97.2	19.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	3.8	15
178,241 157,452	101,702 109,949	74,396 45,299								
235,938 261,656	201,335 233,454	33,839 27,462	120.4	107.2	20.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	5.0	17
30,335 31,181	20,438 22,668	9,589 8,399								
			104.0	39.0	51.1	11.6	(4)	(4)	5.8	18

² Includes native Negroes for whom state of birth was not reported, Negroes born in outlying possessions, and foreign-born Negroes.

³ Decrease in class.

⁴ Decrease in total population.

TABLE 60.—PER CENT OF INCREASE ACCORDING TO COLOR, NATIVITY, AND WHETHER BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE, 1910-1920, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WHITES AND NEGROES BY AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION, 1920, FOR SELECTED STATES.

[The states for which percentages are given in this table are those in which Negroes constituted 5 per cent or more of the total population in 1920. The states are arranged in descending order, the position of each being determined by the rate of increase in the white population born and living in it.]

STATE.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE (—): 1910-1920.						
	In total white population.	In white population born and living in specified state.	In white population born in other states.	In foreign-born white population.	In total Negro population.	In Negro population born and living in specified state.	In Negro population born in other states.
Oklahoma.....	26.1	74.2	7.4	-0.3	8.6	39.4	-7.2
Florida.....	43.8	29.5	74.5	27.1	6.7	9.4	-2.2
Texas.....	22.3	24.6	7.4	50.2	7.5	8.7	-0.8
West Virginia.....	19.1	19.5	19.6	8.5	34.6	22.8	42.8
Alabama.....	17.8	19.3	11.9	-6.8	-0.8	0.2	-14.7
South Carolina.....	20.5	17.9	47.0	5.7	3.5	3.2	19.6
North Carolina.....	18.9	17.4	49.0	12.5	9.4	7.7	43.6
Arkansas.....	13.2	16.6	7.2	-17.4	6.6	5.1	9.6
Louisiana.....	16.5	16.4	31.3	-13.3	-1.9	-1.3	-8.0
Georgia.....	18.0	16.2	36.3	7.4	2.5	2.4	6.4
District of Columbia.....	38.4	14.8	63.1	17.2	16.4	15.1	17.4
Virginia.....	16.4	11.6	56.8	15.6	2.8	-1.0	51.0
Mississippi.....	8.6	10.5	-0.3	-14.6	-7.4	-4.3	-32.9
Maryland.....	13.4	10.4	43.9	-1.9	5.3	-2.4	55.4
Tennessee.....	10.2	10.1	14.4	-16.1	-4.5	-7.0	7.5
Missouri.....	2.9	7.9	-3.9	-18.7	13.2	-7.5	64.2
Kentucky.....	7.5	7.6	13.8	-23.2	-9.8	-13.8	23.2
Delaware.....	12.6	7.0	27.2	13.7	-2.7	-9.8	14.2

STATE.	AGE ¹ AND MARITAL CONDITION OF NATIVE WHITES AND OF TOTAL NEGROES: 1920.							
	Native whites.				Total Negroes. ²			
	Per cent under 15 years.	Per cent 15 to 44 years.	Per cent 45 years and over.	Per cent married in population 15 to 44 years.	Per cent under 15 years.	Per cent 15 to 44 years.	Per cent 45 years and over.	Per cent married in population 15 to 44 years.
Oklahoma.....	38.2	46.1	15.6	60.7	35.8	48.0	15.9	57.8
Florida.....	35.7	44.5	19.6	58.5	32.8	50.6	16.1	59.6
Texas.....	37.6	47.2	15.0	56.8	34.9	49.6	15.3	57.3
West Virginia.....	39.2	43.7	16.9	57.6	29.3	56.0	14.2	58.8
Alabama.....	40.0	44.2	15.8	59.3	38.3	44.7	16.8	56.2
South Carolina.....	39.1	45.2	15.6	56.5	42.7	44.1	13.1	56.9
North Carolina.....	39.9	43.4	16.6	56.9	41.8	43.6	14.4	54.8
Arkansas.....	39.7	43.8	16.4	60.8	35.6	47.7	16.4	60.4
Louisiana.....	37.9	46.7	15.2	55.0	35.9	48.3	15.6	58.8
Georgia.....	38.3	45.3	16.4	58.5	39.0	45.6	15.3	58.7
District of Columbia.....	21.7	55.4	22.5	45.3	22.4	57.9	19.3	54.9
Virginia.....	36.0	45.1	18.8	54.3	36.7	46.0	17.1	54.1
Mississippi.....	33.9	44.3	16.6	57.3	38.3	45.7	15.8	59.8
Maryland.....	32.0	46.9	21.1	52.9	30.5	50.2	19.0	55.6
Tennessee.....	37.1	44.5	18.4	58.6	33.1	48.1	18.5	57.1
Missouri.....	31.5	47.0	21.4	55.7	22.2	56.1	21.3	57.0
Kentucky.....	26.4	44.4	19.1	58.4	28.1	49.3	22.4	55.4
Delaware.....	31.8	45.1	22.9	56.1	28.8	49.2	21.2	53.4

¹ Percentages for age based on total population of specified class, including a small number of persons of unknown age.

² Native and foreign-born Negroes not tabulated separately by age groups.

TABLE 61.—PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OF PERSONS 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	PER CENT UNDER 15 YEARS.			PER CENT 45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES.....	31.8	32.1	34.4	20.8	18.9	17.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England.....	23.5	27.2	27.4	24.6	23.0	22.5
Middle Atlantic.....	29.8	29.0	30.6	21.7	19.8	19.3
East North Central.....	29.4	29.5	32.5	22.5	21.2	19.1
West North Central.....	31.1	31.9	35.4	21.7	19.3	17.1
South Atlantic.....	36.5	37.5	39.0	17.6	16.2	15.7
East South Central.....	37.1	38.1	39.7	17.9	15.9	15.0
West South Central.....	36.5	33.8	41.3	16.3	14.4	13.5
Mountain.....	33.2	31.1	33.6	18.8	17.0	15.7
Pacific.....	25.2	24.3	27.9	25.1	21.5	20.5
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	28.2	27.4	27.3	28.1	27.1	26.5
New Hampshire.....	27.0	28.2	25.9	23.5	27.1	26.4
Vermont.....	28.5	27.6	27.6	28.5	27.0	26.6
Massachusetts.....	28.0	27.0	27.4	24.2	21.9	21.0
Rhode Island.....	28.8	27.6	28.1	23.3	20.8	20.6
Connecticut.....	30.0	27.8	28.0	22.2	21.6	21.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	27.8	27.3	29.1	22.5	20.6	20.2
New Jersey.....	30.2	29.1	30.7	21.1	19.4	19.1
Pennsylvania.....	32.1	30.9	32.4	20.9	19.1	18.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	28.6	28.2	30.9	23.2	22.3	20.4
Indiana.....	29.0	29.5	32.3	24.8	22.5	19.7
Illinois.....	29.2	29.5	32.9	21.6	19.3	17.3
Michigan.....	29.9	29.6	31.9	21.7	22.5	20.7
Wisconsin.....	31.2	32.2	35.8	22.1	20.5	18.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	31.2	31.8	36.4	20.7	18.4	15.8
Iowa.....	29.9	30.9	34.0	23.4	21.4	18.5
Missouri.....	29.4	31.0	34.8	23.1	19.7	16.9
North Dakota.....	33.9	33.7	39.3	15.9	13.5	12.6
South Dakota.....	34.7	34.3	38.5	18.0	16.5	15.9
Nebraska.....	32.0	32.8	36.4	20.5	18.7	16.2
Kansas.....	31.2	31.8	34.9	22.4	20.3	18.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	28.8	28.9	31.4	23.7	22.4	20.2
Maryland.....	29.7	30.9	33.1	22.3	20.5	18.6
District of Columbia.....	20.6	23.2	25.0	22.8	21.5	20.9
Virginia.....	35.8	37.0	38.3	18.5	17.3	16.7
West Virginia.....	37.2	36.7	38.3	17.0	15.5	15.0
North Carolina.....	40.4	40.5	41.3	16.1	15.7	15.6
South Carolina.....	40.9	41.6	42.7	14.4	13.5	13.6
Georgia.....	38.3	39.8	41.4	16.0	14.6	14.1
Florida.....	33.4	35.7	38.6	19.4	14.9	14.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	35.2	35.9	37.6	19.9	17.7	16.0
Tennessee.....	36.1	37.0	38.8	18.6	16.8	15.6
Alabama.....	39.1	39.8	41.1	16.4	15.0	14.7
Mississippi.....	38.4	40.2	41.9	16.3	13.7	13.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	38.3	39.4	41.5	16.7	14.7	13.9
Louisiana.....	36.2	33.4	40.5	16.1	14.2	13.9
Oklahoma.....	37.6	39.0	41.3	16.2	14.2	12.9
Texas.....	35.4	38.6	41.6	16.2	14.4	13.3
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	32.6	27.2	29.2	18.4	16.2	14.2
Idaho.....	35.3	33.3	36.4	18.3	16.2	15.2
Wyoming.....	31.3	28.9	30.6	16.2	14.0	12.8
Colorado.....	29.9	28.5	30.3	21.9	19.2	16.7
New Mexico.....	37.1	36.8	38.8	17.1	16.1	15.8
Arizona.....	33.3	31.7	32.9	16.2	15.6	16.0
Utah.....	37.8	37.1	40.9	16.6	15.1	14.4
Nevada.....	24.8	20.8	25.5	23.8	21.2	24.7
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	27.4	26.4	30.5	22.7	18.5	16.6
Oregon.....	27.2	25.7	30.5	24.4	20.9	19.3
California.....	23.7	22.8	26.3	26.1	23.1	22.2

TABLE 62.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND VALUE PRODUCED OR ADDED, FOR AGRICULTURE IN COMPARISON WITH MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN—		Value of agricultural products. ¹	Value added by manufacture plus value of products of mineral industries.
	Agriculture.	Manufactures and production of minerals.		
UNITED STATES.....	10,636,826	11,893,558	\$20,933,487,000	\$28,206,165,000
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				
New England.....	221,162	1,543,095	463,106,000	3,249,884,000
Middle Atlantic.....	633,664	3,816,142	1,497,641,000	9,287,921,000
East North Central.....	1,586,291	3,091,676	4,323,955,000	7,599,274,000
West North Central.....	1,664,919	708,772	5,540,245,000	1,690,804,000
South Atlantic.....	2,114,586	1,073,132	2,509,661,000	2,211,625,000
East South Central.....	1,782,628	480,570	1,722,324,000	848,211,000
West South Central.....	1,781,389	413,863	2,702,169,000	1,220,595,000
Mountain.....	414,009	222,382	914,787,000	634,284,000
Pacific.....	438,178	543,926	1,259,599,000	1,468,587,000
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine.....	61,034	100,377	141,927,000	204,076,000
New Hampshire.....	25,312	91,089	45,892,000	169,245,000
Vermont.....	41,724	42,084	92,573,000	81,490,000
Massachusetts.....	49,839	814,437	98,452,000	1,754,644,000
Rhode Island.....	7,337	156,433	12,008,000	332,286,000
Connecticut.....	35,916	338,675	71,954,000	708,143,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York.....	302,702	1,533,227	713,513,000	3,947,889,000
New Jersey.....	56,796	608,456	127,647,000	1,414,430,000
Pennsylvania.....	274,166	1,674,459	656,481,000	3,925,602,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	356,665	939,670	922,025,000	2,322,879,000
Indiana.....	291,493	358,883	767,680,000	776,642,000
Illinois.....	375,354	889,064	1,281,889,000	2,115,648,000
Michigan.....	271,379	582,271	590,991,000	1,650,815,000
Wisconsin.....	292,000	321,788	761,870,000	730,290,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota.....	291,967	166,240	723,257,000	465,439,000
Iowa.....	325,601	117,473	1,440,942,000	243,706,000
Missouri.....	391,574	262,097	935,449,000	572,870,000
North Dakota.....	119,779	7,087	387,663,000	14,812,000
South Dakota.....	116,880	10,914	410,446,000	24,499,000
Nebraska.....	186,745	49,282	783,042,000	115,561,000
Kansas.....	232,373	95,699	879,446,000	253,917,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	17,326	33,102	31,238,000	79,884,000
Maryland.....	90,164	171,985	152,181,000	334,297,000
District of Columbia.....	779	14,116	477,000	37,903,000
Virginia.....	291,529	154,715	400,236,000	301,334,000
West Virginia.....	118,869	204,015	157,470,000	496,637,000
North Carolina.....	468,640	177,531	580,689,000	419,639,000
South Carolina.....	418,453	87,868	475,476,000	154,918,000
Georgia.....	601,595	143,620	618,015,000	287,480,000
Florida.....	107,201	86,680	98,879,000	129,623,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	391,392	131,847	495,067,000	258,431,000
Tennessee.....	395,232	128,750	470,246,000	234,778,000
Alabama.....	497,627	155,521	363,876,000	251,933,000
Mississippi.....	498,377	* 64,452	393,135,000	* 101,069,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	402,070	62,275	410,297,000	105,905,000
Louisiana.....	278,766	* 118,618	231,896,000	* 284,802,000
Oklahoma.....	313,081	79,189	703,772,000	370,685,000
Texas.....	787,472	153,801	1,356,204,000	459,203,000
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	81,696	38,037	140,784,000	94,437,000
Idaho.....	67,235	19,027	179,220,000	48,402,000
Wyoming.....	28,556	18,888	67,975,000	81,124,000
Colorado.....	98,673	63,231	278,586,000	151,969,000
New Mexico.....	54,084	14,253	74,768,000	29,003,000
Arizona.....	35,397	27,178	59,076,000	116,602,000
Utah.....	42,974	33,895	87,403,000	89,290,000
Nevada.....	8,444	8,423	26,375,000	24,437,000
PACIFIC:				
Washington.....	100,457	155,876	295,178,000	379,774,000
Oregon.....	78,615	68,852	208,232,000	162,462,000
California.....	259,106	319,198	761,186,000	926,351,000

¹ Total value of crops plus total value of live-stock products and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms; includes some duplication representing value of crops consumed by live stock and value of animals sold and subsequently resold or slaughtered by purchaser during census year.

* Number of persons engaged in production of minerals and value of products of mineral industries for Louisiana include corresponding items for Mississippi, not shown separately in census reports.

TABLE 63.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY DIVISIONS, 1920, 1910, AND 1850, AND BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COM- PRISING VALUE OF AG- RICULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MAN- UFACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MIN- ERAL INDUSTRIES. ¹			PER CENT OF TOTAL PER- SONS ENGAGED IN AG- RICULTURE, MANUFAC- TURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS. ¹			Percent urban in total popu- lation.	Percent of pop- ulation in cities of 100,000 and over and their adja- cent territory. ²
	Agricul- tural prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- facture.	Mineral prod- ucts.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Produce- tion of minerals.		
UNITED STATES:								
1920.....	42.6	51.0	6.4	47.2	48.0	4.8	51.4	34.9
1910.....	45.8	47.4	6.9	53.4	36.3	5.4	45.8	29.4
1850.....	71.5	26.5	1.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	17.9	(³)
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.								
New England:								
1920.....	12.5	87.0	0.5	12.5	87.0	0.5	79.2	58.9
1910.....	15.5	83.3	1.2	18.4	80.3	1.3	76.3	48.9
1850.....	37.1	61.4	1.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	42.6	(³)
Middle Atlantic:								
1920.....	13.9	78.2	7.9	14.2	77.6	8.2	74.9	63.0
1910.....	16.5	74.3	9.2	47.2	67.9	11.3	71.0	58.7
1850.....	55.5	41.8	2.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	26.1	(³)
East North Central:								
1920.....	38.3	59.7	4.0	33.0	61.7	4.4	60.8	39.6
1910.....	42.6	51.7	5.6	47.4	46.6	6.0	52.7	31.6
1850.....	83.3	14.0	0.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	9.3	(³)
West North Central:								
1920.....	76.6	19.5	3.9	70.1	27.0	2.9	37.7	19.6
1910.....	77.5	18.3	4.2	76.4	19.6	4.0	33.3	18.6
1850.....	83.5	15.6	0.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	10.9	(³)
South Atlantic:								
1920.....	53.2	39.4	7.5	66.3	29.2	4.4	31.0	16.3
1910.....	56.0	37.4	6.7	74.8	21.6	3.6	25.4	12.1
1850.....	85.1	14.0	0.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	11.6	(³)
East South Central:								
1920.....	67.1	25.9	7.1	78.8	16.9	4.3	22.4	12.3
1910.....	67.8	27.6	4.6	85.5	11.6	2.9	18.7	10.6
1850.....	93.7	6.1	0.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	3.7	(³)
West South Central:								
1920.....	68.9	18.6	12.5	81.1	15.5	3.4	29.0	10.8
1910.....	74.8	21.0	4.1	83.4	10.3	1.3	22.3	4.2
1850.....	93.2	6.8	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	(³)	15.1	(³)
Mountain:								
1920.....	59.1	20.2	20.8	65.1	21.0	14.0	36.4	13.2
1910.....	48.1	20.6	31.2	64.9	16.6	18.4	36.0	9.1
1850.....	92.8	7.2	-----	(³)	(³)	(³)	6.6	(³)
Pacific:								
1920.....	46.2	47.3	6.6	44.6	52.5	2.9	62.4	47.1
1910.....	48.2	42.7	9.2	57.0	37.7	5.3	56.8	43.4
1850.....	8.8	7.6	83.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	14.3	(³)
NEW ENGLAND.								
Maine:								
1920.....	41.0	58.5	0.5	37.8	61.5	0.7	39.0	-----
1910.....	40.6	57.9	1.5	44.5	53.9	1.6	35.3	-----
New Hampshire:								
1920.....	21.3	77.9	0.7	21.7	77.6	0.7	63.1	7.7
1910.....	27.0	71.0	1.4	28.6	70.1	1.3	59.2	7.2
Vermont:								
1920.....	53.3	41.8	4.9	49.8	46.3	3.9	31.2	-----
1910.....	52.4	38.2	9.4	50.6	40.1	9.3	27.8	-----
Massachusetts:								
1920.....	5.3	94.5	0.2	5.8	94.0	0.2	94.8	78.4
1910.....	7.5	92.0	0.5	9.1	90.3	0.5	92.8	69.1
Rhode Island:								
1920.....	3.5	96.2	0.3	4.5	95.3	0.3	97.5	87.3
1910.....	5.5	93.8	0.7	8.0	91.4	0.5	96.7	86.5
Connecticut:								
1920.....	9.2	90.6	0.2	9.6	90.2	0.2	67.8	56.0
1910.....	12.8	86.7	0.5	16.1	83.3	0.7	65.6	34.2

¹ Relates to calendar year preceding census year.² The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.³ Data incomplete.

TABLE 63.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY DIVISIONS, 1920, 1910, AND 1850, AND BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COM- POSING VALUE OF AG- RICULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MAN- UFACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MIN- ERAL INDUSTRIES. ¹			PER CENT OF TOTAL PER- SONS ENGAGED IN AG- RICULTURE, MANUFAC- TURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS. ¹			Percent urban in total popu- lation.	Percent of pop- ulation in cities of 100,000 and over and their adja- cent terri- tory. ²
	Agricul- tural prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- facture.	Mineral prod- ucts.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Produc- tion of minerals.		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.								
New York:								
1920.....	15.3	84.2	0.5	16.5	83.1	0.4	82.7	73.4
1910.....	18.0	81.3	0.7	23.2	75.9	0.9	78.8	69.9
New Jersey:								
1920.....	8.3	91.1	0.6	8.5	90.7	0.8	78.4	77.8
1910.....	11.9	86.4	1.7	16.4	82.1	1.6	75.2	69.3
Pennsylvania:								
1920.....	14.3	67.8	17.9	14.1	68.0	18.0	64.3	45.4
1910.....	16.2	62.8	21.0	19.9	57.0	23.1	60.4	41.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.								
Ohio:								
1920.....	28.4	67.4	4.1	27.5	68.1	4.4	63.8	49.2
1910.....	35.9	58.1	6.0	41.5	52.2	6.3	55.9	36.3
Indiana:								
1920.....	49.7	46.9	3.4	44.8	50.8	4.4	50.6	19.1
1910.....	55.6	40.7	3.7	57.8	36.9	5.3	42.4	14.9
Illinois:								
1920.....	37.7	57.0	5.3	29.7	63.6	6.7	67.9	49.4
1910.....	40.9	53.6	5.4	40.7	51.4	7.9	61.7	44.5
Michigan:								
1920.....	26.4	69.0	4.6	31.8	64.3	3.9	61.1	37.0
1910.....	38.8	50.4	10.8	50.6	42.8	6.6	47.2	23.9
Wisconsin:								
1920.....	51.1	48.2	0.7	47.6	51.8	0.6	47.3	20.8
1910.....	50.6	48.0	1.5	57.4	41.4	1.3	43.0	18.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.								
Minnesota:								
1920.....	60.8	28.2	11.0	63.7	32.2	4.1	44.1	28.5
1910.....	59.4	27.8	12.8	69.2	26.0	4.9	41.0	27.5
Iowa:								
1920.....	85.5	13.4	1.1	73.5	23.8	2.7	36.4	8.2
1910.....	85.3	12.7	2.0	78.2	17.4	4.4	30.6	1.6
Missouri:								
1920.....	62.0	35.8	2.2	59.9	37.6	2.5	40.6	36.5
1910.....	62.6	32.7	4.7	67.5	27.7	4.8	42.5	32.0
North Dakota:								
1920.....	96.1	3.4	0.5	94.4	4.8	0.7	13.6	-----
1910.....	97.1	2.6	0.3	96.2	3.1	0.7	11.0	-----
South Dakota:								
1920.....	94.4	4.4	1.2	91.5	7.1	1.5	16.0	-----
1910.....	93.2	3.4	3.4	93.1	3.9	3.0	13.1	-----
Nebraska:								
1920.....	87.1	12.8	(³)	79.1	20.8	0.1	31.3	16.1
1910.....	87.1	12.8	0.1	86.2	13.6	0.2	26.1	14.4
Kansas:								
1920.....	77.6	14.4	8.0	70.8	23.5	5.7	34.9	7.4
1910.....	82.0	14.0	4.0	79.0	15.8	5.3	29.2	6.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC.								
Delaware:								
1920.....	28.1	71.7	0.2	34.4	65.4	0.3	54.2	61.6
1910.....	36.5	62.0	1.5	47.9	50.7	1.4	48.0	-----
Maryland:								
1920.....	31.3	66.7	2.0	34.4	63.3	2.3	60.0	60.0
1910.....	33.2	63.7	3.2	44.7	51.9	3.4	50.8	55.9
District of Columbia:								
1920.....	1.2	98.7	(³)	5.2	94.7	0.1	100.0	100.0
1910.....	2.6	97.4	-----	8.7	91.3	-----	100.0	100.0

¹ Relates to calendar year preceding census year.² The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 63.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY DIVISIONS, 1920, 1910, AND 1850, AND BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COM- PARING VALUE OF AG- RICULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MAN- UFACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MIN- ERAL INDUSTRIES. ¹			PER CENT OF TOTAL PER SONS ENGAGED IN AG- RICULTURE, MANUFAC- TURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS. ¹			Per cent urban in total popu- lation.	Percent of pop- ulation in cities of 100,000 and over and their adj- cent terri- tory. ²
	Agricul- tural prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- facture.	Mineral prod- ucts.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Produce- tion of minerals.		
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Contd.								
Virginia:								
1920.....	57.0	38.8	4.2	65.3	31.2	3.5	29.2	24.1
1910.....	57.7	38.7	3.6	71.6	24.8	3.6	23.1	10.0
West Virginia:								
1920.....	24.1	30.7	45.2	36.8	29.0	34.2	25.2	.....
1910.....	31.4	32.6	36.0	50.9	22.7	26.4	18.7	.....
North Carolina:								
1920.....	58.0	41.7	0.3	72.5	27.1	0.3	19.2	.....
1910.....	63.1	36.4	0.5	81.5	18.1	0.4	14.4	.....
South Carolina:								
1920.....	75.4	24.3	0.2	82.7	17.1	0.2	17.5	.....
1910.....	75.9	23.5	0.6	86.4	13.2	0.4	14.8	.....
Georgia:								
1920.....	70.5	29.0	0.5	80.7	18.9	0.3	25.1	9.6
1910.....	73.6	25.5	0.9	85.5	14.0	0.5	20.6	8.0
Florida:								
1920.....	42.5	53.5	4.0	55.3	42.8	1.9	36.7	.....
1910.....	42.3	48.5	9.2	62.4	34.5	3.1	29.1	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.								
Kentucky:								
1920.....	65.7	21.2	13.1	74.8	16.0	9.2	26.2	17.5
1910.....	62.9	33.5	3.6	81.5	14.3	4.2	24.3	15.5
Tennessee:								
1920.....	66.7	30.0	3.3	75.4	21.6	2.9	26.1	15.9
1910.....	67.4	28.0	4.7	81.3	15.4	3.3	20.2	14.5
Alabama:								
1920.....	59.1	31.2	9.7	76.2	18.5	5.3	21.7	12.4
1910.....	65.4	24.9	9.7	85.2	10.6	4.2	17.3	9.9
Mississippi:								
1920.....	79.5	20.5	.....	88.5	11.5	.....	13.4	0.3
1910.....	79.2	20.8	.....	92.2	7.8	.....	11.5	0.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.								
Arkansas:								
1920.....	79.5	18.9	1.6	86.6	12.5	0.9	16.6	0.4
1910.....	76.7	20.9	2.4	88.9	9.9	1.3	12.9	0.4
Louisiana:								
1920.....	44.9	47.4	7.7	70.2	28.3	1.5	34.9	23.3
1910.....	47.5	48.9	3.6	79.2	20.5	0.3	30.0	22.2
Oklahoma:								
1920.....	65.5	8.3	26.2	79.8	9.8	10.4	26.6	.....
1910.....	82.5	7.6	9.9	91.1	4.7	4.1	19.3	.....
Texas:								
1920.....	74.7	16.5	8.8	83.7	13.9	2.4	32.4	14.6
1910.....	79.9	18.0	2.0	91.0	8.3	0.7	24.1	.....
MOUNTAIN.								
Montana:								
1920.....	59.9	18.9	21.2	68.2	17.3	14.5	31.3	.....
1910.....	44.4	16.9	38.6	60.1	15.4	24.5	35.5	.....
Idaho:								
1920.....	78.7	16.1	5.2	77.9	18.9	3.2	27.6	.....
1910.....	71.7	16.7	11.6	80.0	14.3	5.7	21.5	.....
Wyoming:								
1920.....	45.6	26.3	28.1	58.2	18.4	23.4	29.5	.....
1910.....	70.7	7.5	21.8	66.6	9.2	24.3	29.6	.....
Colorado:								
1920.....	64.7	23.4	11.9	60.9	27.6	11.4	48.2	30.8
1910.....	46.9	27.6	26.5	58.0	23.5	18.5	50.7	30.0

¹ Relates to calendar year preceding census year.² The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.

TABLE 63.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY DIVISIONS, 1920, 1910, AND 1850, AND BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910—Continued.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION, STATE, AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COM- PRISING VALUE OF AG- RICULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MAN- UFACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MIN- ERAL INDUSTRIES. ¹			PER CENT OF TOTAL PER- SONS ENGAGED IN AG- RICULTURE, MANUFAC- TURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS. ¹			Percent urban in total popu- lation.	Percent of popu- lation in cities of 100,000 and over and their adja- cent terri- tory. ²
	Agricul- tural prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- facture.	Mineral prod- ucts.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Produc- tion of minerals.		
MOUNTAIN—Continued.								
New Mexico:								
1920.....	72.1	9.8	18.2	79.1	9.7	11.1	18.0	.....
1910.....	70.6	13.3	16.0	85.9	6.2	7.9	14.2	.....
Arizona:								
1920.....	33.9	16.0	50.2	56.6	16.5	26.9	35.2	.....
1910.....	20.4	26.1	53.5	50.5	16.7	32.8	31.0	.....
Utah:								
1920.....	49.7	26.6	23.6	55.9	30.1	14.0	48.0	33.4
1910.....	41.6	28.3	30.1	59.0	22.4	18.6	46.3	.....
Nevada:								
1920.....	51.9	12.6	35.5	50.1	21.1	28.8	19.7	.....
1910.....	32.1	8.9	59.0	49.0	15.2	35.8	16.3	.....
PACIFIC.								
Washington:								
1920.....	43.7	54.3	2.0	39.2	58.7	2.1	55.2	39.2
1910.....	46.8	48.2	4.9	52.6	43.3	4.1	53.0	36.1
Oregon:								
1920.....	55.6	43.9	0.5	53.3	46.1	0.6	49.9	39.3
1910.....	63.8	35.2	1.0	68.7	30.2	1.1	45.6	36.4
California:								
1920.....	45.1	45.2	9.7	44.8	51.4	3.8	68.0	52.0
1910.....	44.9	42.1	13.0	55.5	37.3	7.2	61.8	48.8

¹ Relates to calendar year preceding census year.² The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.

TABLE 64.—INCREASE IN POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY: 1910-1920.

[See Appendix E.]

DIVISION AND STATE.	PER CENT WHICH INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) IN DIVISION OR STATE FORMED OF TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN UNITED STATES.						
	In population.	In value of agricultural products.	In value added by manufacture.	In value of mineral products.	In persons engaged in agriculture.	In persons employed in manufacturing industries.	In persons employed in production of minerals.
UNITED STATES.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
New England.....	6.2	1.9	12.3	0.1	-3.1	10.3	-8.0
Middle Atlantic.....	21.4	6.6	33.0	25.2	-8.6	27.9	-44.6
East North Central.....	23.5	19.9	29.9	12.7	-12.7	35.0	-15.6
West North Central.....	6.6	24.9	5.1	7.8	-8.2	5.6	-13.8
South Atlantic.....	13.1	12.8	7.7	12.8	-25.9	5.9	20.6
East South Central.....	3.5	7.9	2.2	6.9	-25.5	2.5	27.8
West South Central.....	10.6	14.5	2.9	23.1	-16.1	3.2	51.5
Mountain.....	5.1	4.7	1.1	6.1	55.2	1.4	-7.5
Pacific.....	10.0	6.8	5.7	5.4	44.8	8.3	-5.4
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	0.2	0.7	0.7	-2.0	-0.6	0.3	-1.0
New Hampshire.....	0.1	0.2	0.6	(1)	-0.5	0.2	-0.5
Vermont.....	-24.3	0.4	0.2	(1)	-0.4	(1)	-3.4
Massachusetts.....	3.5	0.3	6.6	(1)	-0.8	5.4	-1.1
Rhode Island.....	0.4	(1)	1.3	(1)	-0.2	1.1	-0.2
Connecticut.....	1.9	0.3	2.9	(1)	-0.5	3.3	-0.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9.2	3.0	14.6	0.6	-3.5	10.3	-3.8
New Jersey.....	4.5	0.5	5.9	(1)	-0.9	7.4	-1.3
Pennsylvania.....	7.7	3.1	12.5	24.3	-4.0	10.3	-33.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	7.2	4.3	9.5	3.7	-3.2	11.5	-3.7
Indiana.....	1.7	3.4	2.9	1.6	-2.7	3.6	-1.5
Illinois.....	6.2	5.5	7.1	5.3	-3.7	7.8	-1.3
Michigan.....	6.2	2.7	7.4	1.9	-2.7	8.9	-5.4
Wisconsin.....	2.2	4.0	2.9	0.2	-0.2	3.3	-1.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	2.3	3.6	1.3	3.7	9.8	1.4	-0.6
Iowa.....	1.3	6.7	0.8	0.2	-1.5	0.9	-4.7
Missouri.....	0.8	4.1	1.9	0.1	-3.3	1.9	-9.7
North Dakota.....	0.5	1.3	(1)	0.1	-0.6	0.1	(2)
South Dakota.....	0.4	1.8	0.1	-9.4	-0.4	0.1	-1.3
Nebraska.....	0.8	3.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.2
Kansas.....	0.6	3.9	0.6	3.7	-2.2	0.7	0.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	-2.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.3
Maryland.....	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.2	-1.0	1.3	-1.3
District of Columbia.....	0.8	(1)	0.1	(1)	(2)	0.1	(1)
Virginia.....	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	-3.1	0.6	-1.2
West Virginia.....	1.8	0.7	0.8	11.4	-2.2	0.7	26.2
North Carolina.....	2.6	3.3	1.9	0.1	-7.2	1.3	-0.6
South Carolina.....	1.2	2.6	0.6	(1)	-5.0	0.3	-0.6
Georgia.....	2.1	2.9	1.0	0.1	-6.3	0.7	-1.0
Florida.....	1.6	0.4	0.4	(1)	-0.5	0.6	-1.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	0.9	2.2	0.3	4.5	-3.3	0.2	23.3
Tennessee.....	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	-3.7	0.8	-2.1
Alabama.....	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.8	-8.8	1.2	1.9
Mississippi.....	-44.8	1.8	0.3	(2)	-9.3	0.2	(2)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	-3.4	0.2	-1.6
Louisiana.....	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	-3.0	0.8	14.7
Oklahoma.....	2.7	3.9	0.4	13.3	-1.9	0.6	23.8
Texas.....	5.6	7.4	1.2	7.7	-7.5	1.5	14.5
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1.3	0.6	0.1	-42.5	20.2	0.2	-2.7
Idaho.....	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	8.5	0.2	-0.7
Wyoming.....	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.1	1.2
Colorado.....	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	10.3	0.3	-5.0
New Mexico.....	0.2	0.4	(1)	0.7	-0.6	0.1	1.4
Arizona.....	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.8	9.8	0.1	2.6
Utah.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	4.2	0.3	-0.6
Nevada.....	-30.8	0.1	(1)	-43.7	(1)	(1)	-0.8
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.1	2.2	2.2	-1.4
Oregon.....	0.8	1.0	0.7	(1)	(2)	1.1	0.3
California.....	7.6	4.3	3.4	5.2	34.5	5.0	-3.0

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent increase.
 2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent decrease.

* Mississippi included with Louisiana.

TABLE 65.—AREAS OTHER THAN STATES ENUMERATED AT EACH CENSUS: 1790-1920.

[At some of the early censuses the enumeration did not cover the entire areas of certain territories. The references to areas included apply only to those covered by the enumeration.]

CENSUS YEAR.	Nonstate areas enumerated.	CENSUS YEAR.	Nonstate areas enumerated.
1790 ¹	Vermont (independent republic). Territory south of River Ohio, including present area of Tennessee.	1860..... (Contd.)	Nebraska territory, including part of present area of Wyoming. Kansas territory. Colorado territory (organized in 1861), Nevada territory (organized in 1861), comprising part of present area of state.
1800 ²	District of Columbia. Indiana territory, comprising present area of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Michigan. Part of Territory Northwest of Ohio River, now Ohio and part of Michigan, remaining after organization of Indiana territory. Mississippi territory, now southern Mississippi and Alabama.	1870.....	District of Columbia. Utah territory. New Mexico territory. Arizona territory. Washington territory. Idaho territory. Montana territory. Wyoming territory. Dakota territory, comprising present area of North and South Dakota. Colorado territory.
1810 ²	District of Columbia. Indiana territory, comprising present area of Indiana and part of Illinois. Illinois territory, comprising part of present area of Illinois and present area of Wisconsin. Michigan territory. Mississippi territory, comprising present area of Mississippi and Alabama. Part of Louisiana territory, now Missouri and Arkansas. Orleans territory, now part of Louisiana.	1880.....	District of Columbia. Utah territory. New Mexico territory. Arizona territory. Washington territory. Idaho territory. Montana territory. Wyoming territory. Dakota territory, comprising present area of North and South Dakota. Alaska territory.
1820.....	District of Columbia. Michigan territory, including present area of Wisconsin. Missouri territory. Arkansas territory.	1890.....	District of Columbia. Utah territory. New Mexico territory. Arizona territory. Oklahoma territory and Indian Territory (combined in 1907 to form state of Oklahoma). Alaska territory.
1830.....	District of Columbia. Michigan territory, including present area of Wisconsin. Arkansas territory. Florida territory.	1900.....	District of Columbia. New Mexico territory. Arizona territory. Oklahoma territory and Indian Territory (combined in 1907 to form state of Oklahoma). Alaska territory. Hawaii territory.
1840.....	District of Columbia. Florida territory. Wisconsin territory, including small part of present area of Minnesota. Iowa territory, including greater part of present area of Minnesota.	1910.....	District of Columbia. New Mexico territory. Arizona territory. Alaska territory. Hawaii territory. Porto Rico territory.
1850.....	District of Columbia. Minnesota territory. Utah territory. New Mexico territory. Oregon territory, including present area of Washington.	1920.....	District of Columbia. Alaska territory. Hawaii territory. Porto Rico territory. Guam. American Samoa. Panama Canal Zone.
1860.....	District of Columbia. Utah territory. New Mexico territory, including present area of Arizona. Washington territory, including present area of Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. Dakota territory (organized in 1861), comprising present area of North and South Dakota and parts of Montana and Wyoming.		

¹ Maine, although a part of Massachusetts, and Kentucky, although a part of Virginia, shown separately in census reports.

² Maine, although a part of Massachusetts, shown separately in census reports.

TABLE 66.—ELEMENTS OF POPULATION ESTIMATED BY DIFFERENT METHODS:
1900 AND 1920.

ELEMENT.	WHITE POPULATION: 1900			
	FIRST COMPUTATION: Elimination of foreign stock from native element.	SECOND COMPUTATION: Growth of native stock estimated on basis of rate of increase for Southern states. ¹	THIRD COMPUTATION: Growth of native stock measured by proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandfathers.	Average.
Total white.....	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196	66,809,196
Native element ²	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762	43,495,762
Native stock.....	37,290,000	35,640,000	33,730,000	35,550,000
Foreign stock.....	6,210,000	7,850,000	9,770,000	7,940,000
Foreign element ³	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434	23,313,434
Total foreign stock ⁴	29,520,000	31,160,000	33,080,000	31,250,000

ELEMENT.	WHITE POPULATION: 1920		
	FIRST COMPUTATION: Elimination of foreign stock from native element.	SECOND COMPUTATION: Growth of native stock estimated on basis of rate of increase for Southern states. ¹	Average.
Total white.....	94,820,915	94,820,915	94,820,915
Native element ²	61,960,586	61,960,586	61,960,586
Native stock.....	47,330,000	48,250,000	46,790,000
Foreign stock.....	14,630,000	15,710,000	15,170,000
Foreign element ³	32,860,329	32,860,329	32,860,329
Total foreign stock ⁴	47,490,000	48,570,000	48,030,000

¹ In making the estimate by this method it was assumed that the rate of natural increase of the native white stock prior to 1870 was the same for the country as a whole as for the Southern states, and that subsequently to 1870 the rate for the remainder of the country was equal to one-half that for the South.

² All whites of native parentage plus one-half of all whites of mixed parentage.

³ All whites of foreign parentage plus one-half of all whites of mixed parentage.

⁴ Foreign element plus foreign stock in native element.

TABLE 67.—YEARS OF ADMISSION OF STATES TO UNION.

STATE.	Year of admission.	STATE.	Year of admission.	STATE.	Year of admission.
Alabama.....	1819	Maine.....	1820	Ohio.....	1803
Arizona.....	1912	Maryland.....	(¹)	Oklahoma.....	1907
Arkansas.....	1836	Massachusetts.....	(¹)	Oregon.....	1859
California.....	1850	Michigan.....	1837	Pennsylvania.....	(¹)
Colorado.....	1876	Minnesota.....	1858	Rhode Island.....	(¹)
Connecticut.....	(¹)	Mississippi.....	1817	South Carolina.....	(¹)
Delaware.....	(¹)	Missouri.....	1821	South Dakota.....	1889
Florida.....	1845	Montana.....	1889	Tennessee.....	1796
Georgia.....	(¹)	Nebraska.....	1897	Texas.....	1845
Idaho.....	1890	Nevada.....	1894	Utah.....	1896
Illinois.....	1818	New Hampshire.....	(¹)	Vermont.....	1791
Indiana.....	1816	New Jersey.....	(¹)	Virginia.....	(¹)
Iowa.....	1846	New Mexico.....	1912	Washington.....	1889
Kansas.....	1861	New York.....	(¹)	West Virginia.....	1863
Kentucky.....	1792	North Carolina.....	(¹)	Wisconsin.....	1848
Louisiana.....	1812	North Dakota.....	1889	Wyoming.....	1890

¹ One of the Original Thirteen States.

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